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OF THE  
STRAITS BRANCH  
OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

JUNE, 1886.

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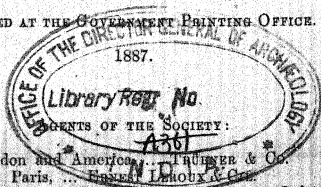
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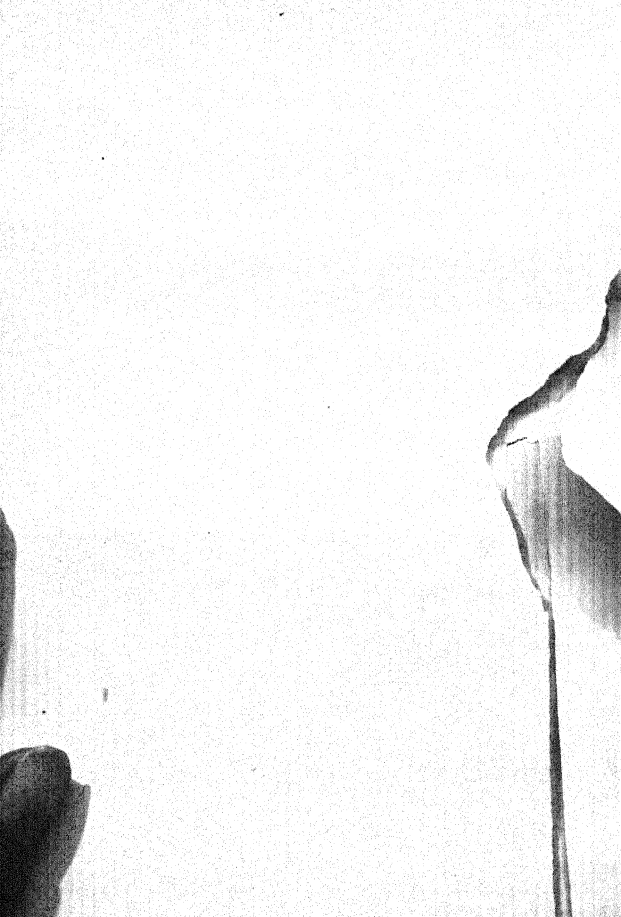
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THE  
STRAITS BRANCH  
OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PATRON:

His Excellency Sir FREDERICK ALOYSIUS WELD, G.C.M.G.

COUNCIL FOR 1887.

The Hon'ble J. F. DICKSON, C.M.G., *President*.

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R. W. HULLETT, Esquire,  
A. KNIGHT, Esquire,  
J. MILLER, Esquire,  
H. L. NORONHA, Esquire, } *Councillors.*

## LIST OF MEMBERS

FOR

1887.

| Nos. | Names.                       | Addresses.    |
|------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 1    | ABRAHAMSON, E. E.            | North Borneo. |
| 2    | ADAMSON, W.                  | London.       |
| 3    | ARMSTRONG, A.                | Malacca.      |
| 4    | AYRE, A. F.                  | Singapore.    |
| 5    | BAMPFYLDE, C. A.             | Sarawak.      |
| 6    | BAUMGARTEN, C.               | Singapore.    |
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| 8    | BERNARD, F. G.               | Singapore.    |
| 9    | BICKNELL, W. A.              | Singapore.    |
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| 11   | BIGGS, Rev. L. C.            | Penang.       |
| 12   | BIRCH, J. K.                 | Europe.       |
| 13   | BLAND, R. N.                 | Penang.       |
| 14   | BONSER, Hon. J. W.           | Singapore.    |
| 15   | BRANDT, D.                   | Singapore.    |
| 16   | BROWN, L. C.                 | Europe.       |
| 17   | BUCKLEY, C. B.               | Singapore.    |
| 18   | BURBIDGE, W.                 | Malacca.      |
| 19   | BURKINSHAW, Hon. J.          | Singapore.    |
| 20   | CANTLEY, N.                  | Singapore.    |
| 21   | CAVENAGH, General Sir ORFEUR | London.       |
| 22   | CERRUTI, G. B.               | Singapore.    |
| 23   | CLIFFORD, H. C.              | Pérak.        |
| 24   | COPLEY, GEORGE               | Singapore.    |
| 25   | CREAGH, C. V.                | Pérak.        |
| 26   | CROIX, J. E. DE LA           | Paris.        |

MEMBERS FOR 1887,—*Continued.*

| Nos. | Names.                                      | Addresses.          |
|------|---|---------------------|
| 27   | CURRIE, A.                                  | Singapore.          |
| 28   | DALMANN, C. B.                              | Europe.             |
| 29   | DELONCLE, FRANÇOIS                          | Paris.              |
| 30   | DENISON, N.                                 | Pérak.              |
| 31   | DENNYS, Dr. N. B.                           | Province Wellesley. |
| 32   | DENT, ALFRED                                | London.             |
| 33   | DEW, A. T.                                  | Singapore.          |
| 34   | DICKSON, Hon. J. F., C.M.G.                 | Singapore.          |
| 35   | DIETHELM, W. H.                             | Europe.             |
| 36   | DOWN, St. V. B.                             | Singapore.          |
| 37   | DUNLOP, Colonel S., C.M.G.                  | Singapore.          |
| 38   | EGERTON, WALTER                             | Penang.             |
| 39   | ELCUM, J. B.                                | Malacca.            |
| 40   | EVERETT, A. H.                              | North Borneo.       |
| 41   | FAVRE, Revd. L'Abbé P.<br>(Honorary Member) | Paris.              |
| 42   | FERGUSON, A. M., Jr.                        | Colombo.            |
| 43   | GENTLE, A.                                  | Singapore.          |
| 44   | GILFILLAN, S.                               | London.             |
| 45   | GOSLING, T. L.                              | Singapore.          |
| 46   | GOTTLIEB, F. H.                             | Europe.             |
| 47   | GOTTLIEB, G. S. H.                          | Penang.             |
| 48   | GRAHAM, JAMES                               | London.             |
| 49   | GRAY, A.                                    | Sydney, N. S. W.    |
| 50   | GUERITZ, E. P.                              | Jélëbu.             |
| 51   | GULLAND, W. G.                              | London.             |
| 52   | HALE, A.                                    | Pérak.              |
| 53   | HAUGHTON, H. T.                             | Singapore.          |
| 54   | HERVEY, Hon. D. F. A.                       | Europe.             |
| 55   | HEWETT, R. D.                               | Pérak.              |

MEMBERS FOR 1887,—*Continued.*

| Nos. | Names.  | Addresses.         |
|------|---|--------------------|
| 56   | HILL, E. C.   | Singapore.         |
| 57   | HOSE, Right Revd. Bishop G. F.<br>(Honorary Member)   | Sarawak.           |
| 58   | HULLETT, R. W.  | Singapore.         |
| 59   | IBRAHIM BIN ABDULLAH, Inche   | Johor.             |
| 60   | IRVING, Hon. C. J., C.M.G.  | Penang.            |
| 61   | JOAQUIM, J. P.  | Singapore.         |
| 62   | JOHOR, H. H. The Sultan of the<br>State and Territory of, G.C.M.G.,<br>G.C.S.I. (Honorary Member) | Johor.             |
| 63   | KEHDING, F.   | Labuan, Deli.      |
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| 66   | KNIGHT, ARTHUR  | Singapore.         |
| 67   | KOEK, EDWIN   | Singapore.         |
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| 69   | KYNNERSLEY, C. W. S.  | Penang.            |
| 70   | LAMBERT, G. R.  | Singapore.         |
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| 72   | LAUGHER, H.   | Singapore.         |
| 73   | LAVINO, G.  | Singapore.         |
| 74   | LAWES, Revd. W. G. (Honorary<br>Member)   | New Guinea.        |
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| 77   | LOGAN, D.   | Penang.            |
| 78   | LOW, Sir HUGH, K.C.M.G.   | Pérak.             |
| 79   | LOW, H. BROOKE  | Sarawak.           |
| 80   | MACPHEE, Revd. A. S.  | Singapore.         |

MEMBERS FOR 1887,—*Continued.*

| Nos. | Names.  | Addresses.       |
|------|---|------------------|
| 81   | MAXWELL, R. W.                                  | Penang.          |
| 82   | MAXWELL, Hon. W. E., C.M.G.                     | Singapore.       |
| 83   | MEREDITH, Ven. Archdeacon                       | Singapore.       |
| 84   | MIKLUHO-MACLAY, Baron<br>(Honorary Member)      | Sydney, N. S. W. |
| 85   | MILLER, JAMES                                   | Singapore.       |
| 86   | MOHAMED SAID                                    | Singapore.       |
| 87   | MUHRY, O.                                       | Europe.          |
| 88   | NORONHA, H. L.                                  | Singapore.       |
| 89   | NUY, PIETER                                     | Singapore.       |
| 90   | O'SULLIVAN, A. W. S.                            | Penang.          |
| 91   | PALGRAVE, F. GIFFORD (Honorary Member)          | Europe.          |
| 92   | PARSONS, J. R.                                  | .....            |
| 93   | PAUL, W. F. B.                                  | Sungei Ujong.    |
| 94   | PELL, BENNETT                                   | London.          |
| 95   | PERHAM, Revd. J. (Honorary Member)              | Sarawak.         |
| 96   | PICKERING, W. A., C.M.G.                        | Singapore.       |
| 97   | POOLES, FRED.                                   | Singapore.       |
| 98   | READ, W. H. M., C.M.G.                          | London.          |
| 99   | RICKETT, C. B.                                  | Penang.          |
| 100  | RITTER, E.                                      | Europe.          |
| 101  | RODGER, J. P.                                   | Selângor.        |
| 102  | ROST, Dr. R. (Honorary Member)                  | London.          |
| 103  | ROWELL, Dr. T. IRVINE                           | Singapore.       |
| 104  | SARAWAK, H. H. The Raja of<br>(Honorary Member) | Sarawak.         |
| 105  | SATOW, E. M., C.M.G.                            | Bangkok.         |
| 106  | SCHAALJE, M.                                    | Rhio.            |
| 107  | SCOTT, Dr. DUNCAN                               | Pèrak.           |



MEMBERS FOR 1887,—*Continued.*

| Nos. | Names.  | Addresses.          |
|------|---|---------------------|
| 108  | SERGEL, V.                                      | Europe.             |
| 109  | SHELFORD, Hon. T.                               | Singapore.          |
| 110  | SKINNER, Hon. A. M.                             | Singapore.          |
| 111  | SMITH, Sir CECIL C., K.C.M.G.                   | Colombo.            |
| 112  | SOHST, T.                                       | Singapore.          |
| 113  | SOURINDRO MOHUN TAGORE, Raja,<br>Mus. D.        | Calcutta.           |
| 114  | STRINGER, C.                                    | Singapore.          |
| 115  | SWETTENHAM, F. A., C.M.G.                       | Europe.             |
| 116  | SYED ABUBAKAR BIN OMAR<br>AL JUNIED             | Singapore.          |
| 117  | SYED MOHAMED BIN AHMED<br>AL SAGOFF             | Singapore.          |
| 118  | SYERS, H. C.                                    | Selangor.           |
| 119  | TALBOT, A. P.                                   | Singapore.          |
| 120  | TAN KIM CHING                                   | Singapore.          |
| 121  | TENISON-WOODS, Revd. J. E.<br>(Honorary Member) | .....               |
| 122  | THOMPSON, A. B.                                 | Deli.               |
| 123  | TOLSON, G. P.                                   | Acheen.             |
| 124  | TREACHER, Hon. W. H.                            | North Borneo.       |
| 125  | TRÜBNER & Co., Messrs.                          | London.             |
| 126  | VERMONT, Hon. J. M. B.                          | Province Wellesley. |
| 127  | WALKER, Major R. S. F.                          | Pérak.              |
| 128  | WATSON, E. A.                                   | Johor.              |
| 129  | WHAMPOA, Ho Ah Yip                              | Singapore.          |
| 130  | WHEATLEY, J. J. L.                              | Johor.              |
| 131  | WRAY, L.  | Pérak.              |
| 132  | WRAY, L., Jr.                                   | Pérak.              |
| 133  | YULE, Colonel, c. B. (Honorary<br>Member)       | London.             |

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING  
OF THE  
STRAITS BRANCH  
OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,  
HELD AT THE  
EXCHANGE ROOMS  
ON  
THURSDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1887.

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PRESENT :

The Hon'ble J. F. DICKSON, C.M.G., President, in the Chair ;  
W. A. PICKERING, Esq., C.M.G., Vice-President, Singapore ;  
EDWIN KOEK, Esq., Honorary Treasurer ; The Hon'ble  
J. W. BONSER, The Hon'ble A. M. SKINNER, Messrs. W. A.  
BICKNELL, C. B. BUCKLEY, G. COPLEY, A. T. DEW, JOHN  
FRASER, H. T. HAUGHTON, A. KNIGHT, JAMES MILLER,  
and A. P. TALBOT.

In the absence of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. KNIGHT  
read the Annual Report of the Council for the year 1886,  
(*vide* page xiv), which was passed.

The Honorary Treasurer's statements of accounts for the  
year 1886 (*vide* page xviii), were then passed.

The provisional elections of members named in the Council's Report were confirmed by the meeting.

The following additional members were also elected :—

The Ven. Archdeacon MEREDITH,—proposed by Mr. KNIGHT and seconded by the President.

Mr. H. LAUGHER,—proposed by Mr. KNIGHT for Mr. HULLETT, and seconded by Mr. COPLEY.

The President reported that the Council, at a meeting held on the 22nd February, 1886, had had under consideration a proposal of the Honorary Secretary to invite several gentlemen to become Honorary Members of the Society. The Council came to the conclusion that the distinction of Honorary Membership should be sparingly conferred, and only for special and highly distinguished services. Of the names proposed, however, they would gladly recommend for election Dr. REINHOLD ROST, the Librarian at the India Office, who was an accomplished Orientalist and a Malay scholar, and had done great service to the Society.

The meeting unanimously confirmed the election..

The President further stated that, at a subsequent meeting, the name of Colonel YULE, C.B., Vice-President of the Royal Geographical Society, had been proposed. Colonel YULE had recently published "Hobson-Jobson," a work of much interest to Malay scholars as well as to others in the East, and his other works, and the general interest he had taken in Indo-Chinese studies, were well known; the Council had, therefore, decided on proposing him for election as an Honorary Member.

The nomination was unanimously agreed to.

Before proceeding to the election of Officers for the year,—

The President read a letter from the Hon'ble W. E. MAXWELL, C.M.G., asking to be relieved of the office of Honorary Secretary, on the ground that his frequent absences from Singapore prevented his doing justice to the Society's interests. From conversation with Mr. MAXWELL, he believed that he would be willing to continue his services for the purpose of

editing the Journal if he could be provided with a coadjutor resident in Singapore, and Mr. H. T. HAUGHTON had kindly consented to act in that capacity if the members approved.

The election of Officers was then proceeded with, and a scrutiny of the voting papers showed the following result:—

*President.*—The Hon'ble J. F. DICKSON, C.M.G.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Singapore, W. A. PICKERING, Esq., C.M.G.; Penang, DANIEL LOGAN, Esq.

*Joint Honorary Secretaries.*—The Hon'ble W. E. MAXWELL, C.M.G., and H. T. HAUGHTON, Esq.

*Honorary Treasurer.*—EDWIN KOEK, Esq.

*Councillors.*—The Hon'ble A. M. SKINNER, R. W. HULLETT, Esq., A. KNIGHT, Esq., JAMES MILLER, Esq., and H. L. NORONHA, Esq.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COUNCIL  
OF THE  
STRAITS BRANCH  
OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,  
FOR THE YEAR 1886.

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THE Report which the Council for 1886 have to lay before the Society at the conclusion of the period for which they were elected is, they believe, a fairly satisfactory one.

Since the last General Meeting, four new members have joined the Society, namely, Mr. A. F. AYRE, Mr. A. CURRIE, Revd. A. S. MACPHEE, and Mr. W. BURBIDGE.

The provisional election of these gentlemen requires, under the Rules, the confirmation of the Society at a General Meeting.

The Council announce with regret the death of the following members since the last General Meeting:—

S. E. DALRYMPLE.  
ALEXANDER DUFF.  
R. G. STIVEN.  
J. T. THOMSON.  
Dr. C. TREBING.  
I. S. BOND.

The following gentlemen have ceased to be members in accordance with Rule 6 :—D. D. DALY, H. TRACHSLER.

Two hundred copies of Miscellaneous Papers relating to Indo-China, published for the Society by Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co., were received from the publishers early in 1886. Of these, in addition to twenty-five copies forwarded to Govern-

ment in accordance with agreement, about fifty copies have been disposed of. Owing to the continued support of the Government of the colony, to whom the Society is indebted for a grant of \$500 for the year 1887, the Council has been able to carry out the intention, indicated in the Annual Report for 1885, of continuing the series of reprinted papers by the publication of two additional volumes. These are approaching completion, and are edited, like the first series, by Dr. REINHOLD ROST. They will contain papers reprinted from the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, the *Malay Miscellanies* (originally published at Bencoolen), and the *Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen*.

To the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences the thanks of our Society are especially due for their kind permission to reprint the late Mr. J. R. LOGAN'S paper on the Rocks of Pulau Obin, and the valuable notes of Mr. W. P. GROENEVELDT on the Malay Archipelago.

There is no intention of proceeding further at present with the republication of selected papers on the East Indian Archipelago. The Council would, however, express a hope that, at some future time, the translation and publication of a series of selected papers contributed by distinguished Dutch Orientalists to the Journals of learned Societies in Holland and Java may be undertaken by our Society.

The new Map of the Peninsula, mentioned in the last Annual Report, was finished in 1886, but before it could be transmitted to England, further geographical information relative to the northern portion of the Peninsula was received from the Siamese Government, and the publication of the Map is delayed until this can be incorporated in it.

While alluding to the subject of Geography, the Council cannot but record the loss which the Society has sustained in the death of Mr. W. CAMERON, whose explorations have added so much to our knowledge of the States of Sélangor, Pahang, and other portions of the Peninsula. The following notice of Mr. CAMERON'S death and services appeared in the *Straits Times* of the 20th November, 1886:—

“Our readers will leave with regret of the death of Mr.

WILLIAM CAMERON, F. R. G. S., Government Explorer and Geologist, which occurred early this morning at Parsee Lodge, where he was staying on a visit. Mr. CAMERON, who was the only brother of the late Mr. JOHN CAMERON, Merchant in Singapore, had a somewhat eventful life both in England and Australia, but eventually he settled down in the Straits Settlements, where his practical knowledge of Mineralogy and Geology, combined with his love of exploring, promised him several good appointments, and latterly led to his being employed by Government in exploring and mapping out the unknown parts of the Native States, and to his receiving the honorary title of Government Explorer and Geologist. In this capacity he did good work for the Government, and his name will be long held in remembrance in the Native States, especially among the Malays and Sakeis, of whose language and customs he had a most accurate knowledge, and over whom he had great influence. Mr. CAMERON has left a widow and several children, some of whom are grown up, to mourn his loss. He was of a warm and generous disposition, and has left a large circle of friends, both in England and Singapore, who will feel his death as a great personal loss."

The approaching completion of the new Museum, in which accommodation has been provided by Government for this Society, will, it is hoped, give a fresh impulse to scientific research in the colony. In connection with this, it is very desirable that a collection, as complete as possible, of Malay books, printed and MS., should be gradually formed in the Settlement which is the centre of British influence in the Eastern Archipelago; and such a collection can be formed with comparative ease, when it is remembered that manuscripts which cannot be bought for money can often be borrowed for the purpose of being copied.

With the fourth number of "Notes and Queries," its Editor, the Honorary Secretary, has resolved to bring its publication to an end. It has been presented gratis to members with the last four numbers of the Journal.

Nos. 16 and 17 of the Journal have been published since the last General Meeting. They contain the following papers:—

- Plan for a Volunteer Force in the Muda Districts, Province Wellesley, by the late J. R. LOGAN.
- A Description of the Chinese Lottery known as "Hua-Hoey," by C. W. S. KYNNEERSLEY.
- On the Roots in the Malay Language, from the Dutch of J. PIJNAPPEL.
- Klieng's War Raid to the Skies; a Dyak Myth, by the Revd. J. PERHAM.
- Valentyn's Account of Malacca,—Translated from the Dutch (contributed by the Hon'ble D. F. A. HERVEY), (continued from Journal No. 15).
- On Mines and Miners in Kinta, Pêrak, by A. HALE, Inspector of Mines, Kinta.
- English, Sulu, and Malay Vocabulary, by T. H. HAYNES. (Malay portion by W. E. MAXWELL, C. M. G.)
- Meteorological Report for 1885, by T. IRVINE ROWELL, Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements.
- Bibliography of Siam, by E. M. SATOW, C. M. G.
- Sri Rama, a Fairy Tale told by a Malay Rhapsodist, by W. E. MAXWELL, C. M. G.
- History of Malacca from Portuguese sources,—Contributed by E. KOEK.
- The Honorary Treasurer's Statement of the financial position of the Society is appended.

W. E. MAXWELL,  
*Honorary Secretary.*





Treasurer's Cash account for the year 1886,—Continued.

| 1886. |                            | \$    | c. |       | \$   | c.              |
|-------|----------------------------|-------|----|-------|--|-----------------|
|       | <i>Brought forward,...</i> | 1,740 | 35 | 1886. | <i>Brought forward,...</i>   | 1,508 66        |
|       |                            |       |    |       | Paid Clerk's Salary from January to December, 1886, ...                                  | 120 00          |
|       |                            |       |    |       | Paid for Postage on letters and parcels and for miscellaneous expenses, ...              | 25 70           |
|       |                            |       |    |       | Paid Singapore & Straits Printing Office for lithographing 635 copies of Sketch Map, ... | 8 50            |
|       |                            |       |    |       | Balance,   | 1,662 86        |
|       |                            |       |    |       |  | 77 49           |
|       |                            |       |    |       |  | <u>1,740 35</u> |

SINGAPORE,  
January, 1887.

EDWIN KOEK,  
*Honorary Treasurer.*

|      | ASSETS.   | \$ c.   | LIABILITIES. | \$ c.    |
|------|---|---|--------------|----------|
| 1886 | Subscriptions, 1885, outstanding,<br>Do., 1886, do.,<br>Proceeds of Sale of Indo-China<br>Essays to Members not re-<br>ceived, ...<br>Sale of Journals in hands of<br>London Agents, not received, ...<br>Balance in hand,... | 85 00<br>165 00<br><br>25 00<br>195 92<br>77 49 | Nil.         |          |
|      |   |   |              | \$548 41 |

SINGAPORE.

January, 1887

EDWIN KOEK.

*Honorary Treasurer.*

# ESSAY TOWARDS A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SIAM.

## PREFACE.



O published list of works relating to Siam is as yet in existence, and the present "Essay towards a Bibliography of Siam" may, therefore, be excused—on the ground of an endeavour to be useful—for its somewhat premature appearance in an incomplete condition. It is not possible at Bangkok itself to examine all the editions of separate books, nor to make adequate research in periodicals and the publications of learned societies. Indeed, without the help of numerous friends, only a very short list of the last class of writings would have been practicable. The compiler has, however, done his best with the materials at his disposal, and trusts that the generous student will sympathize with and pardon his shortcomings.

Many of the works whose titles are given in the following pages are in the compiler's library. For the opportunity of examining others, he is indebted to His Royal Highness Prince DEVAWONGSEVAROPRAKAR. His hearty thanks are also due to Dr. ROST, of the India Office Library, Dr. O. FRANKFURTER, the distinguished Pali scholar, at present resident in Bangkok, to Professor DOUGLAS of the British Museum, to Mr. F. V. DICKINS, Sub-Registrar of the London University, to Mr. WILLIAM MAXWELL, C.M.G., of the Straits Settlements, and to Mr. B. H. CHAMBERLAIN, of Tōkyō, Japan. Other friends have contributed here and there a title, or a hint where to find information, for which he owes them a debt of gratitude. Last and not least he must acknowledge his obligations to the valuable bibliographical labours of MM. CORDIER and LANIER, to a writer in an early number of the *Chinese Repository*, and to the world-famous catalogues of his esteemed friend Mr. QUARITCH. The bibliography

of the brothers DE BACKER, which is restricted to the works of the Society of Jesus, also deserves mention.

After much deliberation as to the arrangement which would be most useful to readers in search of information, the publications relating to this country have been divided into four classes, namely:—1st, General works on history and travel, manners and customs; 2nd, Periodicals and transactions of learned societies; 3rd, Language; and 4th, Maps. In the first of these, a modified chronological arrangement has been adopted, according to which the titles are given, not so much with respect to priority of publication, as to approximate date of composition, since some of these works have long remained in manuscript form, until disinterred from dust and obscurity by the diligence of modern editors—as for instance CORREA'S "Lendas da India" and "Cocks' Diary." This deviation from strict bibliographical chronology seems to be justified by the consideration that students will naturally wish to ascertain what was known by foreigners about the country at any particular period. A few titles of which the dates could not be ascertained are placed together at the end of Part I. The chronological rule has also been followed with regard to philological treatises and scattered papers or notices on the language. But in the case of periodicals and proceedings of learned societies, an alphabetical order appeared more convenient, for the reason that it obviates too frequent repetition of titles, and furnishes the reader with a list (in the present case doubtless extremely meagre) of the articles in each separate serial. In respect of maps, again, there seemed to be no ground for adopting any particular kind of order, as the number is so small that the trouble of examining all the entries is insignificant. But separately published maps are distinguished from those which have been produced to illustrate special works of history and travel.

In Part I, no separation has been made between books which treat exclusively of Siam, and those which devote only a part of their pages to this country, or mention it only incidentally. Siam was not of sufficient interest to the early travellers and explorers to obtain a volume to herself. It was only when the Dutch and the French established trading fac-

tories, and entered into close political relations with her, that monographs began to appear. These were most numerous towards the end of the 17th century. Many of them are concerned chiefly with the interchange of embassies between France and Siam and the fortunes of the remarkable **CONSTANTINE FALKON**, whose policy gave rise to them, and whose fate involved their ultimate failure. The 18th century was the era of compilations and collections of voyages and travels. Of original works, but few were produced, but the latter class have greatly increased in number since the arrival of the first Protestant missionaries in 1829 and still more since the conclusion of the existing treaties in 1855 and subsequent years.

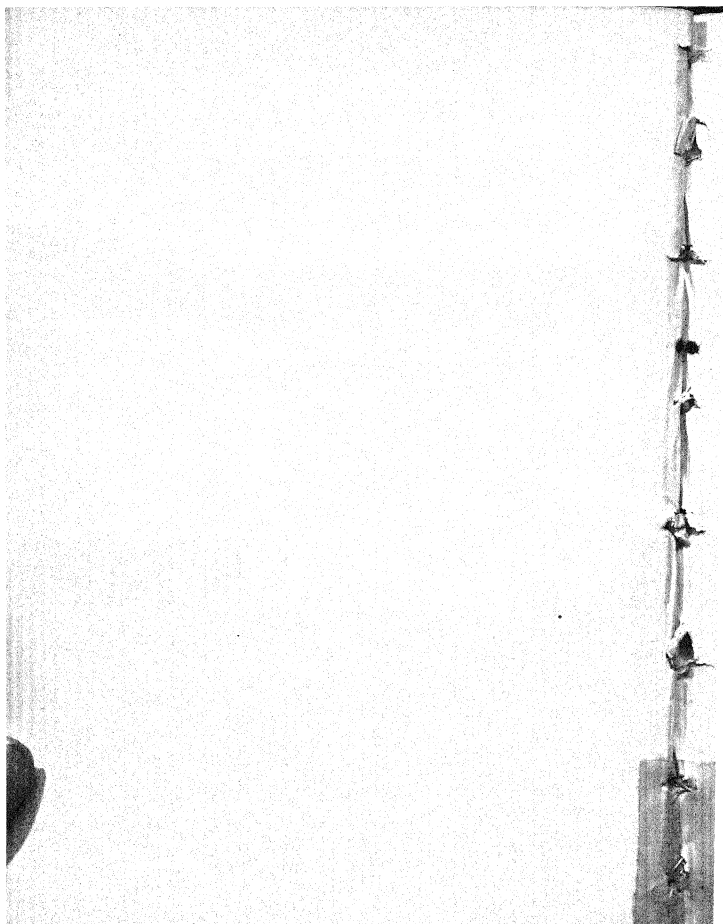
Modern writers have not the same interest for us as those earlier observers to whom the world was a fresh field of strange discovery, and, with but one or two exceptions, their accounts present but few new facts. There is still room for an entirely original work on Siam, whenever a scientific knowledge of the language, and that intimate acquaintance with the country, its people and its productions, which only systematic travel can impart, shall be possessed by a single individual. Till then Siam must, in common with other eastern countries, continue to labour under the disadvantage of being described by the passing amateur tourist, whose least sympathetic variety is the nineteenth century globe-trotter.

The mention of a strange country by poets and famous writers of prose is always interesting, and it is believed, therefore, that quotations from **CAMOENS**, **THOMSON** and **BOSWELL** will not be regarded as any more out of place, than references to the quaint notices by early travellers and traders, such as **VARTHEMA**, **BARROS**, **PINTO**, **COCKS**, **FITCH**, and the stay-at-home **PETER HEYLIN**.

A pretty copious index has been added, in which the names of authors, as well as the titles of books and papers, are inserted in alphabetical order.

E. M. S.

May, 1886.



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PART I.  
SEPARATE WORKS

RELATING

*IN WHOLE OR IN PART TO SIAM AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,*  
EXCLUSIVE OF THE LANGUAGE.

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## PART I.

*Separate Works relating in whole or in part to Siam and its Dependencies, exclusive of the Language.*

1. **Correa:** *Lendas da India*, published in the "Collecção de Monumentos Ineditos para a Historia das Conquistas dos Portuguezes, em Africa, Asia e America." 4 vols. 4to. Lisboa, 1858, 1860, 1862 and 1864.

Vol. I, p. 643, Ships from Siam passing by the Maldives on the way to Mecca.

Vol. II, p. 253, Siamese residents at Malacca, ruled by their own "bendará."

p. 262, Alboquerque sends Duarte Fernandes and Simão de Miranda d'Azevedo as envoys to Siam in a Chinese junk.

p. 284, Siamese junks carrying gold.

p. 381, Envoys from Siam visit Goa.

p. 471, (anno 1516) Duarte Coelho visits Siam in a junk.

p. 524, Coelho passed the winter of 1516-17 in Siam.

p. 552, A son of the king of Siam taken prisoner by the Portuguese at the capture of Muar.

p. 772, André de Brito in 1523 makes a trading voyage to Siam.

Vol. IV, p. 418, Alonso Anriques cast away on the west coast of Siam, and dies there.

2. **Felner:** *Collecção de Monumentos Ineditos para a Historia das Conquistas dos Portuguezes em Africa, Asia e America*, publicados da Academia de Sciencias de Lisboa, sob a direcção de R. J. de Lima Felner. 4to. 10 vols., 1858-84. (See Correa).

Vol. V. Subsídios para a Historia da India Portuguesa.....Contendo: I. O Livro dos Pesos, Medidas e Moedas, por Antonio Nunes. II. O Tombo do Estado da India, por Simão Botelho. III. Lembranças das Cousas da India em 1525. Lisboa, 1868.

Lembranças, &c., p. 6, Pam (Pahang) que he no reyno de Syam. p. 7, The king of Patani absent in Siam.

Vol. VI. Decada 13 da Historia da India composta por Antonio Bocarro. Lisboa, 1876.

p. 117, Single combat between the king of Pegu and the Black king of Siam before the walls of Ayuthia.

p.p. 185-6, Tenasserim belonging to Siam in 1614.

p. 427, In 1615, fifty Japanese taken into the Spanish service, landed at Singapore, whence they proceeded to Siam and thence to their native country.

p. 517, Letter of the Portuguese viceroy of India to the king of Siam.

p. 518, Speech of the king of Siam to the Portuguese ambassador.

p. 519, Japanese Christians in Siam.

p.p. 520-6, Conversation between the ambassador and the king.

p. 528, Conspiracy of a Siamese nobleman against the king (in 1600 or 1608), in which he was aided by a number of Japanese Christians.

p. 530, Dutch and English factories at Ayuthia.

See under Jangomá and Zangomá for Chiengmai; also Junçalão for Junk-Ceylon.

3. **Bullão Pato:** Livros das Monções. 4to. Vol. I, 1880. Siam mentioned at pp. 175, 349, 351, 353.

Vol. II, 1884, p. 391. The king of Ava designs making himself master of Siam.

4. **Calendar** of State Papers, Colonial Series, East Indies, China and Japan, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office and elsewhere. 8vo. 4 vols. containing, vol. I, from 1513-1616: vol. II, 1617-1621; vol. III, 1622-1624; vol. IV, 1625-1629.
5. **Pigafetta**. Maximiliani Transyluani Cæsari a secretis Epistola de admirabile et nouissima Hispanorū in Orientem nauigatione, qua uariæ, et nulli prius accessæ Regionēs inuētæ sunt, cum ipsis etiā Moluccis insulis beatissimis .....sm. 4to, Romæ, in ædibus Minitii Calvi, 1524, *mensē Feb.* (Quaritch.)  

The first edition was published by Minitius Calvus in November 1523, (Ibid.)

There is an English version in Pinkerton's Voyages, Vol. XI. At p. 377 mention is made of "India (residence of the king of Ciam, called Siri Zacabedera), Jandibum [Chantabun]."
6. **Varthema**: The Hakluyt Society's translation, London, 1863, gives in the preface, p. iii *et seq.* a list of the most important editions. The Latin version is to be found in Grynæus' "Novus Orbis Regionum ac Insularum veteribus incognitarum," first published at Basle in 1532, and again in 1537 and 1555. The Italian version was inserted by Ramusio in his "Primo volume delle navigationi et viaggi, etc., Venetia 1550." It was published in German in 1515, and again in 1534 in a German translation of Grynæus, at Strasburg; in Spanish, Seville, 1520. In French it occurs in the "Description de l'Afrique, &c." Lyons, 1556; and in Dutch in a translation of Grynæus, Antwerp, 1563, and separately in 1654 at Utrecht. In English it is included in Eden's "History of Trauayle | in the | VWest and East Indies. | London, 1577." Purchas His Pilgrimage, London, 1625-6, contains an abridgment.

Hakluyt Society's translation, pp. 196-200, an account of Tenasserim (which formerly belonged to Siam); p. 212, Sarnau (Siam); see also Index.

**Vertomannus:** the latinized form of varthema.

The following is the title of Eden's edition:—

The | History of Trauayle | in the | VVest  
and East Indies, and other | countreys lying  
eyther way, | towards the fruitfull and ryche |  
Moluccaes. | As | Moscouia, Persia, Arabia,  
Syria, Ægypte, | Ethiopia, Guinea, China in  
Cathayo, and | Giapan: VVith a discourse  
of | the Northwest pas- | sage. | In the hande  
of our Lorde be all the corners of | theearth. Psal.  
94. | Gathered in parte, and done into Englyshe  
by | Richard Eden. | Newly set in order, aug-  
mented, and finished | by Richarde VVilles. |  
Imprinted at London | by Richarde Iugge. |  
1577. | Cum Privilegio. |

(Besides a translation of Varthema, this volume contains "The vyages of the Spanyards rounde about the worlde" condensed from Pigafetta.)

7. **Castanheda.** Historia | do | Descobrimento | e | conquista de India | Pelos | Portvgveses | por | Fernão Lopez de Castanheda | Nova Edição. | Lisboa. M.DCCC.XXXIII. | Na Typografia Rollandiana. | Por Ordem Superior. | 8 vols. sm. 4to.

Livro III, Capitulo LXII, p. 213, "Em que se descreue ho grãde reyno de Sião, & como el rey de Sião mandou hum embaixador ao governador."

(First edition, sm. folio, at Coimbra, by João da Barreyra, book I, has the following colophon:—  
"Foy impresso este primeiro Liuro da Historia  
"da India em a muyto nobre & leal cidade  
"de Coimbra, por João da Barreyra impressor  
"del rey na mesma vniuersidade. Acabouse

"aos vinte dias do mes de Julho. De M.D.LIIII." This seems to be a second edition of book I, the first having apparently been published in 1551. The colophon of book II recites that it was printed by João de Barreyra and João Alvarez, and completed 20th January, 1552 (O.S.); book III by the same printers, 12th December, 1552; books IV and V by the same, 15th October, 1553; book VI by 'João de barreira' alone, 3rd February, 1554; book VII also in 1554 and book VIII by João de barreyra, 26th August, 1561. There was a reprint of books I and II by Francisco José dos Santos Marrocos at Lisbon, 1797, the publisher being Simão Thaddeo Ferreira; books 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, in black letter.)

In Spanish: *Historia del descubrimiento y Conquista de la India por los Portuguezes, traduzida en Romance Castellano*, 12mo. Anveres, Martin Nucio, 1554. (Quaritch.) It evidently cannot contain the whole of the original work.

In French: *Le Premier Livre de l'Histoire de l'Inde, contenant comment l'Inde a esté decouverte par le commandement du Roy Emmanuel.....par Fernãa Lopes de Castagneda, etc., traduit du Portugués en François par Nicolas de Grouchy*, sm. 4to. Paris, 1553.

In English: The first booke | OF THE HISTO-  
 TO- | rie of the Discourie and Con- | quest of  
 the East Indias, enterprised by | the Portingales,  
 in their daungerous | Nauigations, in the time  
 of King | *Don Iohn*, the second of that name. |  
*Which Historie conteineth* | much varietie of  
 matter, very profitable | for all Nauigators, and  
 not vnplea- | saunt to the Readers. | Setfoorth in  
 the Por- | tingale language, by *Hernan Lopes* |  
*de Castaneda*. | AND NOW TRANS- | lated  
 into English, by | N. L. Gentleman. | Imprinted

at London, by | *Thomas East.* | 1582. | sm. 4to. black letter.

In Italian: *Historia dell'Indie Orientali, scoperte e conquistate da' Portoghesi, dal Sig. Fernando Lopes de Castagneda, tradotta da Alf. Ulloa, 7 books sm. 4to. Venetia, 1577. (Quaritch.)*

8. **Pinto:** *COPIA D'VNA DI FERNANDO Mēdez di diuersi costumi, & varie cose, che hã uisto in diuersi regni dell' Indie nelli quali andò gran tempo auanti ch' entrasse nella compagnia di Iesu, scrit ta nel collegio di Malacca alli scolari di detta compagnia nel Collegio di Coimbra in Portogallo.*

Published in *Diversi Avisi particolari dall' Indie di Portogallo receuti, dall' anno 1551 sino al 1558. dalli Reuerendi padri della compagnia di GIESV. (Venice, 1558.)*

[Siam, called by him Sornao or Sion, described f.f. 182v.-185.]

9. **Pinto** *Peregrinaçam de Fernam Mendez Pinto. Em que da conta de moytas e moyto estranhas cousas que vio & ouio no reyno da China, no da Tartaria, no do Sornau, que vulgarmente se chama Sião, no do Calaminhan, no de Pegù, no de Martanão, & em outros muytos reynos & senhorios das partes Orientais, de que nestas nossas do Occidente ha muyto pouca o nenhũa noticia. E tambem da conta de moytos casos particulares que acontercerão assi a elle como a outras muytas pessoas. E no fim della trata breuemente de algũas cousas, & da morte do Santo Padre mestre Francisco Xavier, vnica luz & resplendor daquellas partes do Oriente, & Reytor nellas vniversal da Companhia de Iesus. Escrita pelo mesmo Fernão Mendez Pinto. Dirigido à Catholica Real Magestade del Rey dom Felipe o III deste nome nosso Senhor. Com licença do Santo*

Officio, Ordinario, & Paço. Em Lisboa. Por Pedro Crasbeeck. Anno 1614. A custa de Belchior de Faria Caualeyro da casa del Rey nosso Senhor, & seu Liureyro. Com priuilegio Real. Està taxado este liuro a 600 reis em papel. folio. (Cordier.)

## Other editions :—

|         |                       |
|---------|-----------------------|
| Lisboa, | 1678 folio (Pagès).   |
| Lisboa, | 1711 " "              |
| Lisboa, | 1725 " "              |
| Lisboa, | 1762 " "              |
| Lisboa, | 1829 sm. 8vo., 4vols. |

## In Spanish :—

|           |                        |
|-----------|------------------------|
| Madrid,   | 1620 folio (Cordier.)  |
| Madrid,   | 1627 1 vol. large 8vo. |
| Valencia, | 1645 " "               |
| Madrid,   | 1664 folio (Cordier.)  |
|           | 1690 folio (Pagès.)    |
|           | 1726 " "               |

## In French :—

|        |                            |
|--------|----------------------------|
| Paris, | 1628 4to.                  |
| Paris, | 1645 4to.                  |
| Paris, | 1663 4to (Pagès.)          |
| Paris, | 1830 3 vols. 8vo. (Pagès.) |

## In German :—

|            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| Amsterdam, | 1671 4to. |
| Jena,      | 1809 8vo. |
| Jena,      | 1868 8vo. |

## In English :—

|         |                       |
|---------|-----------------------|
| London, | 1653 folio.           |
| London, | 1663 folio (Cordier.) |
| London, | 1692 folio (Pagès.)   |

## In Dutch :—

|            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| Amsterdam, | 1653 4to. |
|------------|-----------|

[ Chapters 181-189 in vol. III of the Portuguese reprint of 1829 concerning Siam.]



10. **Barros**: Terceira | decada da Asia de | Ioam de Barros: | Dos feytos que os Portugueses | fizeram no descobrimentos | & conquista dos mares | & terras do | Oriente. | Em Lisboa | Por Ioam de Barreira. | M.D.LXIII. | folio, (Book 2, chap. 5 "Em que se dêscreeue o grande reyno de Siam & algunas cousas notáuéis delle." See also lb. chap. 4, and "Segunda Decada, Liuro Sexto," f.f. 143, 144, 148, and 151, of the 1628 edition.

11. **Barros e Couto**: Da Asia | de | João de Barros | e de | Diogo de Couto | nova edição | offerecida | a sua Magestade | D. Maria I. | Rainha fidelissima | &c. &c. &c. | Lisboa | Na Regia Officina Typografica. | Anno MDCCLXXVIII. | Com Licença de Real Meza Censoria, e Priuilegio Real. | 24 vols. 12mo.

12. **Osorius**: De Rebus Emmanuelis Regis Lusitaniæ gestis libri XII. folio. Olysiponæ. 1571. (Quaritch.)

Another edition: HIERONYMI | OSORII LVSITANI, | SILVENSIS IN ALGAR- | BIIS EPISCOPI; | DE REBUS EMMANVE- | LIS, REGIS LVSITANIAEIN- | VICTISSIMI VIR- TVTE ET AVSPI- | cio, annis sex, ac viginti, domi forisqûe ge- | stis, libri duodecim. | ..... COLON AGRIPPINÆ, | Apud Hæredes Arnoldi Birckmanni: | Anno M. D. LXXVI. | Cum gratia & priuilegio Cæsareæ Maiestatis.)

Another edition: By the same publishers. M.D.LXXXI.

In Portuguese: Da Vida E Feitos d'Elrei D. Manoel, XII Livros Dedicados ao Cardeal D. Henrique seu Filho Por Jeronymo Osorio Bispo de Sylves: Vertidos em Portuguez pelo Padre Francisco Manoel Do Nascimento. Lisboa, M.DCCCIV. Na Impressão Regia. Por Ordem Superior. 3 vols. 8vo.

In French: HISTOIRE | DE PORTV-  
GAL, | CONTENANT LES ENTRE- | prises  
naugations, & gestes memorables des | Portu-  
gallois, tant en la conqueste des INDES |  
ORIENTALES par eux descouuertes, qu'és |  
guerres d'Afrique & autres exploits, depuis  
l'an | mil quatre cens nonãte six, sous Emma-  
nuel pre- | mier, leã troisieme, & Sebastiã pre-  
mier du nom. | *Comprinse en vingt Liures,*  
*dont les douze premiers sont traduits du |*  
*Latin de IEROSME OSORIVS, Euesque*  
*de | Sylves en Algarve, les huit suiuaus*  
*prins de Lopez | Castagnede & d'autres*  
*historiens. |* Nouuellement mise en François,  
par S.G.S. Auec vn discours du | fruit qu'on  
peut recueillir de la lecture de ceste histoire, |  
& ample Indice des matieres principales | y  
contenûs. | *A PARIS, | Chez Guillaume de la*  
*Nouë ruë saint Iacques au | Nom de IESVS. |*  
1581 | *Auec Priuilege du Roy. |* 8vo.

In English: History of the Portuguese  
during the reign of Emmanuel. 2 vols. 8vo.  
1752. (Quaritch.)

[At the end of book 7 are a notice of the  
mission sent by the King of Siam to Albu-  
querque and a short account of Siam.]

13. **Camoens:** Os Lusiadas.

(For the Bibliography of Camoens see  
Juromenha's magnificent edition, and vol. IV  
of Captain Burton's "The Lusiads," where a  
Bibliography of the translations will also be  
found.)

Canto X, estancias 123, 125, 126 e 127.

123. Olha Tavai cidade, onde começa  
De Sião largo o imperio tão comprido;  
Tenassarí, Quedá, que he só cabeça  
Das que pimenta ali tem produzido.

Mais avante fareis, que se conheça  
 Malaca por emporio ennobrecido,  
 Onde toda a provincia do mar grande  
 Suas mercadorias ricas mande.

125. Mas na ponta da terra Sincapura  
 Verás, onde o caminho ás naos se estreita :  
 Daqui, tornando a costa á Cynosura,  
 Se encurva, e para a Aurora se endireita.  
 Vês Pam, Patane, reinos e a longura  
 De Sião, que estes e outros mais sujeita ;  
 Olha o rio Menão, que se derrama  
 Do grande lago, que Chiamai se chama.
126. Vês neste grão terreno os differentes  
 Nomes de mil nações nunca sabidas ;  
 As Laos em terra e numero potentes,  
 Avás, Bramás, por serras tão compridas.  
 Vê nos remotos montes outras gentes  
 Que Gueos se chamam, de selvages vidas,  
 Humana carne comem, mas a sua  
 Pintam com ferro ardente, usança crua.
127. Vês passa por Camboja Mecom rio,  
 Que capitão das aguas se interpreta ;  
 Tantas recebe d'outro só no estio,  
 Que alaga os campos largos, e inquieta :  
 Tem as enchentes, quaes o Nilo frio :  
 A gente delle crê, como indiscreta,  
 Que pena e gloria tem despois de morte  
 As brutos animaes de toda sorte.

Englished by Richard Francis Burton :—

Behold Táváf City, whence begin  
 Siam's dominions, Reign of vast extent ;  
 Tenassarí, Quedá of towns the Queen  
 that bear the burthen of the hot piment.

There farther forwards shall ye make, I ween,  
 Maláca's market grand and opulent,  
 whither each Province of the long seaboard  
 shall send of merchantry rich varied hoard.

But on her Lands-end throned see Cingapúr,  
 where the wide sea-road shrinks to narrow way :  
 Thence curves the coast to face the Cynosure,  
 and lastly trends Auroraward its lay :  
 See Pam, Patáne, and in length obscure,  
 Siam, that ruleth all with royal sway ;  
 behold Menam, who rolls his lordly tide  
 from source Chiámái called, Lake long and wide.

Thou see'st in spaces of such vast extent  
 nations of thousand names and yet unnamèd ;  
 Láós in land and people prepotent  
 Avás and Bramás for vast ranges famèd,  
 See how in distant wilds and wolds lie pent  
 the self-styled Gueons, salvage folk untamèd ;  
 Man's flesh they eat : their own they paint and sear,  
 branding with burning iron,—usage fere !

See Mecom river fret Cambodia's coast,  
 his name by 'Water-Captain' men explain ;  
 in summer only when he swelleth most,  
 he leaves his bed to flood and feed the plain ;  
 as the frore Nyle he doth his freshets boast ;  
 his peoples hold the fond belief and vain,  
 that pains and glories after death are 'signed  
 to brutes and soulless beasts of basest kind.

14. **Maffei**: IOANNIS PETRI | MAFFEI BERGOMATIS | E SOCIETATE IESV | HISTORIARVM INDI- | CARVM LIBRI XVI. | SELECTIONVM ITEM EX INDIA | *Epistolarum eodem interprete Libri IV.* | ACCESSIT IGNATII LOIOLAE VITA POSTREMO | recognita. Et in Opera singula copiosus Index. | FLORENTIAE, | APVD PHILIPPVM IVNCTAM. |

MDLXXXVIII. | EX AVCTORITATE SV-  
PERIORVM. | *CVM PRIVILEGIO.* |

(Mention of Siam is made in the 4th book, p. 80, "Sionis seu Sabanni Rege;" 5th book, p. 94, "Sionis Regem;" 7th book, p. 130, Coelio sent on a mission to the King of Siam at Ayuthia.)

Other editions :—

- 1588 Romæ, folio\*
- „ Venetiis, 4to\*
- 1589 Lugduni, 4to\*
- „ Coloniae, folio.
- „ Venetiis, 4to.
- 1590 Bergomi, 4to\*
- „ Coloniae, 8vo.
- 1593 Coloniae, folio.
- 1605 Antverpiæ, 8vo.
- 1614 Cadomi, 12mo. (Quaritch.)
- 1745 Bergomi, (Opera Omnia.)
- 1747 Do. ( „ ) 2 vols. 4to.
- 1751 Viennæ, folio.\*
- 1752 Viennæ, 2 vols. folio. (Pagès.)

In Italian :—

- 1589. Firenze, 4to.
- 1589. Venetia, 4to. \*
- 1749. Bergamo, 2 vols. 4to.
- 1806. Milano, 3 vols. 8vo.

In French :—

- 1604. Lyon, 8vo. \*
- 1653. Lyon, 8vo. (Pagès.)
- 1665. Paris, 4to. \*

In German, Ingolstadt, 1586, 8vo.

15. **Balbi** : VIAGGIO | DELL' INDIE | ORIENTALI, |  
DI GASPARO BALBI, | Gioielliero Vene-  
tiano. | Nel quale si contiene quanto egli in  
detto viaggio | hà veduto per lo spatio di 9. Anni  
consumati | in esso dal 1579. fino al 1588. |

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\* See List of Editions in the edition of the Opera Omnia, published at Bergamo, 1747.

*Con la relatione de i datij, pesi, & misure di tutte le | Città di tal viaggio, & del gouerno del Rè del Pegù & | delle guerre fatte da lui con altri Rè d'Auna & di Sion. | Con la Tauola delle cose più notabili. | CON PRIVILEGI. | IN VENETIA, MDXC. | Appresso Camillo Borgominieri. | sm. 8vo.*

[f. 115a. Guerra di Re del Pegù contra quello di Silon, f. 115 v. Descriptione della città imperiale di Silon. In the preface and Index 'Sion,' the old form of 'Siam' is used, and Silon is a misprint.]

Translated in Purchas his Pilgrimes, vol. II, and in Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels, vol. IX, p. 395.

16. **Linschoten**: ITINERARIO | Voyage ofte Schipvaert, van Jan | Huygen van Linschoten naer Oost ofte Portugaels In- | dien inhoudende een corte beschryvinghe der selver Landen ende Zee-custen, met aen- | wysinge van alle de voornaemde principale Havens, Revieren, hoecken ende plaetsen, tot noch | toe vande Portugesen ondeckt ende bekent: Waer hy ghevoecht zijn, niet alleen die Conter- | feytsels vande habytten, drachten ende wesen, so vande Portugesen aldaer residerende, als van- | de ingeboornen Indianen, ende huere Tempels, Afgoden, Huysinge, met de voornaemste | Boomen, Vruchten, Kruyden, Speceryen, ende diergelijcke materialen, als ooc die | manieren des selfden Volckes, so in hunnen Godts-diensten, als in Politie | en Huijs-houdinghe: Maer ooc een corte verhalinge van de Coophan- | delingen, hoe en waer die ghedreven en ghevonden worden, | met die ghedenckweerdichste geschiedenissen, | voorghevalen den tijt zijnder | residentie aldaer. | Alles beschreven ende by een vergadert, door den selfden, seer nut, oorbaer, | ende oock vermakelijcken voor alle curieuse ende Lief- |

hebbers van vreemdigheden. | t'AMSTELRE-  
DAM. | *By Cornelis Claesz. op't VVater, in't*  
*Schrieff-boeck, by de oude Brugghe.* | Anno  
C15. 15. XCVI. | folio. [For Siam see pp. 23 and  
27.] Other editions in Dutch are 2nd edition,  
1596; 3rd edition, 1604-5; 4th edition, 1614;  
5th edition, 1623; 6th edition, 1644. (Müller.)

In French: Amsterdam 1610, 1619 and 1638.  
(Müller.)

In Latin: *Navigatio | ac Itinerarium |*  
*Johannis Hugonis Lin- | scotani in Orientalem*  
*sive Lusitanorum Indiam.....Hagæ- Comititis |*  
*Ex officinâ Alberti Henrici.....1599; also at*  
Amsterdam, 1609 (Pagès.)

In English: London, 1598 and Paris, 1632  
4to. (Pagès.)

17. Goes: CHRONICA | DO SERENISSIMO | SE-  
NHORREI | D.EMANUEL | ESCRITA | Por  
DAMIÃO DE GOES, | *Dirigida ao Serenissimo*  
*Principe Dom Hen- | rique, Infante de Por-*  
*tugal, Cardeal | do Titulo dos Santos Quatro*  
*Coroadas | filho deste felicissimo Rei.* | COIM-  
BRA: | Na Real Officina da Universidade, |  
Anno de MDCCLXXX. | *Com Licença da*  
*Real Mesa da Commissão Geral sobre o Exame,*  
*e | Censura dos Livros.* | Foi Taixada cada  
hua das Partes desta Chronica em papel a 480  
reis. | 2 vols. 4to.

[Siam mentioned vol. 2, p. 5 and p. 106.]

18. Ribadeneyra: HISTORIA | DE LAS ISLAS | DEL  
ARCHIPELAGO, | Y REYNOS DE LA GRAN  
CHINA, TAR- | TARIA, CVCHINCHINA,  
MALACA, | SIAN, CAMBOXA Y IAPPON,  
| Y de lo sucedido en ellos a los Religiosos  
Descalços, de la Orden del | Seraphico Padre San  
Francisco, de la Prouincia de San | Gregorio  
de las Philippinas. | COMPVESTA POR  
FRAY MARCELLO DERIBADE- | *neyra*  
*compañero de los seys frayles hijos de la misma*

*Prouincia Martyres glorio- | sissimos de Iap-  
pon, y testigo de uista de su admirable  
Martyrio. |* DIRIGIDA A NUESTRO RE-  
VERENDISSIMO PADRE | Fray Francisco  
de Sosa, Generalissimo de toda la ordē de N.  
P. S. Francisco. | *A la buelta desta hoja esta  
la suma de toda la Historia. |* CON LICEN-  
CIA, Y PRIVILEGIO, | En Barcelona, En  
la Emprenta de Gabriel Graells y Giraldo  
Dotil, Año M.DCI. | 1 vol. 8vo.

[pp. 163-184 concerning Siam.]

19. • **Jaque**: Voyage aux Indes Orientales et Occidentales, au royaume de Cambodge, etc., par Cristoval de Jaque, in "Archives des Voyages, etc." Ternaux-Compans, vol. I. The original was written in 1606.

20. **Arthus**: HISTORIA | INDIAE | ORIENTALIS, |  
EN VARIIS AVCTORI- | BVS COLLECTA,  
ET IVXTA | SERIEM TOPOGRAPHICAM  
REGNO- | rum, Prouinciarum & Insularum,  
per Africæ, | Asiæque littora, ad extremos vsque  
la- | ponios deducta, | *QVA REGIONVM ET  
INSVLARVM | situs & commoditas; Regum  
& populorum mores & | habitus; Religionum  
& superstitionum absurda varie- | tas; Lusitanorum item Hispanorum & Batauorum res |  
gestæ atque Commercia varia, cum rebus ad-  
mira- | tione & memoratu dignissimis alijs,  
incun- | da breuitate percensentur atque |  
describuntur. |* AVTORE | M. GOTARDO  
ARTHVS | Dantiscano. | COLONIAE AGRIP-  
PINAE | SVMPTIBVS VVILHELMI | Lutzen-  
kirch. | ANNO M. DC. VIII. |

[p. 329 De Siano regno potentissimo, eiusque ad Peguanum Regem translatione. Itemque de Patane regno inter Sianum & Malacam medio.]

21. **Du Nort**: DESCRIPTION | DV PENIBLE VOYA- |  
GE FAIT ENTOVR DE L'VNIVERS | OV



GLOBE TERRESTRE, PAR Sr. OLIVIER DV | NORT D'VTRECHT, GENERAL DE QVATRE NAVIRES, | assavoir: de celle dite *Mauritius*, avec laquelle il est retourné comme Admiral, l'autre de | *Henry fils de Frederic* Vice-Admiral, la troisieme dite la *Concorde*, avec la quatrieme | nommé l' *Esperance*, bien montées d'equipage de guerre & vivres, ayant 248 hommes en | icelles, pour traversant le Destroit de *Magellanes*, decouvrir les Costes de *Cica, Chili & | Peru*, & y trafiquer, & puis passant les *Molucques*, & circumnavigant le Globe | du Monde retourner à la Patrie. Elles singlerent de *Rotterdam* le 2 | juillet 1598. Et l'an 1601 d'Aoust y tourna tant seu- | lement la susdite navire *Mauritius*. | Où sont deduities ses estranges adventures, & pourtrait au vif en diverses Figures, plu-sieurs cas estranges à luy advenuz, qu'il a rencontres & veuz. | Le tout translâté du Flamand en François, & à service de ceux qui sont curieux, se delectent de nouvelles remarquables & dignes de memoire. | Imprimé à Amsterdam, chez la Vefve de Cornille Nicolas, Marchand Librair- | re demeurant sur l'eauë, au Livre à escrire. L'an 1609. | folio 60 pp.

[p. 49 dealings with a Chinese of Patani for pepper.]

Published in Dutch in the "Begin ende Voortganch" etc. under the title of Beschrijvinge van de Schipvaerd by de Hollanders ghedaen onder 't beleydt ende Generaelschap van Olivier van Noort, door de straet oft Engte van Magallanes, ende voorts de gantsche klood des Aertbodems om.

This is re-translated in the *Recueil des voyages qui ont servi*, &c. It is a different account from the first mentioned, but the copper-plate

illustrations are the same in the first French and the Dutch works.

22. **De Morga**: The | Philippine Islands, | Moluccas Siam, Cambodia, | Japan, and China, | at the close of | the sixteenth century. | By | Antonio de Morga. | Translated from the Spanish. | With Notes and a Preface. | And a letter from Luis Vaez de Torres, describing | his voyage through the Torres Straits. | By the | Hon. Henry E. J. Stanley. | London: | Printed for the Hakluyt Society. | M. DCCC. LXVIII. | 8vo.

The original was printed in Mexico in 1609 under the title of "Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas," 4to, and is extremely rare. (Translator's preface.)

23. **Guerreiro**: RELAÇAM | ANNAL DAS COV- | SAS QUE FIZERAM OS PADRES | da Companhia de IESVS, nas partes da India Orien- | tal, & em algũas outras da conquista deste Reyno nos | annos de 607. & 608. & do processo da conuersão | & Christandade daquellas partes, com mais | hũa addiçam á relaçam de | Ethiopia. | TIRADO TVDO DAS CARTAS DOS MES- | *mos Padres que de la vierão, & ordenado pello Padre Fernão | Guerreiro da Companhia de IESV, natural de | Almodouar de Portugal. | Vay diuidida em cinco liuros.* | O primeiro da prouincia de Goa, em que se contem as | missões de Manomotapa, Mogor, & Ethiopia. | O segundo da prouincia de Cochim, em que se contem | as cousas do Malabar, Pegù, Maluco. | O terceiro das prouincias de Iapam, & China. | O quarto em que se referem as cousas de Guinè & serra Leoa. | O quinto em que se contem hũa addiçãõ a relação de | Ethiopia. | *Com licença da sancta Inquisiçam, Ordinario, & Paço.* | EM LISBOA: Impresso por Pedro Crasbeeck. | ANNO M. DCXI. | Está taixado este liuro em 260. reis em papel. | 8vo.

[p. 79 "A missam do reino de Siam, se começou no anno de 606. no mes de Setembro, &c."]

24. **Jarriens**: R. P. Petri | Iarrici | Tholosani Societ : | Iesv | Thesavrvs | Rervm Indicarvm | In quo Christianæ ac Catholicæ Religionis tam in | India Orientali quam alijs Regionib' Lusita : | norum Operâ nuper detectis | Ortus, Progress', Incrementa & | maxime quæ A P P. Soc : Iesv ibid | in dictæ Fidei plantatione ac propa : | gatione Ad Annum usque M.D.C. | gesta atque exantlata sunt, non minus | Vere quam eleganter recēsētur. | Addita sunt, passim Earundē Regionum et eorem quæ | ad eas pertinēt tam Chorographicæ quam | Historicæ Descriptiones. | Opus nunc primum a M. Matthia Martinez e gal : | lico in latinum sermonem translatum | Permissu Superiorum. | Colonia Agrippinæ. | Sumptib' Petri Henningij : | Anno MDCXV. 3 vols. 8vo.

[Vol. I, p. 713. Sionius Pegusianum obsidet : falsus rumor obsidium solvit.

Vol. III, p. 432. P. Balthasar Sequerius in Sionem mittitur, quem in animarum salutem fructum fecerit.]

The original seems to have been printed at Bordeaux in 1610-1614, 3 vols. 4to (De Backer, vol. V., p. 344.)

25. **Cocks**: Diary of Richard Cocks cape-merchant in the English factory in Japan 1615-1622 with correspondence. Edited by Edward Maunde Thompson. London. Printed for the Hakluyt Society, 1883. 2 vols. 8vo.

[Contains numerous references to the trade carried on by the English between Japan and Siam.]

26. **Purchas**: *PVRCHAS his PILGRIMAGE. OR | RELATIONS | OF THE WORLD | AND*

THE RELIGIONS | OBSERVED IN ALL  
 AGES | And places discovered, from the |  
 CREATION *unto this* | PRESENT. | *In foure*  
*Partes.* | THIS FIRST CONTAI- | NETH A  
 Theological AND | Geographically His-  
 torie of Asia, Africa, | and America,  
*with the Flands* | *Adiacent.* | Declaring the  
 Ancient Religions before the Flovd, the |  
*Heathnish, Jewish, and Saracenicall in all*  
*Ages since, in those* | parts professed, with  
 their seuerall Opinions, Idols, Oracles, Tem-  
 ples, | *Priestes, Fasts, Feasts, Sacrifices,*  
*and Rites Religious: Their* | beginnings,  
 Proceedings, Alterations, Sects, | Orders and  
 Successions. | With briefe Descriptions of the  
 Countries, Nations, States, Discoveries, |  
*Private and Publike Customes, and the most*  
*Remarkable Rarities of* | *Nature, or Humane*  
*Industrie, in the same.* | By Samvel Pvr-  
 chas, Minister at Estwood in Essex. | *Vnus*  
*DEVS, vna Veritas.* | LONDON, | Printed  
 by William Stansby for *Henrie Fether-*  
*stone,* and are to be | sold at his Shoppe in  
 Pauls Church-yard at the | Signe of the Rose.  
 1613. | folio.

[p. 387. An account of Siam.

p. 393. The King of Siam invades Pegu.]

27. **Fitch:** The Voyage of Mr. Ralph Fitch, Merchant of London, To Ormus, and so to Goa in the East India; to Cambaia, Ganges, Bengala; to Bacola and Chonderi, to Pegu, to Jamahay in the kingdom of Siam, and back to Pegu, And from thence to Malacca, Zeilan, Cochin, and all the coast of the East India. Begun in the Year of our Lord 1583, and ended 1591.

In Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. II. In Purchas his Pilgrimes, vol. II. In Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels.

28. **Floris:** The Journal of Mr. Peter Williamson Floris,

Cape-merchant in the same Voyage of Captain Hippon. [In Purchas' Pilgrimes, vol. I, p. 319; also in Thevenot's "Relations de Divers Voyages Curieux," Paris, 1666, vol. I, towards the end; in Astley's "New General Collection of Voyages and Travels, London, 1745, vol. I, p. 435.]

29. **Heylyn**: ΜΙΚΡΟΚΟΣΜΟΣ. | *A* | LITTLE DESCRIPTION OF | THE GREAT WORLD. | The third Edition. Revised. | By Peter Heylyn. | Oxford, | Printed by *I. L. and W. T.* for | *William Turner* and *Thomas Huggins*. 1627. | 8vo.

[p. 676. A short account of Siam.]

7th edition, OXFORD, Printed by WILLIAM TVRNER, and are to be sold at the black Beare in *Pauls Church-yard*: 1636. 8vo.

The British Museum possesses also the following:—1st edition, 1625, 4to; 4th edition, 1629, 4to; 5th edition, [1630?] 4to; 6th edition, 1633, 4to.

30. **Herbert**: A relation of some years Travaile, begunne Anno 1626. Into *Afrique* and the greater *Asia*, especially the Territories of the *Persian* Monarchie: and some parts of the Orientall *Indies*, and lles adiacent. Of their religion, language, habit, discent, ceremonies, and other matters concerning them. Together with the proceedings and death of the three late Ambassadeurs: Sir *D. C.* Sir *R. S.* and the *Persian Nogdi Beg*. As also the two great Monarchs, the King of *Persia*, and the Great *Mogol*. By *T. H. Esquier*. London, Printed by *William Stansby*, and *Jacob Bloome*, 1634. Sm. folio (Cordier); 2nd edition, London, 1638, folio (Cordier); 3rd edition, London, 1665, folio (Cordier); 4th edition, London, 1667, folio (Cordier).

In Dutch: Dordrecht, 1658, sm. 4to (Cordier);

Amsterdam, 1665, 4to (Vander Aa).

In French: *RELATION | DV | VOYAGE |  
DE PERSE | ET | DES INDES | ORIEN-  
TALES | Traduite de l'Anglois de Thomas  
Herbert. | AVEC LES REVOLVTIONS AR-  
RIVÉES | au Royaume de Siam l'an mil six  
cens quarante-sept. | Traduites du Flamand  
de Jeremie Van Vliet. | A PARIS. | Chez  
IEAN DV PVIS, ruë S. Iacques, à la Couronne  
d'or. | M.DC.LXIII. | AVEC PRIVILEGE  
DV ROY. | 1 vol. 4to.*

31. **Pelsaert, F.:** Ongeluckige voyagie van 't schip Bata-  
via nae de O-Ind., gebleven op de Abrolhos v.  
F. Houtman,.....'t verongelucken des schips,  
grouwel. moorderyen onder 't scheepsvolck op  
't eylandt Batavia, 1628 en 1629. Nevens het  
treur-bly-einde ongheluck d. O-I. Comp. in  
1636 wedervaren in Siam, onder Jer. v. Vliet,  
en de tyrannye v. Abas, Con. v. Persien 1645  
begaen tot Espahan. Amsterdam, 1647. 4to  
(Müller.)

Another edition 4to, 1648 (Müller.)

32. **Roelofszoen:** Kort ende waerachtigh verhael van de  
tweede Schipvaerd by de Hollanders op Oost-  
Indien gedaen, onder den Heer Admirael Iacob  
van Neck, getogen uyt het Journael van Roelof  
Roelofs, vermaender op 't Schip Amsterdam,  
ende doorgaens uyt andere Schrijvers vermeer-  
dert. (In vol. I of "Begin ende Voortganh |  
van de | Vereenighde Nederlantsche Geotro-  
yeerde | Oost-Indische | Compagnie.....Ged-  
ruckt in den Jaere 1645. 4to. 2 vols).

(Quaritch mentions an edition of 1646).

[At p. 12 of this voyage of Van Neck begins  
an account of Patani, partly by Victor Sprinckel,  
and partly by Gottard Artus of Danzig. p. 20  
an account of Siam by the latter.]

In French: *Recueil | Des Voyages | qui  
Ont Servi | A L'Etablissement | Et Aux Pro-*

grez | De La | Compagnie | Des Indes | Orientales, | Formée | *Dans les Provinces-Unies des Païs-Bas.* | Nouvelle Edition, revûë par l'Auteur & consid- | rablement augmentée. | Enrichie d'un grand nombre de Figures en Taille-douce. | A Rouen, | Chez Jean-Baptiste Machull *le jeune.* | ruë Damiette, vis-à-vis S. Maclou. | M. DCC. XXV. | *Avec Aprobation & Privilège du Roi.* 10 Vols. 12mo. Vol. 3 contains the Voyage of Van Neck.

Another edition, 5 vols. 12mo. at Amsterdam, 1710-3-5-6. (Pagès.)

Another edition, *Seconde edition reveue, & augmentée de plusieurs pièces curieuses.* A Amsterdam, Chez J. Frederic Bernard, MDCC XXV. 6 vols. 12mo. Vol. 2 p. 157, second Voiage de Jaques van Neck, Amiral Hollandais.

33. **Schouten.** Beschrijvinge van de Regeeringe, Macht, Religie, Co- | stuymen, Traffijcquen, ende andere remercquable saecken, des Coninghrijcks | Siam. Gestelt inden Jaere 1636. door Ioost Schouten, Directeur weghens de geotroyeerde Oost- | Indische Compagnie aldaer. |

[At the end of vol. 2 of 'Begin ende Voortgangh vande Vereenighde Neederlandtsche Geotroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie 2 vols. long 4to, 1645.]

Beschrijvinghe van de Regeeringe, Macht, | Religie, Costuymen, Trafficquen, en andere remercquable | saken, des Coninghrijcx Siam. Gestelt inden Iare 1636. door | Ioost Schouten, Directeur wegens de geotroyeerde Oost-In- | dische Compagnie aldaer. [In Beschrijvinghe Van het Machtigh Coninckrijcke Japan, ..... gesteldt door François Caron, T'Amsterdam, 1648. sm. 4to.]

Another edition "'s Gravenhage," 1648.

Another edition "t'Amstelredam," 1652.

Another edition, Dordrecht, 1652.

Another edition, [in Rechte Beschrijvinge Van het Machtigh Koninkhrijck van Iappan..... voorgesteld door den Heer Philips Lucas,..... ende door Heer François Caron.....In 'sGravenhage, by Iohannes Tongerlo, Boeckverkooper, 1662.]

(Pagès mentions a revised edition 1715.)

In German: Beschreibung | Der Regirung, Macht, Reli- | gion, Gewonheiten, Handlungen, | und anderer denckwuerdigen Sa- | chen, in dem Koenigreich Siam; | gestellt und aufgesetzt im Jahr | 1636. von Jobst Schouten (oder Scholtzen) als der etliche Jahre | Directeur wegen der verguenstigten | Ost-Indianischen Compagn. da- | selbst gewest. [In Fr. Carons, und Jod. Schouten wahrhaftigen Beschreibungen zweyer maechtigen Koenigreiche, Jappan und Siam.....Nürnberg,..... 1663. sm. 8vo.]

Another edition in 'Wahrhaftige Beschreibungen dreyer maechtigen Koenigreiche, Japan, Siam und Corea,.....so mit neuen Anmerkungen und schoenen Kupferblaettern von Christopher Arnold vermehrt, verbessert, und geziert .....Nürnberg.....1672. sm. 8vo.

In English: A true Description | of the | Mighty Kingdoms | of | Japan | and | Siam. | Written Originally in Dutch by | Francis Caron | and | Joost Schorten: | And now rendred into English by | Captain Roger Manley. | London: | Printed by Samuel Broun and John de l'Ecluse, at | the sign of the Queens Arms, near the little | North Door of St. Paul's Church, 1663. sm. 8vo.

Another edition: Printed for Robert Boulter, at the Turks-head in Cornhill, over against the Royall Exchange, 1671. sm. 8vo.

In French: To be found in vol. I of Thevenot's "Relations de Divers Voyages Curieux"



Paris, 1666, under the title of "Relation du Royaume de Siam, par Joost Schuten."

In Swedish: Sanfärdig Beskrieffning om Konungarijket Siam uthi Holländska språket 1636 forfättet. I. Kankel Wijsindzborg 1675.

In Latin: DESCRIPTIO | REGNI SIAM. | PER | IODOCV M SCHOV TENIV M, qui fuit in illo Director mercaturæ nomine Societatis Belgicæ Indiæ Orientalis, | aliquot annis, & anno MDCXXXVI | hæc scripsit Belgico sermone. | Translata in Latinum | PER BERNHARDVM VARENV M. | and

APPENDIX | DE RELIGIONE | Siamensivm | Ex Descriptione Belgica Iodoci | Schoutenii. |

The above are part of a tiny volume entitled "Descriptio | Regni Iaponiæ | Cum quibusdam | affinis materiæ | Ex variis auctoribus collecta | et in ordinem redacta per | Bernhardvm Varenivm | Med. D. | AMSTELODAMI, | Apud Ludovicum Elzevirium. | ANNO M. DC. XLIX. sm. 8vo. pp. 287 and 320. Vander Aa mentions an edition at Cambridge 1673, 8vo.

34. **Mandelslo**: Albert von Mandelslohe. Schreiben von seiner Ost-Indischen Reise aus der Insel Madagascar anno 1639, samt einen kurtzen Bericht von dem jetzigen Zustand des äussersten orientalischen Königreichs Tzina mit etlichen Anmerkungen. Schleswig, 1645. folio. (Cordier.)

Second edition, Schleswig, 1658. (Cordier.)

Third edition.

Des fuertrefflichen wohlversuchten Meckelburgischen | von Adel Herrn Johan Albrecht | von Mandelslo | Morgenländische Reise- | Beschreibung. | Worinnen zugleich der Zustand der fuernembsten Ost- | Indianischen Laender, Staedte und der Einwohner Leben,

Sitten, Hand- | thierung und Glauben ; wie auch die gefaehrliche Schiff- | fahrt ueber das Oceanische Meer berichtet | wird, | Zum andern mahl heraus gegeben | Und mit etlichen denckwuerdigen, vermehrten Notis | oder Anmerckungen wie auch mit vielen Kupfferstuecken | gezieret | Durch | Adam Olearium, Fuerstl. Schleszwig-Holsteinischen | Bibliothecarium auff Gottorff. | Cum gratia & Privilegio. | Bey Christian Guth Buchhaendlern in Hamburg. | Schleszwig | Gedruckt in der Fuerstl. Druckerey durch Johan Holwein. | Im Jahr 1668. Folio. [p. 184 a short account of Siam.]

Fourth edition, in Olearius, Hamburg, 1696. Folio. (Cordier.)

In Dutch, Amsterdam, 1651, 4to. and Amsterdam 1658, 4to. (Cordier.)

In French, Paris 1656, 4to. (Cordier.) Paris 1659, 2 vols. 4to. (Vander Aa.)

Also, VOYAGES | *Celebres & remarquables*, | Faits de | PERSE | aux | INDES ORIENTALES | Par le Sr. | JEAN-ALBERT DE MANDELSLO, | *Gentilhomme des Ambassadeurs du Duc de Holstein en Moscovie & Perse.* | Contenant une Description nouvelle & très-curieuse de l'Indostan, de l'Empire du | Grand-Mogol, des Iles & Presqu'iles de l'Orient, des Royaumes de Siam, | du Japon, de la Chine du Congo, &c. | *Où l'on trouve la situation exacte de tous ces Pays & Etats ; & où l'on rapporte assez au | long le Naturel, les Mœurs & les Coutumes de leurs Habitans ; leur Gouvernement Politique & Ecclesiastique ; les Raretez qui se rencontrent dans ces | Pays ; & les Ceremonies qu'on y observe* | Mis en ordre & publiez, après la mort de l'Illustre Voyageur, par le Sr. ADAM OLEARIUS, | Bibliothecaire du Duc de Holstein, & Mathematicien de sa Cour. | *Traduits de l'Original* |

Par le Sr. A. DE WICQUEFORT. | *Conseiller des Conseils d'Etat & Privé du Duc de Brunswick, Lunebourg, Zell, &c. Resident de l'Electeur de Brandebourg, & Auteur de l'Ambassadeur & de ses fonctions.* | Divisez en deux Parties. | *Nouvelle Edition revue & corrigée exactement, augmentée considerablement, tant dans le corps de l'Ouvrage | qu'aux Marginales & surpassant en bonte & en beauté les précédentes Editions.* | On y a encore ajouté des Cartes Géographiques, des Représentations des Villes, & autres Taille- | douces très-belles & très-exactes. | *On y trouve à la fin une Table fort ample & fort exacte.* | *A AMSTERDAM,* | Chez MICHEL CHARLES LE CÈNE, Libraire, | *Chez qui l'on trouve un assortiment general de Musique.* MDCCXXVII | Avec privilege. 2 vols. folio. [Description of Siam, cols. 304 to 331, much more detailed than in the original edition. The editor has apparently made considerable use of Schouten, q. v.]

In English; The Voyages and Travels of the Ambassadors sent by Frederick Duke of Holstein.....whereto are added the travels of John Albert de Mandelslo.....Faithfully rendered into English, by John Davies of Kidwelly. London, 1662. Sm. folio. (Cordier.)

Vander Aa mentions an edition of 1669.

See also Harris, *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca.*

35. **Van Vliet:** Relation historique de la maladie et de la mort de PRA-INTER-VA-TSIA-THIANT-SIANGH PHEEVGK, ou du grande & juste Roy de l'Elefant blanc, & des revolutions arrivées au Royaume de Siam, jusqu'à l'avènement à la Couronne de PRA ONGLY, qui y regne aujourd'huy, & qui prend la qualité de PRA-TIAVW, PRA-SATHOVGH, PRA-

TIAVW TSANGH, PRA TIAVW ISIANGH  
IHON-DENGH-PRA THIANGH CHOBOA.  
C'est à dire Roy du thrône d'or, comme aussi  
du rouge & blanc Elefant, à la queue tortillée.  
Escrit en l'an 1647. Par Ieremie van Vliet.  
[At p. 569 of the French version of Herbert,  
q. v.]

36. **Van Vliet:** Beschryving | van het | Koningryk Siam.  
| Mitsgaders | Het verhaal van den Oorsprong,  
onderscheyd, | Politijke Regering, d'Ecclesiastique,  
en costuy- | melijke Huyshoudinge, van  
d'Edelen en | Borgerlijke Liedén : Als mede den  
loop | der Negotie, en andere remarqua- | ble  
saaken des Koningrijks Siam. | Beschreven  
door d'Heer Jeremias van Vliet d'oude. | L. G.  
gewesen Opperhoofd in Siam, naderhand Gouverneur  
| van Malacca, en Raad van India. | Als mede | Het  
verhaal der staats-omkeering en in Siam, |  
voorgevallen | in 't Jaar 1688, uyt het handschrift  
van den Opper- | gesaghebber aldaar. | En | Het  
leven en daden van d'Heer Constantyn | Falcon,  
erste geheyme Raad van | gemelte Koningrijk Siam.  
| Tot Leiden. | By Frederik Haaring, 1692. | sm. 4to.  
See also Herbert.
37. **Garnier :** Voyage lointain aux royaumes de Cambodge  
et Laouwen par les Néerlandais et ce qui s'y est passé  
jusqu'en 1644. Paris, 1871. 8vo. Translated from the  
Dutch original, dated 1669. (Müller.)
38. **Francisci:** Neu-polirter | Geschicht-Kunst- | und |  
Sitten-Spiegel | auslaendischer Voelcker | fuer-  
nemlich | Der Sineser, Japaner, Indostaner, Javaner,  
Malabaren, | Peguaner, Siammer, Peruaner, Mexicaner,  
Brasilianer, Abyssiner, | Guineer, Congianer, Asiatischer  
Tartaren, Perser, Armenier, | Tuercken, Russen, und  
theils anderer Nationen mehr : | welcher, | in sechs  
Buechern, | sechserley Gestalten weiset ; | als |

I. Mancher seltsamer Geschichte, aumereklicher Faelle, wie auch etlicher wundersamer | Berge, Hoelen, und Fluesse : | II. Der Policey- und Kriegs-Ordnungen, Gebraechen, Sitten, und Gewonheiten, | Tugenden und Laster : | III. Der Geistlichen Ceremonien und Kirchen-Gebraechen, aberglaubischer Gottes- | diensten, Goetzen-Bilder, praechtigen Tempel; standhafter Bekenntnis- | sen und feindlicher Verfolgungen Christliches Glaubens, wie auch wah- | rer und falscher Maertyrer : | IV. Der heidnischen Wissenschaften, Kuensten, und Handwercken, wie auch Lust- und | Freuden-Spiele, so heutiges Tages, unter oberzehnten Voelckern, getrie- | ben werden : | V. Der Asiatischen und Americanischen Jagten, imgleichen mancher wilden Thiere, | nebenst andern dahin zielenden Discursen : | VI. Der letzten Ehren-Dienste, Leich-Begaengnissen, Grab-Besuchungen, etlicher | alter Monumenten, fuernemer und gemeiner Graeber : | Dem schau-begierigen Leser dargestelt | von | Erasmo Francisci | Cum Privil. S. C. Majest. Speciali. | Nuernberg, | In Verlegung Johann Andre-Endters, und Wolfgang desz Juengern Seel. Erben. | Anno M.DC.LXX. folio.

39. **Tavernier.** Six voyages en Turquie, en Perse et aux Indes, et recueil de plusieurs relations et traitez singuliers et curieux, sur le Japon; histoire de la conduite des Hollandais en Asie, etc. Amsterdam, 1674, 8vo. (Pagès.)

Another edition, 3 vols, 4 to, Paris, 1676. (Quaritch.)

Another edition, 1679, 3 vols, 8vo. (Pagès.)

LES SIX | VOYAGES | DE JEAN-BAPTISTE | TAVERNIER, | CHEVALIER BARON D'AUBONNE, | QU'IL A FAIT | EN TURQUIE, EN PERSE | ET AUX INDES, | Pendant l'espace de quarante ans, & par toutes les | routes que l'on peut tenir, accompagnez d'ob-

ser- | vations particulieres sur la qualité, la Religion, | le gouvernement, les coûtumes & le commerce | de chaque país ; avec les figures, le poids, & la | valeur des monnoyes qui y ont cours. | ..... Nouvelle Edition, reveuë, corrigée, & augmentée de | diverses choses curieuses. | A PARIS | Chez GERVAIS CLOUZIER, au Palais, sur les degrez en | montant pour aller à la Sainte Chapelle, au Voyageur. | M. DC. LXXXI. | *AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.* | 2 vols. 4to.

Another edition : 1692. 3 vols. 8vo. (Pagès.) [Part II, Bk. III, Chap. XVIII, pp. 394-400, a short account of Siam.]

In Dutch : Amsterdam, 1682, 3 vols. (Pagès.) Utrecht, 1712. 3 vols., 12mo. (Quaritch.)

In German : Herrn | Johann Baptisten Taverniers, | Freyherrn von Aubonne, | Vierzig-Jaehrige | Reise-Beschreibung. | ..... Auch noch ueber disz | .....beijgefueget wird | Jacob Spons, Med. Doctoris, | Curieuse Reise, | durch Italien, Dalmatien, Griechen-und Morgenland. | Alles, | Teutscher Nation zu Liebe, Nutz und Ergoetzung, aus dem | Franzsoesischen in das Teutsche treulichst uebergetragen, | und zum Druck befoerdert, | durch | F. Menudier,..... Nuernberg, | In Verlegung Johann Hofmanns, Buch-und Kunsthaendlers. | Dasselbst gedruckt bey Andreas Knortzen. | Im Jahr Christi M. D C. LXXXI. 3 vols. folio.

Another translation : Beschreibung | der | Sechs Reisen, | Welche | Johan Baptista Tavernier, | .....In Türckey, Persien und Indien, | innerhalb vierzig Jahren, durch alle Wege, die man | nach diesen Laenderen nehmen kan, verrichtet : | .. .....Anfangs Frantzoesisch beschrieben,.....anjetzo aber | nebenst der Beschreibung des Tuerckischen Serrails, und der Kroenung des jetzt Regierenden | Koenigs in

Persien, in der Hoch-Teutschen sprach ans Liecht gestellt, | Durch Johann Hermann Widerhold. | ..... Genff. | Im Jahr M.DC.XXXI. 3 vols. folio.

In English: Six Voyages through Turkey and Persia to the Indies, published by E. Everard. 2 vols. folio 1680-84 (forming vols 1 and 2 of a "Collection of Voyages of Tavernier, Benier, and others." Quaritch).

40. **Struys**: J. J. Struys | Drie aanmerkelijke en seer rampspedige | Reysen, | Door | Italien, Griekenlandt, Lijflandt, Moscovien, | Tartarijen, Meden, Persien, Oost-Indien, Japan, | en verscheyden andere Gewesten. | Waar in vertoont werden, | Behalven een nauwkeurige, en omstandige beschrijvinge der | gemelde Landen, en 't geen tot haar nature behoort, seer wonder- | lijke en waarachtige toevallen den Auteur overgekomen door | Schipbreuken, Plonderingen, Slavernije onder de Tur- | ken en Persianen sware Hongers-noot Pijni- | ging, (en andere ongemakken. | Aangevangen Anno 1647. en voor de Derde, of laatste Reys t' Huys geko- | men 1673. begrijpende soo in alles den tijdt van 26 jaren. | Nevens twee Brieven particulierlijk verhandelende het overgaan van Astracan, | en 't geene aldaar omtrent is voorgevallen; En daar in ook een verhaal | der elenden, en sware ongemakken, uytgestaan by D. Butler, | door hem selfs geschreven uyt Ispahan. | Met verscheydene cuscuse koopere Platen, door den Auteur selfs na | het leven geteekeent, verciert. | t'Amsterdam, | By Jacob van Meurs, op de Keysers-Graft, en Johannes | van Someren, in de Kalverstraat, 1676. Met Privilegie. | 1 vol. 4to. (Vander Aa mentions a folio edition, same place and year.)

Another edition, Amsterdam 1686. 4to. (Cordier.)

Another edition, Haarlem, 1741-2, 4to. (Cordier.)

Another edition, Amsterdam, 1746, 4to. (Cordier.)

Another edition, Amsterdam, 1705, 4to. (Cordier.)

Another edition, Amsterdam, 1713, 4to. (Cordier.)

In German: Amsterdam, 1748, folio. (Cordier.)  
Amsterdam, 1678, folio. (Vander Aa.)

In French: Amsterdam, 1681, 4to (Cordier.)  
Lyon, 1683, 3 vols. 12mo. (Cordier.)

Paris, 3 vols. 12mo., 1719. (Cordier.)

Amsterdam, 1718, 3 vols. 12mo. (Cordier.)

Amsterdam, 3 vols. sm. 8vo, 1720. (Cordier.)

Rouen, 3 vols. 12mo., 1724. (Cordier.)

Lyon, 3 vols. 12mo., 1683. (Cordier.)

Lyon, 3 vols. 12mo., 1684. (Cordier.)

In English: THE | VOIAGES and TRAVELS | OF | JOHNSTRUYS | THROUGH | *Italy, Greece, Muscovy, Tartary, Media, Persia, East- | India, Japan, and other Countries in Europe, | Africa and Asia:* | CONTAINING | Remarks and Observations | UPON | The Manners, Religion, Politics, Customs and Laws of the Inhabitants; | AND A | DESCRIPTION | of their several | Cities, Towns, Forts, and Places of Strength: | Together with | An Account of the Authors many Dangers by Shipwreck, Robbery, | Slavery, Hunger, Torture and the like. | AND | Two



Narratives of the Taking of *Astracan* by the *Cossacks*, sent from | Captain D. Butler. | Illustrated with Copper Plates, designed and taken from the Life by the | Author himself. | Done out of Dutch, By JOHN MORRISON. | *London*: Printed for *Abel Swalle*, and are to be sold at the Unicorn at the West- | End of *S. Paul's*, and *Sam. Crouch* at the Flower de luce in *Popes-Head Alley* in *Cornhil*. 1684. | 4to.

(Vander Aa mentions an English edition of 1683 in 4to, with a different title-page.)

41. **Glabius**: A | NEW VOYAGE | To the | EAST-INDIES: | Containing | An Account of several of those | Rich Countries, and more particularly of the Kingdome of | BANTAM. | Giving an exact Relation of the | extent of that Monarch's Dominions, | the Religion, Manners and Customes of the | Inhabitants; their Commerce, and the Pro- | duct of the Country, and likewise a faith- | ful Narrative of the Kingdome of SIAM, | of the Isles of JAPAN and MADAGAS- | CAR, and of several other Parts, with such | New Discoveries as were never yet made by | any other Traveller. | By Mr. *Glabius*. | *LONDON*, | Printed for *H. Rodes* next door to the | *Bear Tavern* near *Bride Lane* in | *Fleetstreet*. 1682. | 12mo.

(This is an epitome of Struys, *g. v.*, but the date of his voyage is placed in 1677, instead of 1647.)

42. **Instrvctiones** ad munera Apostolica ritè obeunda Perutiles missionibvs Chinæ, Tvncini, Cochinchinæ, atq; Siami accommodatae, a Missionarijs S. Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, Juthiae Regia Siami congregatis Anno Domini 1665, concinnatae, dicatae Symmo Pontifici Clementi IX Romae, per Zachariam Dominicum Accsamitek à Kronenfeld Boëmum Pragensem,

Lingvarum Orientalium Typographum, Anno 1669. Superiorvm permissu. 8vo. (Cordier.)

New edition, Rome 1807, 12mo. (Cordier.)

43. **Marini:** Delle | Missioni | De' Padri | Della Compagnia di Giesu | nella Prouincia del Giappone, e partico- | larmente di quella di Tumkino. | Libri cinque. | Del P. Gio. Filippo de Marini | della medesima Compagnia. | Alla Santita di N. S. | Alessandro | P. P. Settimo | In Roma, per Nicolò Angelo Tinassi. MDCLXIII. | Con licenza de' Superiori. 4to.

[Bk. 5 treats of the Mekong valley, inhabited by the Laos, their capital being Lanchone (Lanchan or Wieng-chan.)]

(According to De Backer, vol. II. p. 388, the first edition was in 1657 by the same publisher; the third, in 2 vols. 12mo., at Venice, 1665. There is also a French translation, entitled "Histoire nouvelle et curieuse du Royaume de Tunquin et de Lao..... Paris, Gervais Clouzier, 1666, 4to.)

44. **De Bourges :** RELATION | DV | VOYAGE | DE MONSEIGNEVR L'EVÊQUE | DE BERYTE, | VICAIRE APOSTOLIQUE | DV ROYAUME | DE LA COCHINCHINE, | Par la Turquie, la Perse, les Indes, &c. jus- | qu'au Royaume de Siam, & autres lieux. | *Par M. DE BOVRGES Prestre, Missionnaire Apostolique.* | SECONDE EDITION. | A PARÍS, | Chez DENYS BECHET, ruë S. Jacques, | au Compas d'or, & à l'Escu au Soleil. | M.DC.LXVIII. | *Avec Privilege du Roy, & Approbation.* 8vo.

The first edition was published in Paris, 1666 (Fabricius), and the third, Paris 1683. (Cordier.)

In Dutch : NAAUKEURIG | VERHAAL | van de | REIS | des Bisschops van | BERYTE | Uit FRANKRYK te Lant en ter Zee | naar CHINA..... | Door M. de BOURGES, | Reizenoot in deze Reis, in de Fransche Taal besch-

reven, en van | J. H. GLAZEMAKER daar uit  
getrokken en Vertaalt | ..... | t'AMSTERDAM,  
| Voor ABRAHAM WOLFGANG, Boekver-  
koper, a an d'Opgang van | de Beurs, by de  
tooren in 't Geloof, 1669. | 4to.

Another edition, . Amsterdam, 1683, 4to.  
(Cordier.)

In German: Erzählung des Reise des Bis-  
chofs von Beryte nach Algier durch Syrien,  
Arabien, Persen und unterschiedene Indische  
Landschaften in das Reich Siam. Leipzig, 1671,  
4to. (Cordier.)

- 45 **Pallu**: RELATION | ABREGÉE | DES MIS-  
SIONS | ET | DES VOYAGES | DES EVE-  
SQVES FRANCOIS, | envoyez aux Royaumes  
de la | Chine, Cochinchine, Ton- | quin &  
Siam. | *Par Messire FRANCOIS PALLU* |  
*Evesque d'Heliopolis.* | A PARIS. | Chez  
DENYS BECHÊT, ruë Saint | Jacques, au  
Compas d'or, & à | l'Escu au Soleil. | M. DC.  
LXVIII. | *Avec Privilège du Roy, & Approba-  
tion.* | 8vo.

Another edition: Paris, 1682, 8vo. (Cordier.)

Another edition: Paris, 1688, 8vo. (Fabricius.)

In Italian: Breve e Compendiosa Relazione  
de' Viaggi di tre Vescovi Francesi, che dalla S.  
Mem. di Papa Alessandro VII. furono mandati  
Vicarij apostolici à i Regni della Cina, Cocin-  
cina e Tonchino.....Roma, per Fabio di Falco,  
1669, sm. 8vo. (Cordier.)

- 46 RELATION | DES MISSIONS | DES EVESQUES |  
ERANÇOIS | AVX ROYAVMES DE SIAM, |  
de la Cochinchine, de Camboye, | & du TONKIN,  
&c. | *DIVISÉ EN QUATRE PARTIES.* | A  
PARIS, | Chez PIERRE LE PETIT, Imprimeur  
du Roy, à la Croix d'or. EDME COUTEROT,  
au bon Pasteur, & CHARLES ANGOT, au Lion  
d'or. ruë Saint Jacques. | M. DC. LXXIV. |  
*AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.* | 8vo.

In Italian: RELATIONE | DELLE | MIS-  
SIONI | DE' VESCOVI VICARII | APOS-  
TOLICI, | MANDATI DALLA S. SEDE |  
APOSTOLICA | ALLI REGNI | DI SIAM,  
COCHINCINA; | CAMBOIA, E TONKINO. |  
IN ROMA, MDCLXXVII. | Nella Stamperia  
della Sac. Cong. de Prop. Fide. | *Con licenza  
de' Superiori.* sm. 4to.

- 47 Relation des Missions et des Voyages des evesques  
vicaires apostoliques, et de leurs ecclesiastiques  
ès Années 1672, 1673, 1674 & 1675. A Paris,  
Chez Charles Angot, M. DC. LXXX, 8vo.  
(Cordier.)  
Another edition, 1682, (Cordier.)
- 48 Relation.....ès Années 1676. and 1677. Paris,  
M. DC. LXXX. (Cordier.)  
Another edition, 1682, (Cordier.)
- 49 De | ONTMOMDE JESUIT, | Of | Samenspraak  
tusschen den Seer Heiligen VADER | LA  
CHAISE, Biegtvader van den Konink van |  
Vrankrijk; De Eerwaarde VADER PETERS,  
Biegt- | vader van den Koning van Engeland,  
En de | seer Godvrugtige VADER TAS-  
CHART, Ambassa- | deur van den Konink van  
Siam, | Waar in ontdekt worden | De voor-  
naamste saken, welke dese Eer- | waarde  
Vaders menen dienstig te zijn, tot | bekeering  
der ketters van Engeland, | en de Afgoden-  
dienaars van Siam. | Met | Een kleine PAS-  
QUINADE tegen de vermaarde Schrijvers |  
van de Gallicaansche Kerken. | Gedrukt voor  
de Liefhebbers, MDCLXXXVIII. sm. 4to.
- 50 **Gouye:** Observations physiques et mathématiques  
pour servir à l'histoire naturelle, et à la per-  
fection de l'astronomie et de la géographie,  
envoyées de Siam à l'Academie royale des  
Sciences de Paris, par les Pères jesuites  
François qui vont à la Chine en qualité de

Mathématiciens du Roy, avec les réflexions de Messieurs de l'Académie, et quelques notes du P. Goüye de la Compagnie de Jesus. Paris Veuve Édme Martin, Jean Boudot et Estienne Martin, 1688, large 8vo. pp. 278. (De Backer, vol. II., p. 255.)

- 51 **Tachard** : Voyage | de | Siam, | Des Peres Jesuites, | Envoyez par le ROY aux Indes | & à la Chine. | Avec Leurs Observations | Astronomiques, Et leurs Remarques de Physique, | de Géographie, d'Hydrographie, & d'Histoire. | A Paris, | Chez Arnould Seneuze, rue de la Harpe, à la Sphere, et Daniel Horthemels, rue de la Harpe, au Mécenas. | M. DC. LXXXVI. | Par Ordre Exprez de Sa Majesté. 4to pp. 424 and Index.

Voyage | de | Siam | Des Peres Jesuites, | Envoyés par le Roy, aux Indes | & à la Chine. | Avec leurs observations | Astronomiques, & leurs Remarques de Physique, | de Géographie, d'Hydrographie, | & d'Histoire. | Enrichi de Figures. | Suivant la Copie de Paris Imprimée. | Par Ordre Exprez de sa Majesté. | A Amsterdam, | Chez Pierre Mortier, Libraire | sur le Vygen-dam, a l'enseigne de | la Ville de Paris. | M. DC. LXXXVII. | 12mo.

Another edition, with the same title page 1689.

Second Voyage | du | Pere Tachard | et des Jesuites envoyez par le Roy | Au Royaume de Siam. | Contenant diverses remarques | d'Histoire, de Physique, de Geographie, & d'Astronomie. | A Paris. | Chez Daniel Horthemels, rue Saint Jacques, | au Mécenas. | M.DC.LXXXIX. | Par Ordre exprés de sa Majesté. | 4to.

Another edition, Middelbourg, Gilles Horthemels, Pere & fils, 1689. 12mo.

Another edition, Amsterdam, Pierre Mortier, 1689. 12mo.

Voyages des Ambassadeurs de Siam en France. Paris, 1686, 4 vols. (query, does this book exist?)

In Dutch: Reis | van | Siam. | Waar in veele tot noch toe onbekende Zaaken, so om- | trent de gelegenheid van dit Land, als omtrent de Religie, | Zeden, en andere dingen worden verhaald. | Gedaan door de | Vaders Jesuïeten. | En in 't Fransch beschreeven door den | Vader Tachart ; | Waar by komt het Verhaal van 't Ambassaadtschap des | Ridders van Chaumont | Aan 't selve Hof. | t' Utrecht. | Gedrukt by Johannes Ribbius, Boek- | verkooper in de korte Jans-Straat, Anno. 1687. | sm. 4to.

Also Reis na Siam gedaan door den Ridder de Chaumont, gezant van zyne Allerchristelyke Majesteit, aan den Koning van Siam, in 't Fransch beschreven door den Vader Guy Tachard, en uit die taal in het nederduitsch gebracht, door G. V. Broekhuizen. t'Amsterdam, 1687, 4to. (De Backer, vol II.)

- 52 **Breve Ragguaglio** di quanto è accaduto in Roma a' Sig. Mandarin venuti cō il P. Guido Tasciard della Compagnia di Giesù, Inviato Straordinario dal Rè di Siam dopo l'Udienza havuta da N. S. Innocenzo XI in-4<sup>o</sup>, pp. 8. In Roma. per Domenico Antonio Ercole, 1689. Con Licenza de' Superiori. (De Backer, vol. II.)

- 53 **Voltaire**: Siècle de Louis XIV. [Chap. XIV. mentions the Siamese embassy to Louis XIV.]

- 54 **Boswell**: The Life of Samuel Johnson L. L. D. new edition by Alexander Napier. London, George Bell and Sons, 1884. 3 vols. 8vo.

[Vol. II, p. 48, JOHNSON. "Why, Sir, that is not so extraordinary: the King of Siam sent ambassadors to Louis the Fourteenth, but Louis the Fourteenth sent none to the King of Siam."

"Here my friend for once discovered a want of knowledge or forgetfulness; for Louis the Fourteenth did send an embassy to the King of Siam."



*In English*: A new | Historical Relation | of the | Kingdom | of Siam. | By | Monsieur De La Loubere, | Envoy Extraordinary from the French | King, to the King of Siam, in | the years 1687 and 1688. | Wherein a full and curious Account is given of the Chi- | nese Way of Arithmetick, and Mathematick Learning | In Two Tomes. | Illustrated with Sculptures. | Done out of French, by A. P. Gen. R. S. S. | London, | Printed by F. L. for Tho. Horne at the Royal | Exchange, Francis Saunders at the New Ex- | change, and Tho. Bennet at the Half Moon in | St. Pauls Churchyard. MDCXCIII. [1 vol. folio.]

- 59 **De Chaumont**: Relation | de | l'Ambassade | de Mr. le Chevalier | de Chaumont | A la Cour du Roy | de Siam. | Avec ce qui s'est passé de plus re- | marquable durant son voyage. | A Paris | Chez Arnoult Seneuse } ruë | de la | à la | Sphere. | Et Daniel } Har- | pe | Horthemels, au | Mécenas | } M. DC. LXXXVI. | Avec privilege du Roy. | sm. 8vo.

[Pinkerton mentions another edition 12mo. Paris, 1687. The third edition by the same publishers appeared in 8vo, Paris, 1687. Vander Aa mentions one in 12mo. Amsterdam, 1686. It has also been reprinted in Tom. X of *Archives curieuses de l'Histoire de France*, par Danjou, 2<sup>e</sup> série (Lanier)]

*In Dutch*: Verhaal | van | 't Ambassaad- schap des Ridders | van | Chaumont | Aan 't Hof des Konings | van | Siam. | Nevens het aanmerkenswaardigst, dat 'er geduurende | zijn Reis voorgevallen is. | Uit het Fransch vertaald | Door | Willem Calebius. | t' Utrecht, | By Johannes Ribbius, Boekverkooper in de korte Jans- | straat, Anno 1687. | (Published together with a Dutch version of Tachart's first Journey.)



In Dutch: Verhaal van het Gezantschap des Ridders de Chaumont aan het hof des Koning van Siam, uit het Fransch in Nederduitsch gebracht, door G. V. Broekhuizen, 't Amsterdam, 1687, in 4to. (de Backer, vol. II.)

In German: Chaumont, Chevalier de, Beschreibung seiner Reise nach Siam, Frankfurt, 1687.

- 60 **De Choisy:** JOURNAL | DU VOYAGE | DE SIAM  
FAIT | EN M. DC. LXXV. ET M. DC. LXXXVI.  
| *PAR M. L. D. C.* | A PARIS, | chez SEBAS-  
TIEN MABRE-CRAMOISY, | Imprimeur du  
Roy, rue Saint Jacques, | aux Cicognes M. DC.  
LXXXVII, | *AVEC PRIVILEGE DE SA*  
*MAJESTÉ.* | 4to.

JOURNAL | DU | VOYAGE | DE SIAM |  
FAIT | en 1685. & 1686. | *Par M. l'ABBÉ DE*  
*CHOISY.* | *Seconde Edition.* | A PARIS, chez  
SEBASTIEN MABRE-CRAMOISY, | Im-  
primeur du Roy, rue Saint Jacques, | Aux Cicog-  
nes. | M. DC. LXXXVII. | *Avec Privilege de*  
*Sa Majesté.* | 12mo.

(Van der Aa mentions one in 8vo. also Paris, 1687, published by Cramoisy.

Also JOURNAL | ou SUITE du | VOYAGE  
DE | Siam. | EN FORME DES | LETTRES  
FAMILIERES | FAIT | EN M. DC. LXXXV.  
ET M. DC. LXXXVI. | PAR Mr. L. D. C. |  
Suivant la Copie de Paris imprimée. | A AM-  
STERDAM, | Chez PIERRE MORTIER, Li-  
braire | sur le Vygen-dam, a l'enseigne de | la  
Ville de Paris. | M. DC. LXXXVII. | 12mo.

[At the end is the list of presents sent from Siam to France, from de Chaumont's account.]

Also JOURNAL | DU | VOYAGE | DE  
SIAM, | FAIT | Par M. l'ABBÉ DE CHOI-  
SY. | *NOUVELLE EDITION.* | *Augmentée*  
*d'une Table des Matières.* | A TREVOUX. |

PAR LA COMPAGNIE. | M.DCC.XLI. 12mo.

61. **De Choisy**: Mémoires de l'abbé de Choisy, in Collection des Mémoires relatifs à l'Histoire de France, tome LXIII, Paris, Foucault, 1828. (Lanier.)  
[Some extracts are given at the end of Hachette's reprint of Forbin, *q. v.*]
- 62 **Gervaise**: HISTOIRE | NATURELLE ET POLITIQUE | DU ROYAUME | DE SIAM. | *DIVISEE EN QUATRE PARTIES.* | La première contenant la situation, & la nature du | País. La seconde, les mœurs des Habitans, leurs Loix, & leurs Coûtumes. La troisième, leur Religion | La quatrième, ce qui regard le Roi qui regne à | present, & ce qu'il y a de plus particulier dans la | Cour de ce Roiaume. | A PARIS, | AU PALAIS. | Chez ÉTIENNE DUCASTIN, dans la Galerie | des Prisonniers, au Bon-Pasteur. | M.DC. LXXXIX. | *AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROI* | 4to.  
Another edition: Paris, 1688. 4to. Barbin (Lanier.)
- 63 **d'Orleans**: HISTOIRE | DE | M. CONSTANCE, | PREMIER MINISTRE | DU ROY DE SIAM, | ET | *DE LA DERNIERE* | *revolution de cet Estat.* | *Par le Pere D'ORLEANS, de la | Compagnie de | JESUS.* | A TOURS, | Chez PHILBERT MASSON, Imprimeur, | *Et se vend* | A PARIS, | Chez DANIEL HORTHEMELS, rue S. Jacques, | au Mécenas. | M.DC.XC. | *Avec Privilege du Roy.* |  
Another edition: Lyon, chez les Freres Duplain, 1754, 12mo. (de Backers, I, 527.)
- 64 **Deslandes**: Histoire de M. Constance, premier Ministre du roi de Siam, par M. Deslandes, Amsterdam, 1756. sm. 18mo. (Lanier.)
- 65 **Kort-bondig Verhaal** | van den | Op en Ondergang, | Van d'Heer | Constantyn Faulkon | Ridder der ordre van St. Michiel, en voornaam | gunsteling des Konings van Siam : | Mitsgaders | Van de

- dood des Konings, en 't verdrijven der Frans-  
chen uit dat Rijk. Alles kort op den anderen ge-  
volgd, binnen 't Jaar 1688. en | in Indiën zelve t'  
zamen gesteld. Door | een Liefhebber der  
Waarheid | t' Amsterdam, | By Gerardus Bors-  
tius, Boekverkoper op de hoek | van den Nieuw-  
endijk, aan den Dam. Anno 1690. | pp. 38. 4to.
- 66 **Le Blanc**: Lettre du R. P. Marcel Leblanc, de la com-  
pagnie de Jésus, missionnaire au royaume de  
Siam, écrite dans sa prison de Middelbourg en  
Zélande, aux dames ses sœurs, religieuses de  
la Visitation de Sainte Marie de Dijon, le 13  
Mars, 1690. (De Backer, vol. II, p. 353.)
- 67 **Siam** in the East Indies. Relation of the Revolution  
lately happened in that Kingdom. London,  
1690. (See also Churchill.)
- 68 **Desfarges**: Relation | des | Revolutions | arrivées |  
A Siam, | dans l'Année 1688. | A Amster-  
dam, | Chez Pierre Brunel, près la Bourse. |  
M.DC.LXXXI. | 12mo. [Anonymous.]
- 69 **Vollant des Verquains**: HISTOIRE | DE LA | RE-  
VOLUTION | DE SIAM. | ARRIVÉE EN  
L'ANNÉE 1688. | A LILLE, | Chez JEAN  
CHRYLOSTOME MALTE, | Imprimeur juré,  
ruë Equermoise, | au bon Pasteur 1691. | *Avec*  
*Permission.* sm. 8vo.
- 70 **Pouchot de Chantassin**: Relation du voyage et retour  
des Indes-Orientales pendant les années 1690 et  
1691, par un garde de la marine. Paris 1692,  
12mo (Lanier.)
- 71 **Le Blanc**: Histoire de la révolution du royaume de Siam,  
arrivée en l'année 1688, et de l'état présent des  
Indes. Lyon, 1692, Horace Molin. 12mo., 2 vols.  
(De Backer, vol. II, p. 353. Lanier says it is in  
18mo.)
72. Aanmerklijk en Naaukeurig | VERHAAL | DER |  
STAATS-OMKERINGEN, | Nu laatst in't Jaar  
1688. | in SIAM voorgevallen. | Bevattende de  
geledene smaadheden in, | en 't uytduyden der

Fransen uyt | dat Rijk. | Uit het Handschrift van  
den Oppergesaghebber | der Franse aldaar, |  
*Door A. v. H. in 't Nederduits vertaald.* | Tot  
LEIDEN | By FREDERIK HAARING.  
1692. | 4to.

(This is a translation of No. 68.)

- 73 **Martinez De la Puente**: COMPENDIO | DE LAS  
HISTORIAS | DE LOS DESCUBRIMIEN-  
TOS, CONQUISTAS, Y GUERRAS DE LA  
India Oriental, y sus Islas, | DESDE LOS  
TIEMPOS DEL INFANTE DON | Enrique  
de Portugal su inventor, hermano del Rey |  
D. Duarte; hasta los del Rey D. Felipe II.  
de | Portugal, y III. de Castilla. | Y LA IN-  
TRODUCCION DEL COMERCIO | Portu-  
gues en las Malucas, y sus operaciones |  
Politicas, y Militares en ellas. | HECHO, | Y  
ANADIDA UNA DESCRIPCION DE LA  
INDIA, | y sus Islas y de las Costas de Africa,  
*por donde se començò la | Nauegacion del Mar  
del Sur; sus riquezas, costumbres | de sus  
gentes, y otras cosas notables.* | Y DEDICADO  
| AL GRANDE, AL PORTENTOSO | POR-  
TVGVES | SAN ANTONIO DE PADVA. |  
POR D. IOSEPH MARTINEZ DE LA  
PUENTE. | CON PRIVILEGIO. | En Madrid,  
En la Imprenta Imperial: Por la Viuda de  
*Joseph | Fernandez de Buendia* | Ano de 1681.  
8vo.

[p. 18. Geographical position of Siam.

p. 188. King of Sion or Siam sends ambas-  
sadors to Albuquerque.]

- 74 **Mallet**: Description | de | l'Univers, | contenant |  
Les differents Systèmes du Monde, | les Cartes  
generales et particulieres de la Geographie |  
Ancienne et Moderne: Les Plans & les Pro-  
fils des | principales Villes & des autres lieux plus  
considerables de | la Terre; avec les Portraits  
des Souverains qui y | commandent, leurs

Blasons, Titres et Livrées : Et les | Mœurs  
Religions, Gouvernemens & divers habillemens  
| de chaque Nation. | Dediée au Roy. | Par  
Allain Manesson Mallet, | Maistre de Mathe-  
matiques des Pages de la petite Escurie | de sa  
Majesté, cy-devant Ingenieur & Sergent Major  
| d'Artillerie en Portugal. | A Paris, | Chez  
Denys Thierry, ruë S. Jacques, à l'Enseigne |  
de la Ville de Paris, devant la ruë du Plâtre.  
M. DC. LXXXIII. | Avec Privilege du Roy. |  
5 vols. 8vo.

[Vol. II, p. 102, a description of Ayuthia.]

- 75 **Meister.** Der Orientalisch-Indianische | Kunst- | und |  
Lust-Gaertner, | Das ist : | Eine aufrichtige Be-  
schreibung | Derer meisten Indianischen, als auf  
Java Major, Malacca und | Jappon, wachsenden  
Gewuertz-Frucht und Blumen-Baeume, wie auch  
| anderer raren Blumen, Kraeuter und Stauden-  
Gewaechse, sampt ihren | Saamen, nebst umb-  
staendigen Bericht deroselben Indianischen Nah-  
men, so | wol ihrer in der Medicin als Oeco-  
nomie und gemeinem Leben mit sich | fuehr-  
endem Gebrauch und Nutzen ; | Wie auch |  
Noch andere denckwuerdige Anmerckungen,  
was | bey des Autoris zweymahliger Reise nach  
Jappon, von Java | Major, oder Batavia, laengst  
derer Cuesten Sina, Siam, und rueck- | werts  
ueber Malacca, daselbsten gesehen und fleiszig  
observiret worden ; | Auch | Vermittelst unter-  
schiedlicher schoener ins Kupffer gebrachter |  
Indianischer Figuren, von Baeumen, Gewaeachsen,  
Kraeutern, | Blumen und Nationen entworfen  
und | fuergestellt durch | George Meistern |  
Dieser Zeit Churfl. Saechs. bestallten Indian-  
ischen | Kunst-und-Lust-Gaertner | Mit Churfl.  
Saechs. Durchl-gnaedigstem Privilegio | Dres-  
den, in Verlegung des Autoris, | druckts Johann  
Riedel, Anno 1692 | sm. 4to.

[p. 276, Imports to and Exports from Siam.]

- 76 **Hazart**: Kirchen-Geschichte, | Das ist : | Catholisches Christenthum, | durch die gantze Welt auszgebreytet, | Insonderheit | Bey | naechst-verflossenen, und anjetzo fliessenden Jahr-Hundert, | Darinnen kuertzlich beschriben wird, | Jedes Lands Art, und Belegenheit, | der Einlaender Lebens-Sitten, eygenthumliche Secten, | Satzungen, Staats-Wesen, Geist-und Weltliche Gepraeng; besonders aber, | und auszufuehrlich beygebracht die erste Einpflanzung, das Auffnehmen, und die | Erweiterung desz alda eingefuehrten wahren Christ-Glaubens: wie solcher von villen | eyffrigen Blut-Zeuegen verfochten, von Lob-und Merck-wuerdigen Tugend-Thaten | viller anderer Christ-Helden gezieret, und von villen wundersamen | Begebnussen bekraefftiget worden. | Mit villfaeltigen Kupffern zu fueglicher Erkandnusz abgebildet. | Erstlich beschriben und an Tag gegeben, | Durch | R. P. Cornelium Hazart, | Nunmehr aber | Ausz der Nider- in die Hoch-Teutsche Sprach uebersetzt, | Zum andernmahl uebersehen, und vermehret, | Durch | R. P. Mathiam Soutermans, | Beyde der Gesellschaft Jesu Priestern. | Der erste Theil, | In sich begreifend | Ost-Indien in gemein und sonderheit; auch | Mogor, Japon, China, Tartaria, und Bisnagar. | Cum Gratia, & Privilegio Sacrae Cæsareæ Majestatis. | Permissu Superiorum. | Zum andernmahl gedruckt zu Wienn in Oesterreich, | In Verlegung Leopold Voigt, einer loeblichen Universitaet Buchdrucker. | Anno M.DC.XCIV. |

(The original Dutch edition, of which the first vol. was published at Antwerp in 1667, does not seem to contain anything relating to Siam.)

- 77 **Letters Edifiantes** : Lettres | Edifiantes | et | Curieuses | Ecrites des Missions | Etrangeres par, quelques Mis- | sionnaires de la Compagnie de | Jesus | VII. Recueil | A Paris, | Chez Nicolas Le Clerc, ruë saint | Jacques, à l'image Saint Lambert. | M.DCCVII. | Avec Approbation, & privilege du Roy. | pp. 83, 84. XXIX Recueil, Paris, 1773, p. 140. XXXI Recueil, Paris, 1774, p. 192. 12mo.

(This series of collections to the number of thirty-four was published at various dates ranging from 1703 to 1776. Pages enumerates five editions besides the first, namely :—Paris, 1780-83, 26 vols. 12mo ; Lyon, 1819, 14 vols. 8vo ; Paris 1829-32, 40 vols. 18mo ; Toulouse, 12mo. ; and Paris, 1838, 4 vols. large 8vo. Müller cites a Spanish edition in 16 vols. 4to, Madrid 1753-57, which, of course, cannot be the whole work.)

78. **Grand-pierre** : Relation de divers Voyages, faits dans l'Afrique, dans l'Amerique, & aux Indes Occidentales, la description du Royaume de Juda, & quelques particularités touchant la vie du Roy regnant. La relation d'une Isle nouvellement habitée dans le detroit de Malacca en Asie. Par le Fr. Dealssé de Grand-Pierre. Paris, 8vo, 1718. (Van der Aa.)
- 79 **Challes** : Voyage fait aux Indes-Orientales par une escadre de six vaisseaux commandés par M. Duquesne, depuis le 24 février jusqu'au 20 août 1691, par ordre de la compagnie des Indes Orientales, par Robert Challes, La Haye, 1721, 3 vols. 12mo (Lanier.)
- 80 **Schouten, Gautier** : Voyage | de | Gautier | Schouten | aux Indes | Orientales, | Commencé l'an 1658. & fini l'an 1665. | Traduit du Hollandois. | Où l'on void plusieurs Descriptions de Pais, Roiaumes, Isles & Villes, Siéges, Combats sur terre | & sur mer, Coûtumes, Manieres, Religions de |

divers Peuples, Animaux, Plantes, Fruits, & | autres Curiositez naturelles. | Nouvelle Edition, revûe par l'Auteur, & considerable- | ment augmentée. | Enrichi d'un grand nombre de figures en Taille douce. | A Rouen, | Chez Pierre Cail- loue, Libraire, Cour | du Palais | M. DCC. XXV. Avec Aprobaton & Privilege du Roy. | 2 vols. 12mo. [ Vol. 1, p. 141, short account of Siam and the Siamese Malay states.]

81. **Valentijn**: Omstandig Verhaal van de | GESCHIE- DENISSEN en ZAAKEN | HET | KER- KELYKE ofte den GODSDIENST | Betref- fende, zoo in | AMBOINA, | Als in alle de EYLANDEN, daar onder behoorende, | Van de Oudste Tyden af tot nu toe, | Benevens een Fraaye Verhandeling der BOOMEN, PLAN- TEN, HEESTERS, enz. | Als ook der LAND- DIEREN, VOGELN, VISSCHEN, HOR- ENKENS, | en ZEEGE WASSCHEN, in en by dezelve Eylande vallende ; | Mitsgaders een Naaukeurige Beschryving van | BANDA, En de EYLANDEN, onder die Landvoogdy begrepen, | Als ook de Eylanden TIMOR, en SOLOR, CELEBES, ofte | MACASSAR, BORNEO, en BALI, | Mitsgaders van de Koningryken | TONKIN, CAMBODIA, en SIAM, | Benevens een Verhaal der ZAAKEN, in de voornoemde Eylandên, en Koning- | ryken tot nu toe voorge- vallen ; | *Met zeer nette Prentverbeeldingen, en Landkaarten verrykt* | DOOR | FRANÇOIS VALENTYN, | *Onlangs Bedienaar des Gode- lyken Woords in AMBOINA, BANDA, enz.* | Te DORDRECHT, } by { JOHANNES VAN BRAAM. }  
AMSTERDAM, } by { GERARD ONDER DE LINDEN. }
- Boekverkoopers, | MDCCXXVI | Met Privile- gie. (Being the third volume of the Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indien of Valentijn, in 5 vols. folio.



(It is to be regretted that these volumes are not severally paged throughout. p. 50 of the "Beschryving van onsen Handel in Cambodia" towards the end of vol. III, gives an account of the Eastern Laos, epitomised by Yule, *q. v.*, and translated into French by F. Garnier, see *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*, pp. 56-96, "Beschryving van Siam en onsen Handel aldaar," much of which is taken without acknowledgment from van Vliet, *q. v.*)

- 82 **Kaempfer.** The | History of Japan, | giving | An account of the ancient and present State and | Government of that Empire ; | of | Its Temples, Palaces, Castles and other Buildings ; | of | Its Metals, Minerals, Trees, Plants, Animals, Birds and Fishes ; | of | The Chronology and Succession of the Emperors, | Ecclesiastical and Secular ; | of | The Original Descent, Religions, Customs, and Manufactures of the | Natives, and of their Trade and Commerce with the Dutch | and Chinese. | Together with a description of the Kingdom of Siam. | Written in High-Dutch by Engelbertus Kaempfer, M.D. | Physician to the Dutch Embassy to the Emperor's Court; and translated from his | Original Manuscript, never before printed, by | J.G. Scheuchzer, F.R.S. and a member of the | College of Physicians, London. | With the Life of the Author, and an Introduction. | Illustrated with many copper plates. | London: | Printed for the Translator, MDCCXXVII. | 2 vols. folio. [pp. 13-47 concerning Siam.]

In Dutch: the Hague, 1729.

Amsterdam, 1733, 1 vol. folio.

(extracts) Amsterdam 1758. (Pagès.)

In German: Lemgo, 4to. vol. I, 1777, vol II, 1779, and a folio vol. of plates.

In French: the Hague, 1729, 2 vols. folio.  
the Hague, 1731, 2 vols. 8vo.  
(Pagès.)

the Hague, 1732, 3 vols. 12mo.

édition abrégée, Amsterdam 1732, 3 vols.

83. **Hamilton**: New Account of the East Indies, Edinburgh, 1727, 2 vols. 8vo. (See Pinkerton.)

84. **Picart**: CEREMONIES | ET | COUTUMES | RELIGIEUSES | DES | PEUPLES IDOLATRES, | *Représentées par des Figures dessinées de la main de Bernard Picart*: | Avec une Explication Historique, & quelques | Dissertations curieuses. | TOME SECOND, | PREMIERE PARTIE. | A AMSTERDAM, | Chez J. F. BERNARD, | MDCCXXVIII. folio.

[p. 43, Religion de Siam.]

(According to Cordier, published in 9 vols. folio, 1723-43; another edition at Amsterdam, 1739-48; at Paris, 1741, in 7 vols.; 1783, in 4 vols.; 1810, in 13 vols.; and in English, London, 1733-39, in 7 vols. folio.)

85. **Thomson, James**: The Seasons Summer, l. 792, "From Menam's orient stream, that nightly shines With insect lamps,"

86. **Berkenmeyer**: LE | CURIEUX ANTIQUAIRE, | OU | RECUEIL | GEOGRAPHIQUE | ET | HISTORIQUE | *Des choses les plus remarquables qu'on trouve dans les quatre Parties de l'Univers*; | Tirées des Voiages de divers Hommes célèbres; | Avec deux Tables, des Noms Geographiques, | & des Matières. | Par le Sr. P. L. BERKENMEYER. | Avec tres belles Figures. | A LEIDE, | Aux depens de PIERRE vander Aa, Marchand Libraire. | MDCCXXIX. | 3 vols. 8vo.

[vol. 3, p. 857, Du Roiaume de Siam.]

87. **Stoecklein**: Allerhand | So Lehr-als Geist-reiche | Brief, Schrifften | und | Reis-Beschreibungen, | welche von denen | Missionariis | Der Gesell-

schaft Jesu | Aus | Beyden Indien, | und andern  
 | Ueber Meer gelegeneten Laendern, | Bisz  
 auf das Jahr 1726 | in Europa angelangt  
 seynd. | ..... Augspurg und Grætz. | 1729  
 | parts 1 to 8, 1724 to 1726; parts 9 to 11,  
 1727; parts 12 to 15, 1729; part 16, 1730;  
 3 vols. folio.

[Letter No. 318. How the Crown-prince and  
 First Queen attended a ceremonial of the  
 church.]

- 88 **Lafitau**: Histoire | Des Découvertes | et | Conques-  
 tes | Des Portugais | Dans le Nouveau Monde,  
 | Avec des Figures en taille-douce. | Par le  
 R. P. Joseph François Lafitau | de la Com-  
 pagnie de Jesus. | A Paris | Chez Saugrain  
 Pere, Quai des Augustins, au coin de la rue  
 Pavée, à la Fleur de Lis. Jean-Baptiste  
 Coignard Fils, Imprimeur du Roi, rue S. Jac-  
 ques, à la Bible d'or. | MDCCXXXIII. | Avec  
 Approbation et Privilege du Roi. | 2 vols. 4to.  
 [Vol. I, p. 429, Embassy of the King of  
 Siam to Albuquerque, and return mission of  
 Miranda d'Azevedo and Nicolas Coello.]

- 89 **Salmon**: Modern History; or Present State of all  
 Nations, 1725-39. 32 vols. 8vo; 2nd edition 1739,  
 3 vols. 4to; 3rd edition 1744-5, 3 vols.; and a  
 4th edition under the title of "The Universal Tra-  
 veller, or a compleat Description of the foreign  
 Nations of the World," London, Baldwin, 1755,  
 2 vols. folio. (Cordier, col. 28.)

In Italian: Stato presente di tutti i paesi  
 e popoli del mondo naturale, politico e morale,  
 con nuove osservazioni e correzioni degli antichi,  
 e moderni viaggiatori, tradotto dall'inglese,  
 seconda edizione, Venezia, 1740-66, 26 vols.  
 8vo. (Cordier, col. 28.)

- 90 **Salmon and Goch**: Hedendaagsche | Historie, | Of |  
 Tegenwoordige Staat | van | Alle Volkeren, |  
 In opzigte hunner Landsgelegenheid, Personen,  
 Kle- | deren, Gebouwen, Zeden, Wetten, Ge-

woontens, | Godsdienst, Regering, Konsten en  
Wetenschap- | pen, Koophandel, Han dwerken,  
Landbouw, | Landziekten, Planten, Dieren,  
Mineralen | en andere Zaken tot de natuur-  
lyke Hi- | storie behorende. | II. Deel | Behel-  
zende de Tegenwoordige Staat der | Sundasche  
Eilanden, en wel inzonderheid Borneo, | Java,  
Sumatra en der Koninkryken Siam, | Kochin-  
china en Tonkin | Eerst in 't Engelsch be-  
schreven door | Th. Salmon, | Nu vertaald en  
merkelyk vermeerderd door | M. van Goch,  
M.D. | Met nieuwe Landkaarten en Print-  
verbeeldingen versiert. | Tweede Druk. | Te  
Amsterdam, | By Isaac Tirion, Bookverkooper  
op | den Nieuwendyk, by den Dam, in |  
Hugo Grotius, 1739 | Met Privilegie. 8vo.

[The first vol. of this work is occupied  
with China, Japan, the Philippines and the  
Moluccas.]

The first edition appeared in 1729. (Cordier.)

In German: Die | heutige Historie, | oder  
der | Gegenwaertige Staat | der Koenigreiche |  
Siam, | Pegu und Arrakan, | nebst allen, | theils  
daran grenzenden, theilsdazugehoerigen | Laen-  
dern | von Tonquin und Cochinchina | bis an  
den Flusz Indus und das Reich des groszen |  
Moguls; | Nach Anleitung | Herrn Salmons |  
im Englischen, doch fuernehmlich aus dem Hol-  
laendischen des | Herrn D. van Goch, | dem  
deutschen Leser zu Dienst nebst einer Land-  
charte herausgegeben. | Zweyte und verbesserte  
Auflage | Altona und Flensburg, bei den Ge-  
bruedern Korte. 1753. | 4to.

The first German edition appeared in 1732  
(Cordier, who adds that there were six editions,  
mostly published at Altona).

- 91 **S. Antonio**: Chronicas | de la | Apostolica Provincia |  
de S. Gregorio | De Religiosos Descalzos de  
N. S. P. | S. Francisco | En Las Islas Phil-

pinas, | China, Japon, &c. | .....Escrita Por |  
 El P. Fr. Jvan Francisco de S. Antonio.....  
 Parte Primera, Manila, 1738. Parte Segunda,  
 Manila, 1741. Parte Tercera, Manila, 1744.  
 [Contains: Parte Primera, p. 667, Descrip-  
 tion breve del Reyno de Siam.

Parte Segunda, pp. 102, 389, 393, mere men-  
 tion of "Syam."]

- 92 **Dufresne de Francheville**: Histoire générale et parti-  
 culière des finances. Paris, 1738, vol. 3. (Lanier.)
- 93 **De Larrey**: Histoire de France sous le règne de Louis  
 XIV. Rotterdam, 1738.  
 [Vol. V, pp. 155 and 187, Siamese embassy to  
 France. (Lanier).]
- 94 **De la Hode**: Histoire de la vie et du règne de Louis.  
 XIV. Francfort, 1742.  
 [Vol. IV, pp. 281 340, 402, Siamese embassy  
 to France (Lanier).]
- 95 **Guyon**: Histoire des Indes-Orientales anciennes et  
 modernes, par l'Abbé Guyon. Paris, 1744.  
 3 vols. 12mo. (Lanier.)
- 96 **Harris**: *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca.*  
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[Vol. I, p. 306, a short account of the Dutch Trade in Siam. Ibid, p. 694, a short notice of Siam. Ibid, p. 781, an account of Siam, translated from Mandelsloe. Vander Aa mentions an edition of 1705, 2 vols. folio.]

97. Astley: A New General Collection of Voyages and Travels.....London: printed for Thomas Astley. 1745. 4 vols. 4to.

[ Vol. I contains, at p. 429, *The Voyage of Captain Anthony Hippon, to the Coast of Koromandel, Bantam, and Siam, in 1611. Written by Nathaniel Marten, Master's Mate.*

Also, at p. 435, *The Journal of Mr. Peter Williamson Floris, Cape-merchant in the same Voyage of Captain Hippon. Translated from the Dutch, and contracted.* (See also under Floris.)]

98. **Reboulet** : *Historie du règne de Louis XIV, Avignon, 1746.*

[ Vols. V, p.p. 255-9, VI, p. 51, Siamese embassy to France. (Lanier.)]

- 99 **Prevost** : *Histoire Générale des Voyages, ou nouvelle collection de toutes les Relations de Voyages qui ont été publiées jusqu'à present, par l'Abbé Ant. F. Prevost, Paris, Didot, 1746-70. 4to. 20 vols. (Quaritch.)*

[ The De Backers mention an edition in 12mo., of which vols. 33 and 34 contain an account of Siam taken from Tachard.]

100. **Churchill** : A | COLLECTION | OF | Voyages and Travels. | Some now FIRST PRINTED from | ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS, | OTHERS | now first published in ENGLISH. | WITH A | GENERAL PREFACE, | Giving an account of the Progress of TRADE and | NAVIGATION, from its First Beginning. | Illustrated with several Hundred Useful MAPS and CUTS, | Containing Views of the different Countries, Cities, Towns, Forts, Ports and Shipping : | Also the Birds, Beasts, Fish, Serpents, Trees, Fruits and Flowers; with the Habits | of the different Nations, all Elegantly Engraved on COPPER-PLATES. | LONDON : | Printed by Assignment from Messieurs CHURCHILL, | For THOMAS OSBORNE in *Gray's-Inn.* MDCCCLII | 8 vols. folio.

[Vols. VIII, p. 92, A Description of SIAM from the *Portuguese* Original M. S. By *Pedro de Sa*; p. 95, A FULL and TRUE RELATION OF THE Great and Wonderful REVOLUTION that happened lately in the KINGDOM of SIAM in the EAST-INDIES.....Being the Substance of several Letters writ in *October*, 1688, and *February*, 1689. from Siam, and the Coast of CORMANDEL. Never before published in any Language, and now translated into ENGLISH.

(This is reprinted from the original edition published in London, 1690, printed for Randal Taylor, sm. 4to. pp. viii and 22.)

101. **Semler**: Uebersetzung | der | Allgemeinen Welthistorie | die in England | durch eine Gesellschaft von Gelehrten | ausgefertigt worden. | Fuenf und zwanzigster Theil. | Unter der Aufsicht und mit einer Vorrede herausgegeben | von | Johann Salomon Semler | der heil. Schrift Doctor und oeffentlichem Lehrer, auch des theologischen Seminarii Director | auf der koenigl-preuszl. Friedrichsuniversitaet zu Halle | Mit Roem. Kaiserl. Koenigl. Poln. und Churfuerstl. Koenigl. Preuszisch. und Churbrandenburgischen | wie auch Schweizerischen Privilegien | Halle, Druck und Verlag Joh. Justinus Gebauers. | 1763 | 4to.

[p. 518, The Portuguese supplanted by the Dutch in the Siam trade.]

102. **Turpin**: Histoire | Civile | et Naturelle | Du Royaume | De Siam, | Et des Révolutions qui ont bouleversé | cet Empire jusqu'en 1770; | Publiée par M. Turpin, | Sur des Manuscrits qui lui ont été communiqués | par M. l'Evêque de Tabraca, Vicaire Apos- | tolique de Siam, & autres Missionnaires de | ce Royaume. | A Paris, | chez Costard, Libraire, rue S. Jean | de Beauvais. | M. DCC. LXXI. | Avec Appro-



bation et Privilège du Roi. | 2 vols. 12mo.

(In English in Pinkerton's Collection of Travels, vol. IX, p. 573.)

103. **Castillon**: Anecdotes | Chinoises, | Japonaises, Si-  
amoises, | Tonquinoises, &c ; | Dans lesquelles  
on s'est attaché prin- | cipalement aux Mœurs  
Usages, | Coutumes & Religions de ces dif-  
férens Peuples de l'Asie, | A Paris, | Chez  
Vincent, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue | des Ma-  
thurins, hôtel de Clugny. | M DCC LXXIV. |  
Ave approbation, & Privilège du Roi. | 8vo.
104. **Juan de la Concepcion**: Historia general de las  
Islas Philipinas, conquistas espirituales y tem-  
porales de estos Españoles dominios, estableci-  
mientos y progresos, que comprehende los im-  
perios, reinos y provincias, de las Islas y Con-  
tinentes con quienes ha havido comunicacion  
y comercio, con noticias geograficas, de cos-  
tumbres, de religiones, etc. En Manila 1788  
—92, 14 vols. sm. 4to. (Quaritch.)  
[Vol. XV (?), Part IX, Chap. X, pp. 240-266,  
contains an account of an embassy of the King  
of Spain to Siam, which is translated in Bow-  
ring's Siam, vol II, p. 115.]
105. **Siamese Tales**: Being a Collection of Stories told to  
the son of the Mandarin Sam-sib, for the pur-  
pose of engaging his mind in the love of truth  
and virtue. With an historical account of the  
Kingdom of Siam. *To which is added* the  
principal maxims of the Talapoins. Translated  
from the Siamese. London, printed for Vernor  
and Hood, Birchin Lane, Cornhill; and Cham-  
pante and Whitrow, Jewry-Street, Aldgate.  
1796. 12mo.
106. **Pinkerton**: A General Collection of the Best and  
Most Interesting Voyages and Travels in all  
parts of the World.....London ..... 1808-  
1814. 17 vols. 4to.  
[Vol. VIII, p. 419, Siam at war with Pegu.

- p. 464, Account of Siam, from Hamilton.  
 Vol. IX, p. 418, Pegu at war with Siam.  
 p. 421, Peculiar custom prevalent among the  
 Siamese. p. 425, Benzoin from Siam (from  
 Eitch's voyage to Ormus and the East Indies).  
 p.p. 404, 405, extracts from Balbi's voyage to  
 Pegu. p. 573, Translation of Turpin's History  
 of Siam.]
107. **Bissachere**: *Gegenwärtiger Zustand von Tunkin, Cochinchina, und der Königreiche Camboja Laos und Lac-Tho. Von de la Bissachère. Nach dem Französischen, herausgegeben und mit Anmerkungen versehen von E. A. W. v. Zimmerman. Weimar, im Verlage des H. S. privil. Landes-Industrie-Comptoirs. 1813. 8vo.*
108. **Milburn**: *Oriental Commerce.....*  
 by Wm. Milburn Esq. of the H. E. I. C. Service.  
 London. 1813. 2 vols. 4to.  
 [For the commerce of Siam, see Vol. II, pp.  
 438 to 443.]
109. **Anderson, John**: *Political and Commercial Considerations relative to the Malayan Peninsula and the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca, Prince of Wales Island. 1821. 4to.*
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Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur : | Grand Offi-  
cier de l'Ordre Royal de l'Éléphant Blanc,  
Commandeur | et Officier de plusieurs ordres  
étrangers. | Publication ornée de Portraits et  
vues | Dessinés par Riou | De dix photogra-  
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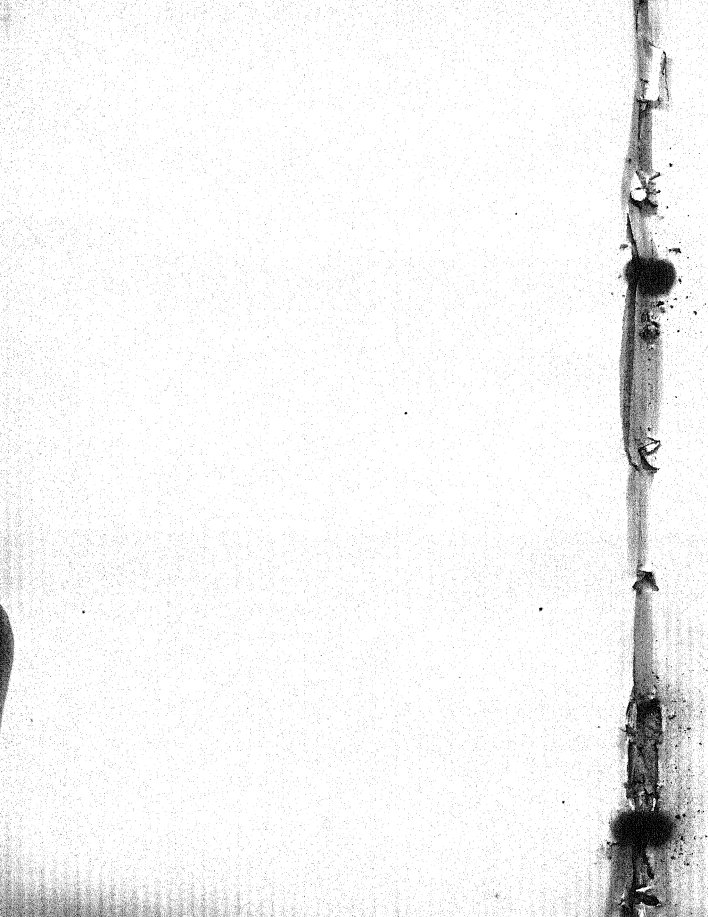
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(To be Continued.)





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 مندغر يغمكين ايت مك اي فون تندو برتاغيسن ۲ كدواپ  
 مك لالو دباوا اوله مبيغ بوغسواكن راج جين ايت فولغ كرومهن  
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 هاري مغييمفونكن مگل راج ۲ دان اورغ بسرم دغن برماين فلباغي  
 بويين ۲ يغ انده ۲ مك ببراف لپاپ ايت مك راج جين كفلا توجه  
 فون برموهن فولغ فدنگرين مرة ممبري اف ۲ چنچي جك اف مسق  
 كسوكاران مبيغ بوغسو فگيل ايان دان مبيغ بوغسو فون جك  
 اف مسق كسوكاران راج جين دسوره فگل اياپ متله اية مك راج جين  
 فون تربغه فولغ كمبالي كغد اصلن دان مبيغ بوغسو تنفله منجادي  
 خليفه داتس تفت مگهسان كراچان نكري بندر تهويل اداپ  
 تمتله حكاية راج مري رام دغن توان فترې مكوئتم بوغا متغكي  
 دنكري تنجوغ بوغا دان فتراپ كرا كچيك امام ترگغا كمبالي  
 كغد اصلن مانسي منجادي راج دبندر تهويل مك انتاراكدوا بوه نكري  
 ايت تباداله برفتومن اوتومن مغوتوس فد تيف ۲ تاهن اداپ  
 تمت حكاية اين ددالم بندر نكري ميغاخورا فد توجه هاريبول  
 چون تاهن مريبو لافن راتس لافن فوله انم.



دنفیسکن مریبو داغ مک هاري فون ترخ چواچ منجادي کلم  
 کابوۛ ملاکو هاري مده مالم اوله کارن کماپنکن کاوان ۲ بورخ ایه مک  
 راج جین کفلا توجه ایه فون مندهله تیاد تننو مبارخ لاکوپ لالو  
 ای مغبیل چندانا جگگی کمین باروس دباکرپ ممبیل منچیتا  
 جگگیه ماییت بای فغلیما بای نارون نگکا نوفرورون نگکا  
 سکوروون نگکا برانتا نیلا کمالا دان دردی ملا جمبونا راج میغا  
 مرجن دان مرجن میغا سخ کمالا سینا دان برانتا لوی دان  
 میل ۲ گداغ گمبا مرت ای برچق فیغغ مغادف کفدامفت  
 فنجورو عالم دنیا این دغن تیتته ادیقکو کرا کچیک امام ترگکا  
 ماریله اشکو مکلین برهیمفون مندافتکن اکو مک مکلین رعیه  
 لسکر ایه فون داغله برهیمفون فنه مسک منجه دان مغومر  
 راج جین کفلا توجه ایت مک مندهله راج جین ایه برتمبه ۲ مومه  
 دان گادوه مک ددالم انتارا ایت مک راج ممبغ بوغسو فون  
 ممفی برهدافن دغن راج جین کفلا توجه ایه مک دغن مکتیک ایه  
 مگل کرا دان بورخ ایت فون هایسله اندور ممباوا دیرین مک  
 هاري فون مده کمبالی ترخ چواچ مسفرت مدی لام مک دفندخ  
 اوله جین کفلا توجه اداله منورخ مودا فد هدافنپ ترلالو انده  
 روفاپ مک کات جین ایه هی مانسی میاف اشکو مک جواب  
 ممبغ بوغسو واهی ابغ روفان مده تیاد مغنل ادیق ادفون ادیق  
 این دهولو برنام کرا کچیک امام ترگکا یغ ممباوا تیتته راج مری  
 رام مغبیل امترین دنگری فولو کاچ فوری مک تنکل دگونوخ مده  
 کیت براکوان سودارا ابغ اد ممبائی مبننتو چنچین فد ادیق  
 اینله چنچینپ سکارخ ادیق مده دکوینکن ایه بندا کیه دمیینی

تهویل براف لام منجادی راج ایه مهنگ متاهن دوا بلس بولن  
 مک فد سوات هاری مک ترسبوتله فرکتان راج جین کفله توجه  
 برکهندکن توان فتری رنیک جنتن کفد راج شهقوبد جک  
 تیاد دبری توان فتری ایه مک دسوره کوکوکن مسکین کوک  
 فاربه هندق دلغردغن لاکي ۲ اي هندق دمیلیق رانا نگري  
 بندر تهویل تله ددغراوله راج شهقوبد کهندق راج جین کفله توجه یخ  
 دمکین ایت مک اي فون ترلالوله موسه هاتین لالو مندافتکن  
 فتراپ ممبغ بوغسو هندق ممبالس فرکتان کهندق راج جین  
 کفله توجه تله سمفی کفد ممبغ بوغسو لالو دکتانک اف ۲ کهندق  
 راج جین ایت مک کات ممبغ بوغسو حال ایه جاغن ایهندا  
 برموسمه ۲ هاتی انس انقداله ملوانن تنافی انقدا فتاهمشانک توجه  
 بوه رومه دان فتا قرطس مسبوه کفل تله دسیفکن اوله راج شهقوبد  
 کهندق انقن ایت مک اي فون تیاداله اف کرچان ممبوت  
 بورغ قرطس مالم میغ هگ سمفی فنه بورغ قرطس ایت توجه  
 بوه رومه لالو دکنچپپ انتارا مسبولن لماپ مک راج جین کفله توجه  
 فون مسفیله دلوار کوک مک اي فون برمسرو ۲ منتا لوان جک  
 سیاف لاکي ۲ سیلاکن مغادو لاکي ۲ دلوار کوک این مک تله ددغر  
 اوله مگل اورغ بسر ۲ مگراله دفرسببکن کفد ممبغ بوغسو مک  
 اي فون مگر مغمبیل انق کونچی مسبوکا فتی کچیک بنین مسقتی  
 برتاته گیواغ مغمبیل چندانا جغگی کمین باروس لالو فرگی مسبوکا  
 رومه بوروغ ایه دغن مبارک چندانا جغگی کمین باروس ایه مراد  
 برایغ ۲ کفد مگل دیوات ۲ منچیتا بورغ ایت دسوره تربغ فرگی  
 ملوان راج جین کفله توجه مدیکور دتفیس مسفوله داغ مسفوله

ای کنگرین لالو ممولای برچاگ ۲ مغپیمشونکن سگل اورغ ۲ بسر  
 دان ممالو سگل بوپین ۲ دان مپمیلله سگل کربولموکمبیغ ایم ایتیک  
 بریوم لقسا کرک نامیک منجادی بویکه دان داره کربو لمبو  
 منجادی لاوت تیگل دان ایر دیدیه منجادی انق موغی  
 دکرچکن اوله سگل اورغ بسر ۲ نگرې بندر تهویل مستله گنف تیگ  
 بولن برکرج ایت مک راج مری رام دان انق راج ۲ دان اورغ بسر ۲  
 فون براغکست کبندر تهویل ادفون اکن راج شهقوبد دمکین ایت  
 جوگ فکرچا ۲ پ تله مسفی راج مری رام کدالم نگرې بندر تهویل  
 مک برتموله کدوا فیبق اغکاتن راج ایه برکرج فولا سمول توجه هاری  
 توجه مالم لالوله دساتوکن فغنننن لاکې ۲ دشن فغنننن فرمفوان  
 داتس فتران یغ کا ۲ مسن برتاتهن موئو معنیکم براومبی ۲ کن  
 متیارا مک تله مدده مسلی فکرچا ۲ نیکه کهوین ایه مک ممیغ  
 بوغسو فون ککله دشن امترین توان فتری رلیق جنتن مستیف  
 هاری ملاکوکن کسوکا ۲ دن دان راج مری رام فون فولغ کنگرین  
 دنچوغل بوغا دشن مکلینپ.

ارکین مک ممیغ بوغسو فون تیگلله ددالم نگرې بندر  
 تهویل انتارا براپ لماپ مک راج شهقوبد فون فیکرله ددالم  
 هاتین ای فون مدده توا بایقله نگرې بندر تهویل این اکو مرهکن فدائق  
 مننتوکو ممیغ بوغسو اکو مقددر ممکو مهاج تله فوتس فیکرانپ  
 یغد مکین مک ای فون سگراله ممگل ممیغ بوغسو مپرهکن  
 سگل فرننه عادت اتوران نگرې یغ ماله ماتی دسوره بونه یغ  
 بردوس دفوکل دبالون جوگ یغدوس رندم مک دسوره رندم  
 جوگ مستله ایه تنقله ممیغ بوغسو منجادی خلیفه ددالم بندر

کدوا لاکي امتری براغت کنگری بندر تهویل تله ددغر اوله  
 راج سری رام سمبه تمگوو ایه مک ای فون ترالو موکا هاتین  
 لالو براغت ماسق مندافتکن امترین توان فتری سکونت بوغا  
 مستغکی برخبرکن انقا بگندا کرا کچیک سده منجادی مانسی  
 سرت راج شهقوبد میوره تمگوو مغمیل کیست فرگی کبندر  
 تهویل فد هاری این جوگ تله توان فتری مندغر یغدمکن ایت  
 مک ای فون سگراله برتیتته کفد سگل دایغ ۲ اکن برمیف  
 هندق برجالن تله سیف سموان کلغکان بتاف الت راج یغسر ۲  
 جوگ تله کایسکن هارین درفد فاگی ۲ هاری مک راج سری رام  
 کدوا لاکي امتری فون براغتله دایریکن سگل اتق راج ۲ دان  
 اورغ بسر انتارا توجه هاری توجه مالم دجالن ایت مسقیله ای  
 کبندر تهویل برتمو راج شهقوبد دان انقا بگندا میغ بوغسو  
 فنه مسق رعیه بله تنترا کدوا بوه نگری ددالم کویت بندر تهویل  
 ایت انتارا ببراف هاری راج سری رام دودق ددالم بندر تهویل  
 ایه ترالوله موکا ممالو بوپین ۲ سگل گوخ گندخ سرون نشیری  
 انتارا ایت مک راج شهقوبد فون فرگی مغادف راج سری رام  
 موافقت هندق برکرج مغهوپنکن انقا بگندا ایه سکالی لاگی  
 اکن بر فوام ۲ هاتی برتندیخ کرج مامیغ نگرین ددالم تیگ بولن  
 این کیست توکر رعیه بله تنترا دیندر تهویل باوا کنگری تنجوغ بوغا  
 رعیه بله تنترا تنجوغ بوغا باوا کبندر تهویل درفد اتق راج ۲ دان  
 اورغ بسر کارن کیه مامیغ ۲ براتق سئورخ مهاج تله ایه مک ساغت  
 برکن کفدهاتی راج سری رام کهندق راج شهقوبد ایه مک ای فون  
 براغت فولغ کنگری تنجوغ بوغا ممالو اتق مامیغ بوغسو تله

منتف توان فترې دغن راج مېښخ بوغسو ایت مک اینخ توا  
 فون فرگیله مغادف راج شهقوبد فرمېهېکن کرا کچیک امام ترگنگا  
 مده منجادي مانسي ترلاو ایلق روف فارمن گیلخ کمیلخ کیلو۲ان  
 مک اي فون مگراله دائغ هندق ملیهت انقن مده منجادي  
 مانسي تله سفي اي درومه توان فترې ایت مک راج شهقوبد  
 فون برتینه مېهفونکن مگل انق راج۲ دان اورغېسر۲ رعیت  
 بلا تفرپ اوله کسوکان انقن ایت مده منجادي مانسي سرت  
 برهفون مکین اورغېسر۲ ایت مک اي فون برتینه کفد تمغگوغ  
 مپوره مېري تاهو کفد راج مري رام دنگري تنجوغ بوغا اکن  
 کرا کچیک امام ترگنگا مده منجادي مانسي ترلاو پایک روفاپ  
 سرت دفرمیلکن راج مري رام کدوا لاکي امترین دائغ براخته  
 کنگري بندر تهویل تله هابیس تینه راج شهقوبد ایت مک تمغگوغ  
 فون برجان منوجو کنگري تنجوغ بوغا انتارا براف لمان توجه  
 هاري توجه مالم دجان ایت تله سفيله اي کنگري تنجوغ بوغا  
 لالو مامق کوت لغسوغ نایک بالي فغادافن ادفون فدماس ایت  
 راج مري رام مدغ حاضیر دبالې ثغه فنه مسک دهادف اوله  
 اورغ بېرېپ مکتیک لاگي مک تمغگوغ فون لالو مغادف  
 سراي برداغ سمبه امفون توانکو برېوم امفون هارف دامفون  
 سمبه فاتیك همب توا ادفون فاتیك دائغ مغادف دولي یخ  
 مها ملي این منجونجوغ تینه فدوک ادندا راج شهقوبد دنگري  
 بندر تهویل معلومکن حال فدوک انقدا بگندا کرا کچیک امام  
 ترگنگا ایت مده منجادي مانسي ترلاو ایلق روف فارمن کارن  
 اینتله فدوک ادندا یخ دبندر تهویل هارف مفرمیلکن توانکو

دوا مالڻ افڪل مالڻ اي ڪلوار درفد ساروڻ ٿرلاو ايلق روفاپ  
 مسرت فرنام بولن امڙه بلس هاري بولن ڳيلڻ ڳيلڻ ڪيلو ۲۰ ان  
 مڪ مسرتي فد مالڻ يڻ ڪٽيڳاپ مڪ توان فترتي رنيق جتنن  
 فون برڻيٽه ڪفد ماءُ اينڻ توا دموره جاڳ برڻيٽن پيور بولت  
 دان دموره چهاري ميره تاوار فينڻ تاوار دان ميره مانيس فينڻ  
 مانيس دان ميره مابو فينڻ مابو مڪ تله ڊڪر جاڪن اينڻ توا  
 مسرت تيٽه توان فترتي ايه ميف مڪلينپ مڪ ڊحاضيرڪن فد  
 منتان ڪرا ڪچيڪ ايه مڪ تنڪل اورڻ مدڻ لينا تيدر مڪ اي  
 فون ڪلوارله درفد ساروڻ ايه ڊوبوڻ ڊباليق بنتل بسري فون  
 ممباسوه موڪا لالو منتف مڪل مڪان يڻ ٿرماچي ايت مده  
 منتف مڪل نعمة ايت لالو مڱمپيل تمفت ميره تيفقپ اسس  
 چران بنجر دماڪن مڪافور ٿراس ٿرلاو تاوار اي فون ڪومر ۲  
 دمنتف مڪافور لاڳي ٿرلاو مانيس مڪ اي فون حيران ددالم  
 هاتين مڪ لالو دمنتف مڪافور لاڳي لالو اي ماسق برادو لالو ٿرلاي  
 ڪارن مابو ميره ايه مڪ اينڻ توا فون بڱڪيه مڱمپيل ساروڻ  
 ڪرا ايت لالو ڊباڪر اسفن منچادي ڪاين فوٽه ابوپ منچادي  
 اوري مڪ هاري فون مده مسرتي دينهاري ايم فون رامپ  
 برٿو ارق مڱيلي مڪ مبيڻ بوڱسو فون باڱون جاڳ درفد  
 فرادوان مڪ دلپهت ڪفد بنتل بسرپ ساروڻ ايت مده تباد  
 مڪ اي فون باليق تيدر ڪنمڙه فرادوان هاري فون مده مبيڻ  
 مڪ توان فترتي فون باڱون درفد برادو لالو برڻيٽه ڪفد مڪل  
 داين ۲ مپوره ميفڪن مڪل نامي منتان تله مده ميف مڪلينپ  
 مڪ مبيڻ بوڱسو فون باڱون منتف لاڪي امترين تله مده



کوه تله برتمو کدواپ ممبري حرمة کدوان لالو برجا به تاغن  
 مک راج شهقود فون لالو ممباوا راج مري رام مامق کدالم  
 کوب دبري مبهو امتان چوکف لگکف دغن سفرت الب  
 کراجان يغبسر مک متله مده تنف مگل اورغبسر دان هلبالغ  
 رعيت بلا تنتران ماسيغ ۲ دغن تمشتپ مک راج شهقود دان  
 راج مري رام فون برپارا هندق ممولاي برجاگ تيگ هاري  
 نيگ مالم مک دليموله کرا کچيک امام ترگگکا دان توان فتري  
 رليق جنتن فد مالم جمعة کتيک يغ بايک ماعة يغ مسفرن  
 مک برهمفونله مگل لبي دان حج امام دان خطيب منيکهکن  
 کرا کچيک امام ترگگکا دغن توان فتري رنتيق جنتن تله برساتو  
 کرا کچيک امام ترگگکا دغن توان فتري ايه مک راج مري رام  
 فون برموهن کفد راج شهقود هندق باليق کنگري تنجوغ بوغا  
 تله مده راج مري رام براغکت فولغ ايت مک کرا کچيک  
 امام ترگگکا تيغگلله دنگري بندر تهويل ملاکون کسوکا دن دغن  
 توان فتري رنتيق جنتن متله ملسي درفد فکرجان نيکح ايت  
 مک فد مالم يغبکتنيگ مالم وقتو تغه مالم اي فون کلوارله درفد  
 ساروغن منجادي سفرت صيفه مانسي مک ساروغن ايت  
 دتاروه فد باليق بنتل بسر مک اي فون فرغي منتف فغان  
 رامول دان اير فانس دغن فلباغي نعمت يغ لذت چيتا راماپ  
 مده منتف مکان ۲ ايت منتف ميره سکا فور فد تيفق جوروغ  
 چران بنجر متله ايت اي فون فرغي برادو برمسام دغن توان  
 فتري فد تمفه فرادوان مک توان فتري فون مدپاله مليهتکن  
 کلاکوان کرا کچيک امام ترگگکا يغبمکين ايه هغک برتوروت ۲

براىخ ۲ له مښگل مگل هلبالغ لشکر رحیة بلا تنتران میپوره تېس  
جالن بتول منوجو نگرې بندر تهویل مکتیک ایت مک جگیت  
مایة بای فغلیما بای بیکر هلبالغ نارون تگگکا نافورن تگگکا  
مغملون تگگکا سکورون تگگکا برانتا نیلا کملا دان دردی ملاجمبونا  
مښکلا سینا راج میغا مرجن دان مرجن میغا فون دائغله ممباوا  
رحیة بلا تنتراپ فنه مسق سفنچ هوتن رمبا ایت ای برکرج  
منیس جالن درفد نگرې تنچو بوغا مسقی کنگرې بندر تهویل  
مک مسالم مالن ایت ای برکرج درفد اول منچاکلا ایت هغک  
مسقی بنتغ تیمور تمبول نایک فجر صدیق میغشیغ مغرق تندا  
هاری اکن میغ مک جالن ایت فون مده میف سفرت تیکر  
دبنتغ مهلی رومفوة تیاد تگل تله ایت مک مگل رحیة بلا تنترا  
فون مامیغ ۲ فولخ کتمفتپ.

متله هاری ترخ چواچ مک راج مری رام کدوا لاکي  
امتری دان تمگوغ لسمان دان مگل اورغ بسر۲ مکلین بدوندا  
فون دتیتکن اوله راج مری رام برجالن دهولو تله مده برجالن  
رحیت بلا تنترا ایت مک ای فون براغکة تیگ برانق دغن کرا  
کچیک امام ترغکا دایریکن اوله مگل اورغ بسر۲ برجالن منوجو  
نگرې تنچو بوغا سلخ انتارا براف لماپ توجه هاری توجه مالم  
دجالن ایت مک مسقی فد فمگگیران نگرې بندر تهویل تله  
کدغرانله خبرپ کفد راج شهقوبد راج مری رام مده مسقی اد  
دلوار کوت راج شهقوبد دغن مگل انق امترین دان مگل اورغ  
بسر۲ مک راج شهقوبد فون مگرا برکره مگل اورغ بسر۲ دان  
رحیة بلا تنتراپ فرگی میمبوت مغالوکن راج مری رام دلوار

کنگري تنجوڻ بوڻا فرمسمهڪن ڪفد راج مري رام مپوروهڪن باوا  
 ڪرا ڪچيڪ اڀه مهاري ممفي مهاري اڀه جوڳ دليمو مروت  
 دنڪهڪن دڻن توان فتري رتيق جنتن تباداله يبت برڪيريم  
 مورت ڪفد راج مري رام تله اڀه مڪ تمڱوڻ فون برموهنله  
 لالو برجالن ڪلوار ڪومت منوجو جالن باليق ڪنگري تنجوڻ بوڻا  
 انتارا بپراف لام دجالن اڀه توجه هاري توجه مالم مڪ ممفيله  
 ڪنگري تنجوڻ بوڻا لالو ماسق ڪومت فد ڪتيڪ اڀه راج مري رام  
 فون حاضير دبالي فڳدانن تغه فنه مسق دهاف اوله سڱل اورڻ  
 بسم مڪ تمڱوڻ نايڪ مغافد راج مري رام سراي برداغ  
 مسبه امفون توانكو بريوم امفون هارفن دامفون ڪيراپ مسبه  
 فاتيڪ ادفون حال فاتيڪ يڳدتيتهڪن اوله توانكو فرڱي ڪنگري  
 بندر تهويل ڪفد راج شهقوبد ممينفڪن انڌا بڱندا ڪرا ڪچيڪ  
 امام ترڱڱا دڻن توان فتري رتيق جنتن ايت مڪ سدهله  
 ممفي فاتيڪ ڪسان دان لغسوڻ مغافد راج شهقوبد اڀه مپمفيڪن  
 تيته توانكو ايت سدهله دتريماپ انڌا اڀه مڪ ايله دمورهڪن  
 فاتيڪ مغافد توانكو مروت تيتهن مهاري فاتيڪ ممفي  
 مغافد توانكو مهاري اڀه جوڳ دموره باليق مپباوا ڪرا ڪچيڪ  
 امام ترڱڱا اڀه مهاري ممفي ڪفداپ فد هاري ايت جوڳ  
 هندق دليمو لالو دنڪهڪن تله راج مري رام مندر مسبه  
 تمڱوڻ يڳدمڪين مڪ اي فون ترلالو سوکا سراي برتيته ڪفد  
 سڱل اورڻ يڳاد دبالي اڀه دموره برلغڪف سڱل حالة ڪلغڪاڻن  
 هندق برجالن فد ايسق هارين مروت مپري تاهو ڪفد ڪرا ڪچيڪ  
 امام ترڱڱا مڱتاڪن هندق برجالن فد ايسق هارين مڪ ڪرا ڪچيڪ فون

مک تمڱوڱ فون برجالله دڱن سڱل رحيت بلنتراپ منوجو  
 جالن کنگري بندر تهويل انتارا براڻ لپاڻ دجالن ايت توجه  
 هاري توجه مبالم مک سمڱيله فد فمڱيڙان نگري بندر تهويل  
 مک کڏ هاري يڱکدلافن مک سمڱيله فد کوٽ راج شهقوبد  
 مک ايشون کلوارله مپمبوت تمڱوڱ لالو دباوا مامق کدالم کوٽ  
 لغسوڱ لنتس کبالي راج شهقوبد مکتياک دودق ايت مک  
 تمڱوڱ فون لالو فرسمبهن سڱل بڱکيسن ايت سرت صورت راج  
 مري رام ايت مک لالو دسمبوت اوله راج شهقوبد دباچ دهدافن  
 امترين درفد اول ممفي اخيرپ مک فهمله اي اکن فرکتان يڱ  
 ترسمبوت ايت راج مري رام مپينڱن انڱن کرا کچيک امام ترڱڱا  
 دڱن انڱن توان فترې رنيق جنتن مک اي فون فيکر ددالم  
 هاتين چيک تپاد دتوروکتن کهندق راج مري رام ابن تنتو مالو  
 اي ددغر اوله سڱل راج اخيرپ اکن برفرڱ فول اکو دڱن راج  
 مري رام ايت بايڱله اکو تريما جوا انڱن سده جنچين اکو هندق  
 برمنتونک کرا جوڳ تله سده دفيکرکنن مک اي فون برتپته  
 کڏ تمڱوڱ دمکين بوپيپ هي اورڱکاي تمڱوڱ ادفون کهندق  
 توان موراج مري رام ايت تله اکو تريما انڱن ايت منجادي منتوکو  
 مک تپاداله برپاڻ فيکرن لاڱي سڱرا جوڳ هندق دکوپنکن  
 انڱن بيه ايت دڱن کرا کچيک امام ترڱڱا مکتياک مک هيڊاڱن  
 فون کلوارله دري دالم امتان برپاڱي ۲ نعمت زواده يڱ لذت ۲  
 چيتا راماپ تله ايت مک هاري فون مالم مامبيڱ ۲ کبالي تيدر  
 فد تمقتن مک تله ميڱ کايسڱن هارين راج شهقوبد فون کلوار  
 کبالي فهدافن مرابي برتپته کڏ تمڱوڱ مپوروکتن برپالپ

کلکین افکل راج سري رام تله بوهنتي درفد ففراغن ايت  
 لالو ممولائله برجاگ ۲ توجہ هاري توجہ مالم مپمبله سگل کربو  
 لمبو ايم ايتيک کمبيخ کيبس هندق مغاتور سگل اينخ فغاموه  
 کند مندا کرا کچيک تله مده برسوکاين ايت لالو داتورکن الت  
 فاري سگل کرا جائن دغن چوکف لغکف مشرة فترا راج يغ بسر  
 چوا منته ايت مک اي فون دودقله فد بالي بسر برسوکاين  
 فد تيف ۲ هاري دغن سگل راج ۲ دان اورغ بسر ۲ دان کند مندان  
 منته ايت يراف لماپ مسفي تيگ بولن مک کرا کچيک  
 امام ترگگکا فون مپوروه اينخ توا فرگي مغادف ايهندا بندا  
 بگندا چک سوغگوه اي مغاکوانق کثد بيت فنت فينغکن  
 توان فتری رنيق جنتن فترا راج شهبود دنگري بندر تهويل  
 چک تيدق ايهندا بندا فينغکخ بيت فتری ايه بيه فون هندق  
 باليق مپواغ ديري کدالم هوتن منته ايت مک اينخ فون  
 مغککۀ تاغن لالو فرگي مغادف راج سري رام کدوا لاکي امتری  
 ددالم بيليق انجوغ استان فرسپهکن يغد مکين ايت مک بگندا  
 فون ترسپوم سراي برتینه بايقله اينخ توا بيسق بيت موافقت  
 دغن سگل اورغ بسر ۲ مپوروه اوتومن کنگري بندر تهويل ايت  
 منته کايستکن هارين درفد فاغي ۲ هاري مک راج سري رام  
 فون مغل سگل اورغ بسر ۲ دان مغهفونکن سگل رحية باتنترا  
 کدالم بالي بسر هندق مپوروه اوتسن کنگري بندر تهويل تله  
 لغکف مکلين مک دلوليس مشوچق سورب دمره هنترکن  
 کفد اورغکاي تمغگوغ سورب دغن سگل بيغکسن دغن سچوکف  
 لغکف بتاف عادت راج يغبسر ۲ مپينغ جوگ تله سيف سموان

دگرئق مستغگر ایت مک تورن ایر درغد مولوئن تیگ تیتیق  
 مک مهراج دوانا فون تاهوله اکن فشرغن ایت علامه هندق اله مک  
 ای فون مناغیس مک دایسین سرت دویه فلورو تیگ بیجی مک  
 لالو درغکوه ستیغگر بوائن جاوا سکالی دلتوفکن تیگ کالی  
 دگومن اسف بر فایوئ کا ودار بوپیپ باگی بومی دگری گمفا ددالم  
 نگری تنجورغ بوغا مک فلوروپ ایت فون لالو مغنا کغد دادا راج  
 لقسمان برانور توغکو مک ای فون ربه تله دلپه اوله کرا کچیک  
 امام ترگنگا اکن باف سوداراپ سده کنا ایت مک ای فون مملقه  
 فرگی کگونوئ ایغگیل برایغگیل مغمبل اویه راج لقسمان تله بایک  
 مسبوه دان مسفرن مسفرن سدی لما راج لقسمان ایت مک دغدغ  
 کغد خیمه مهراج دوانا سده تراغکت فنچی ۲ فوئیه علامه مغاکو  
 تیوامن فرغن یغدمکین ایت مک ای فون لالو مسغگیل کرا کچیک  
 امام ترگنگا سرت برتمو کدواپ مک مهراج دوانا فون ممبری  
 حرمت دغن بیراف کفوجین سرای برکات هی کراکچیک فد  
 هاری این تله برهنیتله فشرغن کیب، تنافی اکو فنتا هیدفکن  
 سکلین هلبالغ لشکر رعیت بلتنترا اکو یغسده مائی سفای بوله  
 اکو باوا بالیق فولغ کنگری فولو کاج فوری مک کرا کچیک فون  
 مبارک چندانا گهرو کمین باروم دان داومسکن ایر ماور سرت  
 دفرچیئکن کغد سکلین اورغ یغ مائی ایت فون کمبالی هیدوف  
 سموان یغکیب مپمه کاکي کرا کچیک سرت دغن زبوه گانگی  
 ترلالو عظمه بوپیپ مک مهراج دوانا فون لالو براغکت فولغ  
 کنگریپ ترهنیتی چرتراپ ایت.

مکتیک لاڳي مک تمفق هلبالغ لشکر رعيه تنترا مهراج دوانا  
 فنه مسک دلواری کوټ راج مری رام سرة مندیریکن بیراف خیمه  
 دان ممالو مگل فلپائی بویین ۲ گندخ ففراغن مایوف ۲ بهسا  
 کدغران سلاکو تراغکت نگری تنچوغ بوغا ایت مک برسمبوتله  
 فول دغن گوخ دان گندخ دری دالم کوه لما مکتیک برماهوټن ۲  
 گندخ ففراغن ایت مک کدوا فیهی تنترا ایه فون بغکیه بیرغ لالو  
 برفرغ ترغ چواچا منجادی کلم کابوه اوله ساغه بابق اسف منافع  
 مریم مکتیک برفرغ ایت مک باپقله داره تومفه کیومی مغالیر  
 مشرت ایر مابق لاکوپ دان مگل بغکی فون برکافران مشرت  
 انق کاتی دان مکل یغ بسر برتغگورن مشرت بانغ هندق هیلیر  
 ستله بابق داره تومفه کیومی ایه مک بهاروله ترغ چواچا تمفق  
 کیلت منجات منچر ممفی کاودرا دان کدغران مگل سوار یغ  
 برانی برتگران دان جریت یغ فناکوټ فون ترلالو هیبوه گمفر  
 عظمه بویین درغد ساحت کرمس لغگرن مهراج دوانا یه هیغکا  
 ممفی توجه هاری توجه مالم مک کدوا فیهی تنترا فون برسوریله  
 مامیغ ۲ فولغ فد خیمهن ستله ایه مک دیلیغ اوله مهراج دوانا  
 رعیتن یغ توجه ریبو مک تیغگل توجه رائس مک ای فون مغبل  
 فتی کچیک بانین ممفی برتانه گیوغ دکفلا تمفه تیدر لالو دبوکا مغبل  
 چندانا جیگی کمین باروس اوبت تیگ فترنم فلورو تیگ بچی  
 مبنیگر برتانه امس سماجادی مک دباکر فوننو غگهارو دان کمین  
 ایت لالو داومشکن مستیغگرا ایت سرة براغ ۲ کفد کاتی دیوای بارغ  
 کوچیتا کوفراوله کهندق منجادی مهاج اکوفنتا بنامکن رعیه  
 لشکر راج مری رام دان اکو فنتا توجوکن کفد مری رام مشرت

ايسوٲ اية اكو فون سمفي فول هندق مغادو كسٲنتين دمان تله  
 برکات ۲ اية مک کرا کچيک فون فولغ مغادف بندان مميسرکن  
 دپرين مسفرة گاجه جنترن مک داميلن ٲيگ بچي بوه مسفلن دان  
 ٲيگ بچي بوه پيور گاديغ دکولوم فد مولوتن لالو دکيليق بندان  
 فتري سکونتم بوغا مستغکي اية مک اي فون مغمير ترمندم کائوان  
 بيرو ٲيما ۲ توون اية جاته کتغه فادغ انتا برانتا دهداث مري رام  
 مروت دفرسمبهکن بنداٲ دان پيور گاديغ دان بوه مسفلن ايت  
 تله دليه اوله راج مري رام توان فتري سکونتم بوغا مستغکي  
 دغن کرا کچيک مک اي فون برميف هندق باليق کنگري  
 تنجوغ بوغا مک کرا کچيک فون برکره مغميمفونکن سگل هلبالغن  
 مسراخي جالن هندق باليق کنگرين مک بيراف لماٲ دجالن  
 ايت توجه هاري توجه مالن تله مسفيله دنکري تنجوغ بوغا مک  
 سکلين اورغ بسر ۲ يغدالم نکري اية فون ماغتله سوکا داتغ برهيمفون  
 مغالوٲکن راج مري رام داتغ ممباوا امترين توان فتري سکونتم  
 بوغا مستغکي مرة دغن انندا بگندا کرا کچيک مک دفالو اورغله  
 سگل گوغ گندغ مرونن نفيري علامه راج يغبسر براوله کسوکان  
 مک کرا کچيک امام ترگنگا فون مغادف راج مري رام  
 فرسمبهکن لنگران مهراج دوانا هندق داتغ ددالم توجه هاري  
 اين منام کومت يغ رنده دموره ٲيگيکن يغ نيشيس دٲلکن يغ  
 لما دپهاروکن مک سکلين رعية بلا تنترا فون برهيمفون درفد  
 اوجوغ نکري سمفي کفغکل نکري مخرچکن سگل کوه فاربه دان  
 برميفکن سگل مريم منافخ ليلا رنتاک فستول فمورس اوبه فلورو  
 تله گنف کفد هاري يغ کتوجه ترغ چهيا منچادي کلم کانوتله



فولغ مسفي گنڻ هاري يڱکتوجه فد فاڱي ۲ اي فون مسفي فد  
 بالي مهراج دوانا لالو اي ميوکل سڱل گوڱ گندڻ سروي نفيري  
 سلاکو اورڱ هندق نوبه ادفون مهراج دوانا فد ماس ايه تغه برادو  
 تله مندغر بويين ۲ گندڻ ايه مک اي فون باغون لالو کيالي دليهه  
 کرا کچيک جوڱ تغه برماين مئورغديرين مک ترلالوله مرکا ددالم  
 هاتي مهراج دوانا سرت مپوره تڱکف مک لشکر هلبالغ فون  
 داغ مپرو منڱکف کرا کچيک مک اي فون ميسرکن ديري  
 سمرت کربو جنتن مک دتڱکف اوله هلبالغ ايه جوڱ تله ترايکه  
 ايت مک دباوا اورڱ کهدافن مهراج دوانا مک کرا کچيک فون  
 برکات ۲ هي هلبالغ جک اشکو مکلين سوڱځوه هاتي هندق  
 مميونه اکو فرڱيله اشکو امبل کايين بالوتکن بدان اکو دغن کايين  
 مک ايکت تڱوه ۲ سده ايه تواغ دغن مپيڱ مک اشکو باکرله  
 نسچاي اکو ماتي دان هنيچور مکلين هاتيکو تله هلبالغ مندغر  
 يڱدمکين ايت مک سڱرا دفرمميکن کڙد مهراج دوانا مک  
 تيته مهراج دوانا دسوره کرجکن سمرت يڱدککتن اوله کرا کچيک  
 ايت تله سده ميف ايکت دان بالوت مک دسوره باکر دغن  
 افي مک کرا کچيک فون برايڱله اي کڙد سڱل ديوات چکلو  
 سوڱځوه لاڱي اکو مسفتي مک منچادي افيله فولو کچ فوري  
 سمنان ايه مک ترباکر نگري ايه تله سده مک اي فون مڱادف  
 مهراج دوانا فاتيک اين هندق برموهن فولڱ کنگري تچوڱ بوڱا  
 ميباوا بندا فاتيک مک کات مهراج دوانا پايک جک اشکو  
 مسفي کسان هندقله اشکو کوکوکن کوه دان همفونکن لشکر  
 هلبالغ رعيه تنترا کامو مهاري کامو مسفي کنگري تچوڱ بوڱا

ددالم مسیحي تمفاین دسورهن ماکن کفد مسکلین اورځ کولیت دان  
 یچی دسوره بالیښکن منته ایه مک ای فون فرگی فول کفد پیور  
 گادیغ ایست دفریوایه دمکین جوگ لاکوپ مک مسکلین اورځیغ  
 برچاگ ۲ دمیستو فون ترلالو عظمته گادوه دان گمشر فرگی مغادف  
 مهراج دوانا فرسمبهکن حال فوهن مېفلم دان پیور گادیغ ایه  
 سده هابس لوله لنتق منجادی لاوت ټگل مک ټیته مهراج دوانا  
 لاکي ۲ میاف یغ بروات لاکو یغدمکین دسوره لیست مک  
 دفندځ دمیپکور کرا مک دسورهن ټیپتی دان بدیل مک ای فون  
 تورن مروفاکندیرین سفرت میپکور کربو چنتن برهدافن دغن  
 مهراج دوانا سراي برکات اکو این هی مهراج دوانا دثورځ لاکي ۲  
 یغترلالو فرکامس مېباوا ټیته راج سري رام مغمبل توان فترې سکونتم  
 بوغامستغکي اغکو دهولو مغمبل توان فترې ایه دغن عامو حکمت  
 کسقتین اغکو اکو سکارځ هندق مېباوا بنداکو دغن لاکي ۲ کو  
 جوگ چک اد مبارځ لاکي ۲ اغکو هندقله اغکو کلوارکن مک مهراج  
 دوانا فون لالو برټیته مپوره ټفکف ایکه تاغمنپ کبلاکځ مک  
 کرا ایست فون بردیم دیرین لالو دسوره ټیکم دغن کریس کریس  
 فاته دټیکم دغن لمبیغ لمبیغ فاته مک دسورهن جادیکن افي  
 سفرت سواته بوکیت بسرپ دسوره باکر مک دکرچکن اورځ  
 مکتیک ای ددالم افي ایست هابس ټالي فغیکتن مک ای فون  
 سده کلوار مغادف مهراج دوانا دامي دلپه مهراج دوانا مهلي  
 بولو فون ټیاد هاغوس سراي ای برکات هی مهراج دوانا افله  
 لاگي فرمایین اغکو مک کات مهراج دوانا فرگیله اغکو فولغ دهولو  
 اکو برتغوره کفد اغکو ددالم توجه هاري این منته ایه کرا کچپک

هندق مستف برسمام دغن کرا کچيک امام ترڱڱا مستله سده  
 ميٺ لالو مستف برسمام فد سوات هيڊاغن مک انتارا ماکن  
 ايت برکاة ۲ توان فترې برتپاکن راج سري رام ادفون مکارڅ  
 ايهندا ايت تېڱگل دفادغ انتا برانتا دغن مگل لشکر هلبالغن  
 هندق ملڱر نڱري فولو کچ فوري اين مک اينله دسورهکن  
 انځدا دهولو مغمبل بنڊا باوا فولغ کنگري تنچوڅ بوڅا مک کات  
 توان فترې بايک انځکو موافقة دغن داتومو مهراج دوانا کارن  
 يائيت داتو کڅدامو ادفون بنڊا اين دهولو هندق دفرامترين  
 اکنتافي تپاد جادي کارن بنڊا اين انځن مک بنڊا فون هندق  
 دهنترکن باليق کنگري تنچوڅ بوڅا مئنب فون مک ترهنتي  
 مکين لمپ کارن هندق مليهتکن ستياوان ايهندا ايت جوڳ مک  
 کاة کرا کچيک تپاد ماوانځدا بر موافقة کارن انځدا منچولچوڅ تيته  
 راج سري رام هندق دباکر نڱري فولو کچ فوري اين جادي هابو  
 هارڅ دان دسوره مغادو کسقتين مهراج دوانا ايت دغن کسقتين  
 انځدا حال اينله مک انځدا تپاد موافقة دغن مهراج دوانا ايت کالو ۲  
 دمرکائي ايهندا بڱندا اداپ مک کاة توان فترې واهي انځکو  
 ادفون مهراج دوانا ايت ترلالوله قهرپ اد دوا فرماينمن مشوهن  
 پيورگاديڅ دان مشوهن مملقم دسيتو فون تپاد بوله ساله سدیکيه  
 بريب ۲ اورڅ سده دپونين مک انځکو مکالي ۲ له جاغن فرڱي  
 کسيتو دامي ددڅراوله کرا کچيک امام ترڱڱا يغد مکين ايت  
 مک اي فون مڱرا فرڱي کڅد فوهن مملقم ايت دامبلن مکلين  
 بوهن دان دتندڅکن فوکوڅن هابس لوله لنتق منچادي لاوه تڱگل  
 مک اي فون فولغ کرومه بنداپ مبابوا بوه مملقم ايت دتاره

فوله امثله ايه مسفي كغد بويوڅ اينڅ توا مك دچلوفكنپ ايكون  
 مامق بويوڅ ايه مك داينڅ ۲ ايه فون نايك مېباوا بويوڅ ۲ ايه سموان  
 مك كرا كچيك فون مغيريښكن داينڅ ۲ ايت مسفي كرومه مك  
 كرا كچيك فون مېلمشت كاټس بويوڅ امتان توان فترې مكنونتم بوڅا  
 مستغكي مك داينڅ ۲ فون منچورهكن اير كدالم لوڅ تمباگ ايت  
 دامې ددغر كرا كچيك مك اي فون مپوره داينڅ ۲ ايه منافيس  
 اير ايه كارن اير فپيرم راج ۲ مك توان فترې فون مندغر كات  
 كرا ايه مك اي مپوره جوگ تافيس ايرپ ايه مك مسفي كشد  
 بويوڅ اينڅ توا مك جاتوهله مېنتو چنچين كدالم كاين تافيس  
 اير ايه لالو دامبل اوله توان فترې چنچين ايه مك لالو دفاكيپ  
 كچارين مروت دكنهوپيله حال چنچين ايه چنچين سوامين يڅ  
 دنيڅگلكن دنگري تنجوڅ بوڅا مك اي فون لالو مندي دغن  
 سگراپ لفس برمييرم مك كرا كچيك امام ترڅنگا فون مامق  
 كدالم رومه دودق داتس الغ مك دغندڅ اوله توان فترې  
 مكنونتم بوڅا مستغكي انڅپ جوگ كرا كچيك امام ترڅنگا بهارو  
 مسفي لالو دغگلن هي انڅكو چېما مات بندا بهارو مسفيكه توان  
 ماريله تون مندافتكن بندا صاغت رندو دندم بندا لاله منده  
 تباد برجمفا دهولو فون بوكنپ بندا يڅ مېباوڅكن انڅدا اېهو  
 جوگ دهائي بندا تباد مسفي يغمكين ايه دامې كرا كچيك  
 امام ترڅنگا مندغر فركتان بنداپ ايه مك اي فون مندافتكن  
 بنداپ دودق داتس رېبان توان فترې دغن فلوڅ چيرون  
 مكلين اورڅ فون حيران ترچڅغ مليهتكن كلاوان توان فترې دغن  
 كرا ايت مك توان فترې فون برتېته مپوره مېفكن هېداغن

فرقسا سگل فکرچان تباد فائوت لاون اشکو برکات ۲ دغن اکو  
 اشکو کرا اکو مانسي مک کرا کچیک ایه فون لالو برکات الغن  
 راج اورشسر لائي بوله برکات ۲ ابن فول ستارا اشکو مک  
 دایغ ۲ ایه فون داتغ هندق مموکل کثلا کرا ایه مک لالو دسوره  
 اوله کرا کچیک ایت بهارو هندق دفوکل مک داتغله کرا ایت  
 منغکف مکلین دایغ ۲ ایه اد یغ دفوکل سمفی برداره ۲ کمدين  
 دلفسکن مک دایغ ۲ ایت سگرا مغمبل ایر دباوا فولغ مک اوله  
 کرا کچیک لالو دکوچین ایر ایت هابیسی کوثر فد تیف ۲ بویوچ  
 ایت مک سمفی براف کالی ایه فون دمکین جوگ دگوچی  
 اوله کرا کچیک ایت برائیله کرا ایه برابیل دغن سگل دایغ ۲  
 یغ مغمبل ایر ایت مک دکوچین جوگ سرای برکات مغاف  
 مک اشکو بواشکن ایر ایه سبگیمان بایک اشکو باوا فولغ ایر ایه  
 منجادی نجس جوگ دان اکو این سمفی امفه فوله تاهن فون  
 اکو تگجو جوگ دمبین مک لالو دچرتراکن گونا ایر ایه کشد کرا  
 ایت ادفون گونا ایر این اداله دهولوپ مهراج دوانا مغمبل  
 امتریر راج سري رام توان فتریر سکونتیم بوغا مستغکی هندق  
 دبواتن استری تله سمفی کماری مک دبوکا فصل مسلسل یغ  
 دهولوپ روفاپ مدده منجادی انق کشد مهراج دوانا ایت ادفون  
 دهولوپ تله هیلغ مک تباداله جادی دفرامتریر بگندا ایه  
 دفربواتن مسوده امتان چوکف دغن کالنتپ مک سلام سمفی  
 کسین بریفیغتلله مهراج متهاریر دان بولن فون تباد قرنه دندغ  
 برمیبرم ددالم لوغ تمباگ دتغه امتان ایتله گوناپ ایر این فیبرم  
 توان فتریر مک کرا کچیک فون منائف سگل بویوچ یغ امفت

در شریف کمرب مغگه دگونوخ گونوخ ررننه مغگه دکایو کایو فاته  
 مک جاته ای کفولو ثغه لاوله مک دودقله ای سئورخ دیرین سرت  
 برفیکر افله کسوداهن اکو این هندق مملقه در سینې کفولو کاج  
 فوری الگن گونوخ لاگی تیاد تاهن افله فولو یغدمکین مک هیلغله  
 حقلن توجه هاری توجه مالم مک ترا یغله ای اکن جین کفلا توجه  
 لالو دچیتن مک دسروپله کوچیت کوفر اوله اکو منتاله جین کفلا  
 توجه سمفی فدکتیک این مک اوچف فون هابس جین کفلا توجه  
 فون حاضر تردیری دهدافنپ روفاپ سفرة کانق ۲ سرای برکاة  
 افله مولان مک ادیق سمفی کفولو این مک دچرتراکنله درفد  
 اول هغک اخیرپ درفد باهو راج سري رام مک گگرله  
 باهو راج سري رام مک دلیهت اوله راج لقسمان مک دسمبرپ  
 کدوا کاکي تاغن ادیق مک دشائینکنپله ادیق مک جاتوهله کفولو  
 این مک جین ایه فون گلق ۲ یا ادیقکو دسینله یغ تاهن نایک  
 کائس باهو ابغ مک ای فون ممبرسکندیرین تیغگی سمفی کاوران  
 فوته دان اوان هیتم مک کیرام توجه دفا لاگی تیاد سمفی فد  
 جمباتن نگری مهراج دوانا فولو کاج فوری مک ای فون مملشت  
 کتغه فادغ ددالم رومفوت کمونچف ایه مک برتدوه دباوه فوهن  
 کدودق مک هاری فون مدغ یونتر بایغ ۲ مک دایغ ۲ فون  
 توروون امفت فوله امفته اورغ مبابوا بویوغ سمواپ هندق مغمیل  
 ایر مک لالو دساف اوله کرا کچیک هی مانسی افله گون اغکو  
 مغمیل ایر ایه سفه بایق بویوغن مک ترکچوت دایغ ۲ مندخراکاة  
 ایست مک دایغ ۲ ایه فون برکات هی کرا کچیک افله گون اغکو

ایتله لشکر هلبالغ کیه جک ابغ کسوکران باکر کمپن این مغادف  
 امقۀ فنجورو علم این فغگل لشکر هلبالغ یغترمسبوة مک کرا کچیک  
 کمبالی تورن کفادغ اننا براننا مغادف راج مری رام مک مسبین  
 ادفون فاتیك هندق مغمبر درفد فوچق گونوغ ایغگیل برایغگیل  
 ایت دتاهن اوله راج جین کفلا توجه لاگی فون گونوغ ایت  
 تیاد تاهن دمناله فول تمشت فاتیك هندق مغمبر کفولو کاج  
 فوری ایه مک کات راج مری رام ایتله فادغ اننا براننا دهادن  
 اکو این هندق ملیه کسقتین اشکو مک کاه کرا کچیک سیلاکن  
 توانکو کلوار درفد فادغ این دهولو کارن این فون تیاد تاهن تیگ  
 کالی ای مغمبر سکالی کتفی سکالی کتغه سکالی ککفلا فادغ  
 مک، فادغ ایت فون سده منجادی لاوت مک ای فون بالیق  
 مغادف راج مری رام مک تیتنه راج مری رام هی کرا کچیک  
 فرگی کفد فوهن توالغ فون تیاد تاهن گونوغ فون تیاد تاهن فادغ  
 فون تیاد تاهن جکلو بگیتو ماریله داتس باهو اکو اینله یغ تاهن  
 مک ای فون مملقۀ کائس باهوراج مری رام مک دگگرب  
 مک سکیرا ۲ تغه بهاگی گائک مک براساله عورت مریو  
 مراتس مسبیلن فوله مسبیلن دان مگل تولغ مندی مک متاپ  
 فون میره مشرت مساک درندغ مشرت دوری نفاک دان برلویغ ۲  
 مشرت فنتت کلفوغ مشتلۀ گاهن مک تغلم هغک لوتوت راج  
 مری رام مک دلپت اوله راج لقسمان جک اکو بیرکن مودرا  
 اکو این ماتین فون تیاد دافس دندغ مک لالو دنگکشپ دغن  
 کدوا بله تاهن دشاپنکن اوله راج لقسمان درفد دقسینا کفشینا

سوکا مرتب کتاب سکالی توانکو سودی مریب کالی فاتیپ  
 سوکاپ مک کات چین بیت فون دوا بلس مومیم مده لمپ  
 برتاف دگونوغ این تیاداله لالو بیت ملیغغ گونوغ متله مده  
 برکات ۲ ایه مک چین کفلا توجه ایه فون دکلوارکن مینتو چنچین  
 درفد مولوتن دبریکن کفد کرا کچیک مرای برکاة هی کراکچیک  
 اینله مینتو چنچین تندا مگاکو ادیقکو کرا کچیک سودرا اف  
 مسق کسوکران هندقله دچیت فد چنچین این مرب نیک  
 جنیس اد دالمن درفد نعمة فلباگی مکانن دان لشکر اد امفت  
 فوله امفة اتق چین برتاف دکاکی گونوغ این بوله دچیت مک  
 کرا کچیک فون برلوده دتافی تاغنن تیگ کالی مک دگیسیلن  
 تافی تاغنن مک منجادی مانی کمین فوئه سفرد کافس دبوهر  
 بسرپ باگی تلورایتک مسنتارا ای گیسیل تاغنن ایت برکات ۲  
 دشن راج چین کفلا توجه افله مسبب مک ابغ برتاف دگونوغ  
 ایه مده براف لام مک جواين ادفون دهولوپ مده تیگ کالی  
 ابغ مینغ اتق راج شه قوئه تیاد جوگ دثریما اینله مسبب مک  
 ابغ برتاف جک تیاد دافه ددالم تاف این بلومله ابغ بالیق تورون  
 مک کرا کچیک فون ممبری مپوکو کمین تندا مده مگاکو سودار  
 در دلیا مسفی کا خیره مرتب دچرتراکن حکمت کمین ایه جک  
 اف ۲ مسق کسوکران مک باکرله دائغله رعیه کیت فد امفة فییق  
 چغکیه ماییه بای فغلیما بای بیگر هلبالغ نارون تگگکا نفورون  
 تگگکا مسلون تگگکا سکورون تگگکا برانتا نیلا کمال دان دردین  
 ملا جمبونا راج میغا مرجن مرجن میغا میغکمال مینا برانتا لاوی



نيت فاتيک اين هندق مغمبر کنگري فولو کچ فوري منچونچوڻ  
 تينته راج مري رام کون چرتراپ درفد گونوڻ اين جوا يڻ بوله  
 تملق ميڻگر !لم نگري فولو کچ فوري ايت مک کات راج جين  
 دمان اشکو برفاوت دان برترائج نايک گونوڻ ايت مک  
 ساهوتن ادفون فاتيک برفاوة کفد اوگما دان برترائج کفد حقل  
 دغن تيڻگي دولت توانکو جوا مک لفس فاتيک نايک گونوڻ ايت  
 مک تله برکات ۲ ايت دسورهکن اوله راج جين اي فرڻي مغمبر  
 کفولو کچ فوري درفد کمونچق گونوڻ ايڻگيل برائيڻگيل ايت تله  
 سمشي کرا ايت فد کمونچقن مک لالو دگرڻ گونوڻ ايت سفرمت اورڻ  
 مغونچ تفوڻ تاوار لاکوپ مک باتوايت فون هابس گوگر جاتوه  
 کسوڻي هاييس توڻگل جاتوه کرانتوم بنام مک تله ترگوگر يڻ  
 دمکين ايت مک گمثرله مکلين اتق جين امثله فوله امشت يڻ  
 برتوڻگو دکاکي گونوڻ ايت مده دوابلس موسيم تباد بوله مغگرڻکن  
 گونوڻ ايت مک کات مريکئييت مياپ جوا يڻترلبه قوايت درفداکو  
 مک راج جين کثلا توجه مڻگل کرا کچيک باليق تباد دبترکن اي  
 مغمبر درفد گونوڻ ايت تاکوت جادي بنام گونوڻ ايت مک اي فون  
 برهننتي درفد مڻغه گمبيرا هاتين دسفقنکپ گونوڻ ايت دغن مبله  
 تاڻن مک گونوڻ ايت فون رونته مبله لالو جاتوه کنگري کوالا  
 ملاک مک اي فون برتمو دغن راج جين کثلا توجه سرت برتاپ  
 افاله مڻبن مک فاتيک دڻگل باليق مک جواب راج جين ادفون  
 مڻب کامي فڻگل باليق اين جک رڻضا کرا کچيک کامي هندق  
 براکواکوان سودرا درفد دنيا مڻفي کا خيره مک اي فون ترماڻه

مسفي كهدفن راج مري رام مك اي فون تندو مېمبه امفون  
 توانكو بريب ۲ امفون هارفكن دامفون مسبه فاتيڪ دمنا له جوا  
 تمشت فاتيڪ مغمبر كفولو كاج فوري مك فادغ كرومشيك ايه  
 تپاداله تاهن سده منچادي لاوه مسنناپ مك تپته راج مري رام  
 گونخ ايفگيل برايگيل ايتله تمغه اشكو فرگي مغمبر مك اي فون  
 فرگيله تنافي هارف دامفون گونوخ ايه فون تپاد تاهن مك  
 دمورهكن جوگ اي فون فرگي ملغمه كانس گونوخ ايه تله فرتغاهن  
 گونوخ ايت مك برتموله اي دغن ساتو كومت فاكر تگكا باثو مكليخ  
 امغه ساكي مك اد سئورخ انق جين برتوغگو دفتنو مك برتموله  
 دغن كرا كچيك امام ترغكا مك اي فون برتاپ كغد جين ايت  
 هي اورخ مودا ميافله يغ فوپ كوه باثو اين ترلالو اندهن مك  
 ماهوئن جين ايت هي كرا كچيك ايتله تمغه راج جين كفلا توجه  
 اي برتاف دميني سده دوا بلس موميم لمپ مك كرا كچيك  
 فون مپوره بري تاهو اي هندق مغادف مك انق جين ايه فون  
 فرگي مغادف راج جين كفلا توجه تله مسفي اي كپالي مك  
 سگرا دفتنخ اوله راج جين كفلا توجه مرابي برتپته افله فكرچان  
 اشكو داغ اين مك مسمين ادفون فاتيڪ ماري اين كارن سئيكور  
 كرا كچيك هندق مغادف توانكو مك تپتهپ سگراه اشكو باوا  
 مامق كرا كچيك ايت مك انق جين عالم ادي مشوم سگراه  
 ميباوا كرا كچيك ايت مامق مغادف راج جين درجاوه مسركن  
 دكت سده دكه مسفي تپبا مك برتموله دغن راج جين كفلا توجه  
 كتاب هي كرا كچيك هندق كينا اشكو ماهوه كرا كچيك ادفون

فاتوت اشکو منتا تمشت هندق مغبور ایت اد یرافله بسر بادن  
 اشکودان برافکه چین یغاد مغافیت اشکو مک فرگیله اشکو  
 کدالم هوتن فد توالغ یغمسر داهن توان ترسندام کدالم اوان فوتیه  
 دان اوان هیتم توجه هاری توجه مالم اکو مغلیلغ فغکلن مک  
 برتمو دغن رنسانن یغ ممولام مک مسبه کرا کچیک امفون  
 توانکو بریبوم امفون هارفکن دامفون مسبه فاتک ادفون توالغ  
 ایت تیاداله تاهن تمفه فاتک برتمشیق هندق مغبور مک تیتنه  
 راج سری رام فرگیله اکو هندق ملیهت گائنه فرکام اشکو مک  
 ای فون فرگی دغن کتیک ایت برلاری ۲ تله مسقی فد توالغ  
 دغن سکچف ایت مک لالو دتفون فوکو توالغ ایت مک ایفون  
 ملمفت نایک کداهن توا لالو دگولچغ سرت دتندغن مک توالغ  
 ایت فون لولوه لنتق رموق ردم ترسندام کدالم بومی مک ای  
 فون بالیق مغادف راج سری رام برکه هندق تمشت هندق  
 مغبور کفولو کاج فوری مک دسورهکن فول اوله راج سری رام  
 فرگی کفادغ کرومشیک مک کات کرا کچیک تیاد تاهن توانکو  
 فادغ ایت مک کات راج سری رام فرگیله اکو هندق ملیهتکن  
 کسختین اشکو مک ای فون فرگی تله مسقی مک ای فون مپلم  
 تیگ کالی کانس تیگ کالی کباوه مک هوجن فامیر فون تون  
 کلم کباوه تغه هاری منجادی مالم مک فادغ ایت منجادی لاوتله  
 مستنامپ مک راج سری رام فون گمفرله کتاب هی ابغکور راج  
 لقسمان افله بلا یغد تورکن الله تعالی فد مپاری ۲ هوجن ایر مک  
 سکارغ هوجن فامیر فول تله سده برکاته ۲ ایه مک کرا کچیک فون

ماڪنله ٽيگ اورڻ مسا سداون ايت سڪتيڪ ماڪن مک دامبيل  
 اوله کرا ڪچيڪ کواه بايم ايت مک دڪا چوڪن فد ناسي ايت ترڪادڻ  
 ماڪن ايت دڻن ڪبتولن لاکو ترڪادڻ ڪلاڪوان کرا جوڳ دڻن  
 ترڳارو۲ مک ٽيتنه راج مري رام هي کراڪچيڪ جاعنله برباق  
 لاکو منچادي تپاداله مسفرنن اکو ماڪن دڻن اشڪوانسارا ايت  
 مک کرا ڪچيڪ فون مڱگارو داون فيسڻ ايت مک منچادي  
 برلادوڻ فلڻه فيسڻ ايت مک کواه ايت ٿورنله ڪدالم لادوڻ فلڻه  
 فيسڻ ايت سڪتيڪ لاڳي ماڪن فون سدهله برهنٽي ڪنيگ۲پ  
 تله لفس ماڪن مينوم مک دبنتڻ فول ٽيڪر دباوه فوهن ڪايو ايت  
 مک ٽيدورله راج مري رام برسم۲ دڻن کرا ڪچيڪ امام ترڱگا  
 تله هندق ترلالي مات راج مري رام مک کرا ڪچيڪ ايتڻون  
 بڱڪيت منچابوت بولو ڪنيڻ دان بولو مات مک ترڪچوت باليڻ  
 راج مري رام مري برٽيتنه هي کرا ڪچيڪ جاعنله اشڪو برباق  
 لاکو ڪرن اکو هندق ٽيدور ترلالو لٽيه مک اي فون برديم ڊيرين  
 مک راج مري رام فون باليڻ برادو مک اي فون بڱڪيه مڱورين  
 تليغا ڪيري دان تليغا ڪانن دان مڱورين هيڊوڻ مک راج مري  
 رام فون باڱون مري برٽيتنه مڱاف اشڪو ترلالو بايڻ ڪلاڪوان  
 مک ترخاليب مڪالي لاڳي دسنتڻپ جڱوٽ دان ميسي دان  
 لالو باڱون جاڳ لالو دودق سرت اي فون برٽيتنه ڪفد انڻن هي  
 کرا ڪچيڪ مسبه اشڪو مده برلاڪو ڪفد اکو ٽيتنه اکو بيلا اشڪو  
 ڪرچاڪن مک کرا ڪچيڪ فون برڪات دمناله ٽمڻه ٽومڻوان فائڪ  
 هندق مڱمبر ڪڦولو ڪاچ فوري ايت مک ٽيتنه مري رام تپاداله

ترڱڱا سوڱوڱهڪه سفرة اشكو کات اية سبهه کرا کچيک چيک  
 اد دبهرکن الله برکة قدرت توهن سوڱوڱه چوا توانکو سبگيمان  
 سبهه فاتيک اية مک کاة راج سري رام افله کهندق اشکو کشف  
 اکو مک اشکو کتاله مبارغن سمندان بوله اکو لاکوکن مک کات  
 کرا کچيک ايمام ترڱڱا ادفون کهندق فاتيک هندق مسامداون  
 ماکن دغن توانکو دان هندق تيدري اوليق ۲ داتس فغکوان توانکو  
 انتهنک مياف ماتي انتهنک مياف هيديف کارن فاتيک درفد  
 کچيک مسفي بسر سده مکين عمر فاتيک بلوم فرنه فاتيک برتمو  
 دغن توانکو اية سبب مک مبارغن ۲ تيته توانکو اية فاتيک  
 جنجوغله مک راج سري رام فون برتيته دمکينله کتاب هي  
 انکو کرا کچيک ايمام ترڱڱا چک اشکوالو منودوغ کمالوان اکو  
 اين اشکو کو امبيل باليق باوا فولغ کنگوي سرت داکوانق درفد  
 دنيا مسفي کاهرت مک اشکو مغمبيل بندا اشکواية چاغن  
 منچوري فادن سندله امبيل دغن صيفه لاکي ۲ اشکو سکالي  
 چاغن منچوري فادان دغن مهراج دوانا لاگي اکو فنتا باکرکن  
 نگرې فولو کاچ فوري بير منچادي فادغ چارق فادغ تکرور  
 سفاي فوامس هاتيکو مک بايقله کات کرا کچيک ايمام ترڱڱا تله  
 هاييس فرکتان اية مک مسفيله سده کباوه فوهن بريغن دتغه  
 فادغ انتنه برانته اية مک راج لقسمان فون برميقله ماسق نامي  
 دان گولي مایور بايم يغدکوئييف دتغه فادغ اية تله ماسق نامي  
 دان گولي سکليمنپ مک دامبيل فولق داوون فيسغ دتفي فادغ  
 اية مثقله مک دبوبهله نامي دان گولي داتس داوون اية مک

مڭل هلبلغ لشكر رعية بلتنتراپ لالو مپوڭسوخ ايپن در چاوه  
 مسمي دكة لالو دا پريڭكن درغد بلاڭخ ايپن سراي برداتڭ مسمبه  
 امفون توانكو بريپون امفون هارف دامفون مسمبه فاتيك افله  
 مسك كسوكران توانكو مك مسمي كغد فاتيك ددالم هوتن  
 يڭ لفس اين رمبا يڭ بانث تمڭه يفتياد فرله مسمي مانسي افله  
 كيرا پچارا توانكو تله ددغر اوله راج مري رام دان راج لقسمان مسمبه  
 كرا كچيك ايت مك راج مري رام ثياد لالو منجاوب كات  
 كرا كچيك ايت مك راج لقسمانله يڭبوله منجاوب فرپان ايت  
 كتاپ ادفون حال ايپمو ايه تكتل اشكو مده ديواڭ كدالم  
 هوتن يڭ لفس رمبا يڭ باله مكيرام ثيدق براف لمپ مك بندا  
 اشكو فون دامبيل اوله مهراج دوانا دباواپ فرگي كنڭري فولوكاچ  
 فوري مك مسمي مكارڭ بندا اشكو اداله ددالم تاڭن مهراج دوانا  
 دفولو كاچ فوري مسمب ايتله مك ايهندا كدوا مسمي كماري  
 مك اداله چرتراپ نڭري كاچ فوري تمڭق مپڭكر بالم در  
 انس گونڭ ايڭگيل برايڭگيل اداكه اشكو لالو نا يك كائس  
 گونڭ ايڭگيل برايڭگيل ايه فنتا تمٲون كدودقن نڭري ايه  
 دمبله بارت اتو تيمور اتو دمبله اوتارا اتو سلاتن نڭري ايه مك  
 مسمبه كرا كچيك امام ترڭڭگا جيكلواد دڭن تيڭگي دولة توانكو  
 اوسهكن انتارا نا يك گونڭ ايڭگيل برايڭگل مڭمار كنڭري  
 فولوكاچ فوري فون لالو فاتيك دڭن مكجف كتিকা اين جيكلو  
 اد دڭن تيڭگي دولة توانكو تفافين جك مڭگاوال مسمبه فاتيك  
 نيته توانكو فاتيك جنڭوڭله مك بهارو ايتله راج مري رام  
 بركتام دڭن اتقن دمكين كتاپ هي اتقو كرا كچيك امام

کرا کچیک امام ترڱگا اي مځهيمثونکن مگل رحيت بلتنتراپ  
 فيکر فائيک بايکله کيت دافتکن انځا کرا کچيک ايما ترڱگا  
 ايت فد فرامان ککندا ايله يځموله نايک داتس ځونځ ايځگيل  
 برايځگيل ايت کيت براځ مده لمارپ ليما هاري ليما مالځ مپومر  
 ځونځ اين همدق نايک تباد جوځ لفس مک افبيل بگندا مندځرکن  
 مسمه ککندا يځدمکين ايت مک تينته راج مري رام ايت منام  
 فيکر ککندا ادند منوروت جوځ مک اي فون برجالن منوجو  
 بويي لوتوځ دان کرا ککه ايت لام فون نيدق براځ لام درفد  
 فاي ۲ مسمي تغه هاري مک تمثقله موات فادځ ترالو لواص  
 مئيوجان مات مننتځ ملجځ کودا برلاري ملله بوروځ تريځ لواص  
 فادځ ايت مک اي فون مسمي فد تځي فادځ ايت مک دليپت  
 تغه فادځ ايت تباد دافه ملولسکن کاکي فنه مسک لوتوځ دان  
 کراکرکه اوځکا دان ميامځ دځن لومفته کينچاپ ماسيځ ۲ ايت دځن  
 راځم فرماين برباي ۲ چنيس اد يځ برجالن کاکي کانس کفلا  
 کباوه اد يځ برچکق فيځځځ دان مننتغه منچابوت رومفوت مک  
 تله دليپتن اد دوا اورځ مانسي اد دتفي فادځ ايت مک مکلين برو  
 دان کرا اوځکا دان ميامځ ماسيځ ۲ ايت ملافځکن جالن سدفا کيري  
 سدفا کالن لواص جالن ايت منوجو مسمي کباوه فوهن بريځين  
 يځدتغه فادځ تمفته دودق کرا کچيک امام ترڱگا مک راج مري  
 رام دان راج لقسمان فون مامق کفادځ مځيکوت جالن ايت  
 منته مسمي دکت فادځ ايت مک تمثقله دفندځ اوله کرا کچيک  
 امام ترڱگا اکن ايهندا بگندا داتځ کدوا برمودارا مک اي فون  
 مگرا بځکيت فرځي مپمبوت ايهندا بگندا ايت چوکف دځن

هاري توجه مالم دجالن مامق كدلافن هاري بهاروله مسفي باليق  
 كښگل رننس يځ مولا تمشت برمالم ايت مك كات راج سري  
 رام يا ككندا راج لقسمان دمناله تمشت يځبرنام ځونځ ايځگيل  
 برايځگل ايت مك ماهوتن اداله فاتيك مندغر ورت درفد  
 اورځ توام دهولو دمبله متتهاري نايك جوگ كون چتراب  
 مسئله ايت مك برجالنله كدوا برسودارا بپراف لمپ توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم مك تروم كغد سوات فادځ كروشيك يځامت لواص  
 څي لاوت يځ لفس براف لمپ اي برهنتي دسيتو مهاري سمالم  
 مك فد فاځي ۲ ايسوهارين ايت اي فون برجالن فولا كدوا  
 برسودارا براف لمپ مسكيوام توجه هاري توجه مالم مامق  
 كدلافن هاري سدځ فاځي ۲ هاري مك مسفيله اي ككاكي ځونځ  
 ايځگيل برايځگيل مك دفسدځ اوله راج سري رام باټو ځونځ ايت  
 بركيله ۲ مسفرة كچ دسومرله كاكي ځونځ ايت منچپهاري جالن هندق  
 نايك هيځگ مسفي تيگ هاري تيگ مالم لمپ تپاد جوا  
 برتمو جالن مك مسفيله فد ايسوهارين سدځ فاځي فانس فون  
 مسنجر درفد چله ۲ ځونځ هاري فون مده مسفي توليه ټځال مك  
 ددغر اوله راج سري رام بويي بناتځ رپوه گاځي گمشيتا ترلالو  
 عظمت بويي مك ماسعت حيران ددالم هاتين بويي افله  
 ځراځن يځدمكين ايت مرابي برتاپ كغد ككندا بگندا راج لقسمان  
 يا ككندا بويي افكه ځراځن ايت ترلالو عظمت همب بلوم فرته  
 مندغر بويي يځدمكين ايت مك مسبه راج لقسمان امځون توانكو  
 ايت بويي لوتوځ دان كرا كركه اوځكا ميامځ بروق دان كوځكځ  
 چاځن توانكو تپاد تاهو ايتله لشكر رعيت بلنتترا انق كپت



دهولو ماتي دهدافن ايتله عادت يفسده تورون تورون مك كشد  
 هاري اين فائيك مكليين سوکاله ماتي درفد هيديوف يغمدمکين  
 منيگوغ کمالوان مک تينه راج مري رام دان راج لقسمان چاشنله  
 اورغ کاي تمیگوغ منوروت همب سدهله همب موروغ يغ چلاک  
 تباداله فاتوت داتو ممواپ منوروت چلاک تيمگلله توشگو چاک  
 بلا فليهره نگري دان رعيت بلتنترا مکليين چکلو اد سلامت  
 کلقي همب فولغ باليق کنگري اين دغن مستومس جوگ چکلو  
 هاييس مکليين فرغي بنامله نگري کيت اين مک مشنيشگلن  
 بييت فرغي اين اروشکاي تمیگوغله اکن گنتي کيت منجادي  
 راج ددالم نگري چک ماله بونه بونه چک ماله رندم  
 رندم جوگ حکم يغ لام چاغن داوبه ۲ چک داوبه نگري بنام  
 ماهوت مکليين بايکله انتارا برکتام ايت مک هاريقون مسفيله تغه  
 هاري رمبغ بونتر بايغ ۲ مک راج مري رام دان راج لقسمان کدواپ  
 ايت برسيقله هندق ملغکه ترکناله لغکه سدغ بديمان انق اولر  
 برلييت دکاکي انق لغ تربغ مپوشوغ اغين مک ملغکهله ملغکه  
 کهداف دوا لغکه براليق کبلاکغ ملغکه کهداف تندا منيگلکن  
 نگري تنيوغل بوغا دوا لغکه کبلاکغ تندا براليق کنگري تنيوغل  
 بوغا مک برجالن اي کدوا سودارا ماسق بلوکر کلوار فادغ ماسق  
 فادغ کلوار هوتن ماسق هوتن کلوار رمبا براف لمان برجالن ايت  
 سده مسقي تيگ بولن مسقوله هاري مک برتموله مسقوهن کايو  
 برنام توالغ تراشکف دوا داهن توا هاييس سندام کدالم اوان يغ  
 فوته دان اوان يغ هيتم مک اي فون برهنتي برمالم دفشکل کايو  
 ايت مک ايسوهارين مک دکليليغن فشکل کايو ايت توجه

بسر لالو مغادف راج سري رام تله دفيندغ سري رام ککندا سده  
 مسفي ايت مک اي فون برتمشيك تيگ کالي تلون تملون توجه  
 نگري فادم فليتا دان توجه سيمشغ گلغشغ رتق توجه بيبي ميمشغ  
 گوڙر دان اورغ مغندوغ تيگ بولن هاييس ترگوڙر ددالم نكري  
 تنجوغ بوڅا مندغرکن گنتر سوارا راج سري رام برتمشيك ايت  
 مک اي فون ربه فغشن دائس ريپان ککندا بگندا مسکتیک  
 فغشن ايت اي فون لالو باغون درفد ريپان ککندا بگندا ايت  
 دغن تريق تاغيس لالو برکتا ۲ وهي ککندا اداکه توان مشاکو ادندا  
 سودارا لاگي درفد دنيا مسفي کا غرت دغن برصوڅگوه هاتي  
 مک کتا راج لشممان فاتيک اين سدياله هسب کباوه دولي توانکو  
 سلبام پ کيت برمودارا يفتياد موڅکير تله دغر راج سري رام  
 چک دمکين ايت ماريله کيه فرغي ميمواغن ديري افاله گون  
 دودق فد ميدن مجلس اورغ مالو عايب صاغت ددغر اوله  
 سگل راج ۲ اورغ بسر درفد هيدوف بايک ماتي چک تيا د ترصافو  
 هارغ دموک تربواغ مالو کيت تباداله ادندا فولغ کنگري مک  
 ماهوت راج لشممان ميلاکن توانکو بايک بارغ کمان ۲ فاتيک  
 سدي مغيريشکن رمقله ماتي فوته تولغ ددالم بلوکر لامون تيا د  
 نرتودوغ مالو کيت افله گون کيت دودق دميدان اوننوڅ لاین  
 سباگي تيا د برصا دغن اوننوڅ اورغيشغ بايق برکتا ۲ ايت ددغر  
 اوله سگل اورغ بسر ۳ دان هلبالغ رعيت بلتنتراپ مک ماميشغ ۲  
 فون بردالغ سبه امفون توانکو برپو امفون هارفکن دامشون  
 سبه فاتيک هسب توا مگغ امانت هسب ۲ توا يغه دولو کال  
 چک توانکو براوله عايب مکلين فاتيک اورغ بسر ۳ فاتوتب

داوان ميگا مېڅکر بالم تمفق دگونځ ايځگيل برايځگيل کتاب  
 مک متله سمفي اي لالو مېځځ ټاځن توان فترې ايت لالو  
 دباوآپ ادد ايت فرځي برچالن کنگري فولو کچ فوري  
 چک توانکو هندق فرځي مځيکوت ادد ايت بولېله فرقسا  
 کفد اورځ ۲ اکن نځري ايت کارن فاتيک ټياد ټاهو مک  
 راج سري رام فون کلوار مځرا فرځي کبالي بسر متله سمفي  
 مک برتمفيک اي ټيگ کالي تلون ټملون توجه نځري فادم فليتا  
 توجه مېمځځ ځلځځ راتو گوځر مېمځ توجه بيځي اورځ مځندوځ ټيگ  
 بولن هابيس گوځر ددالم نځري تنچوځ بوځا مندځرکن ځنتر سوارا  
 راج سري رام برتمفيک ايت مک اي فون فځسن ټياد سدرکنديرين  
 مک اداله مکتیک فانس فون فنه فادځ مک اي فون سدرله  
 اکنديرين سراي برتينه کفد اورځکاي ټمځگوځ مېوروه مځمبيل ککندا  
 بگندا راج لځسمان يځديم دهولو تنچوځ بوځا مک ټمځگوځفون سگراله  
 برچالن توجه هاري توجه مالم ټياد برهنتي سيځ دان مالم مک  
 اي فون مځفيله کبالي لځسمان لالو مځادف مک راج لځسمان فون  
 نه افله فکرجان داتو داتځ کماري اين مک سمبه ټمځگوځ  
 ادفون فاتيک داتځ کماري اين دټيټهکن اوله سري فادک ادد  
 راج سري رام موهن فرميلاکن توان فاتيک کسان برسام ۲ دځن  
 فاتيک اين مک راج لځسمان فون برميځف اکن کلځکافن هندق  
 براځکت دځن مځراپ کارن مده اي کتهوي اکن حال  
 کسوماهن فادک ادد بگندا ايت مک اي فون برچالنله برسام ۲  
 اورځکاي ټمځگوځ توجه هاري توجه مالم دچالن ايت سمفي  
 کدالځن هارين مک ټيپا کدالم نځري تنچوځ بوځا نايک کبالي

حال اي يځ مده لفس كدالم هوئن انتهن دمان ۲ اي مكارڅ  
 بايك كيت فولځ كرومه مك ماسيځ ۲ ايت برفيمځين تاځن چالن  
 فولځ مكيرام هاري مده توزون امبون رنځيڪ ۲ مندوځ فون برتفق  
 ارق مځيلي مك راج مري رام فون مسفيله كفتو كوت مك  
 دليهن فنتو كوت ايت فون تربوكا ماشتله تپاد مدف كقد رامس  
 هاتين مك اي فون برلاري كوالي دليهن بالي فون تربوكا جوگ  
 مك نايك كوالي دليهن فنتو روځ ايه فون تربوكا جوگ مك  
 لالو دليه دفتو بيليك انچوڅ تمغه فرادوان ايه فون مده تربوكا مك  
 دفتنځ اد مئورځ توا مپوځي فليتا مك ايفون مگرا ماسق كدالم بيليق  
 ممبروكا تايبركلمبو تمغه فرادوان مك دليهن توان فترې مده تپاد  
 مك اي فون باليك دودق دهدافن مائينځ توا داتس تيكرا فاچر  
 فرميداني داتس چيو برامس تمغت مسايمن مك اي فون برتپته  
 كقد مائينځ مكارڅ دمان فرځي توان فترې مكنتوم بوځا مستغكي  
 مك تپاد اي ددالم تمغت فرادوان مك مسبه اينځ توا امفون  
 توانكو بريبو امفون هارفكن دامفوني مسبه فاتيڪ همب توا  
 مسبه فاتيڪ مسبه چلاك مسبه فاتيڪ مسبه درهكا هارفكن  
 دامفون موهن دبوځ فاتيڪ كلوارهندق فاتيڪ مسبهكن مائي ايو  
 دان تپاد فاتيڪ مسبهكن مائي باف فد فيكران فاتيڪ فد ماس  
 اين مايځ ايو باف دبوځ جادي ميا ۲ فاتيڪ دتيځگلكن توانكو  
 منوځگو امتان مهاج مرنتهكن دباوه دولي توانكو جوگ درفد  
 يراف زمان هيځگا مسفي فد توانكو ادفون حال ادند ايت اداله  
 فد سواه مالم تغه مالم تلمشو دينهاري بلوم مسفي مك انتارا  
 ايت اداله مئورځ اورځ مودا داځ ماسق كدالم مك كتاب  
 اي يځمرام مهراج دوانا داځ در فولو كاچ فوري ترميسيف

مک کتا توان فتری کیه دودق ماکن میره مکافور مئورخ میره  
 لایو قینغن بومق نمبیر هاشومس کافور منته تمباکو تمبه کبون  
 مک منته منده منتهف میره مکافور مئورخ توان فتری دغن  
 مهراج دوان مک کتا مهراج دوانا یا ادندا توان فتری اداکه ریشا  
 غالی رامه مسرا مغوثیف تولخ کولیه ککندا دردنیا مسفی کاه  
 اخیرت مک ماهوته توان فتری سکالی ککندا ریشا غالی رامه  
 مسراکن ادندا مسریو کالی ادندا ریشا غالی رامه مسراکن ککندا  
 مک کتا مهراج دوانا .

کالو مسبوه باگی لوکان      اگر چندان توان لوروتکن  
 جکلو مسگوه بارشککتان      بارشکمان ککندا تورتنک

ماریله کیست فولخ کنگری فولو کاچ فوری مک توان فتری فون  
 مغاکوله لالو برمیثف تله میثف سکلین سکیرا ۲ هاری تغه مالم  
 ترلمشو دیبیهاری بلوم مسفی بودق ۲ دوا کالی باغون جاگ اورخ  
 توا برکلیه تیدر وقتو اینته مهراج دوان ممباوا توان فتری سکونتم  
 بوغا منتفکی امتری راج سری رام کنگری فولو کاچ فوری تله  
 منده مهراج دوانا فولخ ممباوا امتریپ راج سری رام مک  
 ترهمنیله فرکتان این

مک ترهمنوتله القسه راج سری رام مغیکوت کمبیغ امس کدالم  
 هوتن هاری گلث گولیتا دغن مالم بوت دغن سکلین اورخ بسران  
 بهاروله راج سری رام ترمدراکن دیرین مری بریتنه کفد مگل  
 هلبالغ لشکر رحیت بلننتراپ دمکین کتاب هی سکلین هلبالغ  
 گیلا اف کیست این هاری مالم بوت این هندق مندکف کمبیغ  
 مندشکن ای ددالم کوت کیست لاگی تیاد دافست دتغکف افکه

دغن فرندځ چوکف حکمة مسولا جادي عاشيق مسکشوڅ مسيفوتر  
 ليمن اسم گارم سراج ميو مري گاځي سفاليه ځيلا اهيدان مابو  
 دعا اونس فون اد اوسوره دميتنو کارن بوکن تنون مبارځ تنون  
 تنون بندان دري مودا اد ماثو فنيچا تا مده جک مده نکري  
 بنامس مک دامبيل اوله مهراج دوانا تځکو لو ايه درانس اولون مک  
 دکرفسکمن کفنتو بيليق ايه مک انق کونچي يغدوا بلس بچي ايه  
 فون بردرځ جائوه مسنديرين هابس گوگر مک سگرا دمسبوه اوله  
 توان فتري سراي برکاة افاله مولان مک انق کونچي اين گوگر  
 مسنديرين مک مهراج دوانا فون سگرا منولق فنتو بيليق ايت  
 مک دليه اوله توان فتري مءورځ مودا دلوار فنتو ايه هندق  
 ماسق کدالم بيليق انجوځن تمفه فرادوان راج مري رام مک  
 ترلفس ماسق برديري ۲ اي دهدافن توان فتري مسکونتم بوځا  
 مستغکي مک توان فتري برکتا ايوهي توان دانغ دري مان مک  
 ابغ مسفي کماري اين مک دماهوه مهراج دوانا ککندا دانغ دري  
 نگري فولو کاچ فوري يغترميسيف داون ميگا هيلغ دفوفوه  
 اغين مپځکر بالم تمفق دري کمونچق گونځ ايځگيل براځگيل  
 افله مشغولن دهاتي ابغ مک مسفي کرومه اديق قد وقتو مالم  
 اين مک ماهوه مهراج دوانا

تځگي لائي امسف افي  
 تځگي لائي هارف کامي

براف تځگي فوچق فيسغ  
 براف تځگي گونځ ملينتغ

مک ماهوت توان فتري

ايکن مسق کبرومبوڅ  
 چوبا برمره برادوانتوڅ

کالو بگيتو رمبغ جلاپ  
 بگيتو لتق رمبغ کتاب

مک ماهوه مهراج دوانا

برتاره بواص کړنتوڅ  
 ايکن برمره برادوانتوڅ

مرنتي چابځپ دوا  
 مسکين ماتي لائي دچوبا

تياڊ جوڳ داغت مك هاري فون مده مستو مالم مك تينته  
 راج مري رام كهد مكلين اورڻ پسر۲ دان هلبلغ رعيت بلائتترا  
 كمناٽه فرڱي كمبيڻ ڪيت ايت۲ مك جواب مكلينن اديڻ مڱتاکن  
 ڪسبله سالان مستغه مڱتاکن فرڱي دسبله تيمور دان اديڻ مڱتاکن  
 دسبله بارت دان اديڻ مڱتاکن ڪسبله اوتارا تياڊاله تننتو مك تينته  
 راج مري رام جكلو تياڊ دفراوله ڪمبيڻ ايت۲ كهد مالم اين تياڊاله  
 ڪيت فولڻ ڪرومه مك هاري فون مدهله ڳلف مك مامبيڻ ۲  
 مريڪ برفڱڻ ۲ تاڻن مامق ڪهوئن ايت۲ انتارا ايت۲ مك ترهنتيله  
 چرترا راج مري رام منورو ڪمبيڻ ڪڊالم هوئن ايت۲.

مڪ ترسبوله القصه مهراج دوانا داڻڻ دري نڱري فولو ڪاڇ  
 فوري ڪنڱري تنجوڻ بوڻا مڱهندڪن توان فتري مڪونتوم بوڻا  
 امترري راج مري رام هندق دپواتن امترري مڪ تله لفس راج  
 مري رام ڪڊالم هوئن مڪ مهراج دوان فون مامق ڪڊالم ڪوت  
 منوجو بالي بسرمتله مڱفي ڪهلامن بالي مڪ اي فون مڱمبالين  
 روفان مشرت مانسي ترالو بايڪ فارمن رسوبت فنڇڇ جيڇڪ  
 ٽڱو لالو نايڪ ڪاٽس بالي مڪ دلپهتن فنتو روڻ فون تربوڪا  
 لالو مامق ڪڊالم روڻ لغسوڻ مامق ڪڊالم امتان تله مڱفي اي  
 ڪتغه امتان مڪ دلپهت فنتو بيليق انجوشن ياٽ برددنڍڻ  
 ڪاڇ دوا بلس انق ڪونچي يڱترڪونچي مڪ مهراج دوانا فون برسمايڻ  
 دلوار فنتو ايت۲ دڻن منتف ميره مڪافور جنتن ڪله ڊڪوڱڪوڻ  
 مريڻ نايڪ ڪموڪا مڪ فيڪر هائين بتافڪه گراڻن مڱبوڪا فنتو  
 بيليق اين مڪ ترايغتله اي مهلي ٽڱولو فدهولو بربلغ فلاڱي  
 صلي عالي رمبڻ ٽڱپ ڊنڊم ٽا مده ڊنڱين چوڪف فريندو

کوة کیت ایت هندق دتگف مک بایقله کات سکلین هلباغ  
 سکتیک لاگی مک کمبیغ ایت فون لالو درهلامن مک دفتدغ  
 سوغگووله سفره تیتته راج مک سکلین رحیت بلا ننترا فون  
 تورونله لاکي ۲ فرمفوان فرگی مغشوغ کمبیغ ایت هندق منگف  
 مک سکیرا ۲ تیگ جفکل لاگی جاوهپ تاغن مانسی هندق  
 مسفی سفره کاکي تغلوغ باپچپ مک ایا فون هیلغ دماست مک  
 دلیهت کبالکغ اداله ایا موغوة داون نغا ماسق لوروه مک  
 دکفوش اورغ فولق دمکین ایت جوگ تیاد دافت مک مسفی  
 تیگ کالی دکفوش اورغ بسر ۲ تیاد جوگ دافت دتگف مک  
 تیتته راج سري رام دسوروه کچر برامي ۲ مک دتوتف فنتوکوت  
 تیغگی یغ مرتتغ مک دهمبست اورغله کمبیغ ایت درفد ساتو  
 کوبت کشف سوات کوبت درفد فاگر دیول ساتو کشف فاگر دیول ساتو  
 ایا برکلیق مک تیاد جوگ دافت دتگف مک تیتته راج سري  
 رام دسوروه ربه کوبت دان فاگر دیول ایت مسواپ مک دکرچاکن  
 اوله اورغ بسر ۲ تله ربه کوبت ایت سکلین ایا برکلیق درفد ساتو  
 رومه کشف ساتو رومه درفد سفوهن نیور کشف سفوهن نیور دري فاگی ۲  
 هاري مسفی تغه هاري بونتر بایغ ۲ تیاد جوگ دافت کمبیغ  
 مک هاري فون مده مسفی وقتو ظهر ای فون فرگی کلوارکوة  
 ایت مراگوت ۲ رمفوت منچهاري ماکن مک تیتته راج سري رام  
 ماريله کیت ایکوة کمبیغ ایت کلوارکوة مک مسفی کلوارکوبت  
 لالو دایکوة برامي ۲ مک برتموله کمبیغ ایت تغه مراگوت ۲  
 رمفوت دتغه فادغ مک دهمفیريله برامي ۲ دري فاگی مسرکن  
 تیغگی هاري دري تیغگی مرندو فتغ مغیکوت کمبیغ ایت



درهلامن بالي ترلالو امة چنتيك روفاپ مك توان فترې فون  
 برلاري ۲ ماسق كدالم روغ امتان مغادف موامين راج سري رام  
 دتمغه فراوان برداڅ مسمبه دمكين بوپين امفون توانكو بريو۲ امفون  
 ادفون فاتك تغه برماين دبالي بسر مك مكنتيك ايت داڅله  
 مائيكور كمبيغ امس لالو درفد هلامن بالي مك فاتك ليهت  
 دغن مكلين داڅ ۲ اينغ كاكڅ فغاسوه كند مندا كمبيغ ايت  
 امس ترلالو هيبت روفاپ بركفلا امس بومتاكن اينتن كاكپ  
 فيرق كوكو موامس برتاڅكن رثنا موتو معنيكم برامبيكن متيارا  
 مك ماشتله براهي فاتك هندق بوات فرماين قدر سهارې  
 مكرت هاري مك تيته راج سري رام بيت فون تپاداله فرته  
 مندغر كمبيغ امس ورت اورغ فون تپاد مندافت مك ككندا  
 فون ماشتله هندق ممندغ كمبيغ ايت مك لالو براڅكت كدوا  
 لاكي استرين كبالي بسر برديري مكنتيك مك تمشق كمبيغ اية  
 لالو دغن بهراف حرمة مروت موفن دان مالوپ مروت دغن ايغه  
 جيمتپ مك راج سري رام فون ترميديق ددالم هاتين هندق  
 مسموات فرماين بارغ سهارې مك دتنوڅله تابوه لاراڅن گوڅ  
 فلاوڅ چانغ فمگل مكنتيك لاڅي برهيمفونله رعيبت درفدهوچوڅ  
 نڅري سمڅي كفگل نڅري يڅ چافيق داڅ برتوڅكه يغبوتا داڅ  
 برفيشمين يڅ تولي ترثان ۲ يڅ كورف داڅ مڅيمبر يغبوانق مندوڅ  
 اتق مكلين رعيبت بلنترا فنوه تمشق داڅ مغادف كوتا مان  
 يڅ رنتوه فاريت مان يڅ رابق مومسه مان يڅ داڅ ملنځر دان  
 تران منترولاوان توان فاتك مك تيته راج سري رام تپاداله اف  
 مسق كسوكران كيبت ملينكن اداله مائيكور كمبيغ ماسق كدالم

امستان مک توان فترې مکنتموم بوغا مستغکي فرگیله کفد سوامین  
 مپمپهن حال اي ايغین همدق فرغي برماين کبالي بسر دغن  
 مکلین اینغ فغاموه دان کند منددايغ ۲ امفه فوله امفه اورغ فالك  
 همدق برگندغ سرونې بردف ربان بیولا کچافي نوري دندي ثفو  
 تاري فمتون سلوک گورو چناک مک تیتته سوامین بنرله کفد بیت  
 سیلاکنله توان فترې برماين ۲ ایه مک توان فترې فون براشکت  
 کبالي دغن مگل دايغ ۲ کداين مکلین مک برمائینله توان فترې  
 برموک ریا ریوه گگق گمفیتا ترلالو عظمت مک ترهنتي الشپسه  
 توان فترې برماين این.

التقيصه مک ترمبوت فول چرئرا مهراج دوانا  
 یغدودق دلوارکوت ماشتله ایغین هاتین مندادر فلباگی فرمائین  
 توان فترې مکنتموم بوغا مستغکي مک مهراج دوانا برهائیغ ۲ کفد  
 مگل دیوات کوفقسا فراوله چیتا منجادی جکامه لاغي اکو  
 کسقتین تورون دري نگرې فولو کچ فوري بارغ منجادیله اکو  
 کمبیغ امس برکفلا امس برمتاکن اینتن برکاکیکن فیرق برکوکوکن  
 سوامس برتبومکن فیرق مراتام بادان برصلغ دغن سوامس برتانهکن  
 فرمات اینتن برتابور مراتا بادان دان رتنا موئو معنیکم برامی ۲ کن  
 متیارا تله مده منجادی کمبیغ امس مک اي فون مامق کدالم  
 کوبت راج سري رام لالو منوجو بالي بسر بالي ملنتغ دري جاوه  
 مسرکن دکت تله مسفي کهلامن بالي اي فون برلاکو دغن حرمة  
 دان چرمست دان ممبري تعظیم مک توان فترې تغه ماشت ۲  
 سوك برماين مک ترلیهتله اي اکن مایکور کمبیغ برجالن لالو

مسولا جادي عاشيق مسكمفوغ مسيفوئرلیمین اسم کارم سري گاڭق  
 مسفالیت گیلا اهیدان مابو مک توان فتری مسکنتم بوغا استری  
 راج سري رام ددالم بیلیق انجوغ استان تمفت فرادوان مک  
 فد مالم ایت کلوه کسه تپاد برکننتوان فیکرن دان مبارغ لاکوپ  
 هیغک برچچوران فلوه درفد توبه بادان دان موکن سرت دمافو  
 دغن کاین سلیندغن درفد ماضت فانس میغپ مک هاتپ  
 فون نایک لیغ لیبوهاییس مهلی برگنتی مهلی کاین سلیندغ  
 میافو فلوه ماضت باپک فلوهن برتیتیک درفد اوچوغ رمبوئن  
 تله دلپه اوله اینغ توا لالوای برکات یاتوانکو افله حال کلاکوان  
 توانکو یغدمکین این مک تینه توان فتری مسکنتم بوغا یاما اینغ  
 سمنجی درفد کچیل بیت مسفی کسر درفد دمید مسفی اڭوغ  
 دري مودا مسفی توا این عمر بیت تپاداله فرنه بیت منغگو هاتی  
 گونده گولان یغدمکین این اننه افله بلاپ کفد بیت یاما اینغ توا  
 مک کات ما اینغ مینرپ توانکو براف لماپ مده کیة برما  
 بلوم فرنه فالت لیست توان فتری یغدمکین این مسکیرا اینغ  
 توا برکات ۲ دغن توان فتری تغه مالم ترلمفو دینهار ی بلوم  
 مسفی بودق ۲ دوا کالی باغون جاگ اورغ توا برکالیه تپدر بوی  
 کواغ جاوه کتغه سوروغ لنتیغ ریغ درمبا تردغوه لمبو دفاغ  
 مغواق کریو دکندغ امبون جنتن رنتیک ۲ برتثو مندوغ ارق مغیلی  
 کیچق کیچو بوی موری فجر صیدیق میغسیغ نایک تاتیر ملبوغ  
 تیغگی مغوکو بالم دهوجوغ بندول تردغوت فویوه فنجغ بوی  
 فنتوغ مسفکل تیغکل دوا جاری اینله علامه هاری هندق سیغ  
 مک راج سري رام فون باغون درفد برادو ددالم بیلیق انجوغ

القيصه مك ترمبولله فول حال ايه بنداپ راج مري  
 رام ددالم نگري تنجوڻ بوڻا متله سده ممبواڻکن فتراپ کدالم  
 هوئن يڻ لفس ريمبا يڻ بانس ممفي تيگ بولن لماپ مک  
 دائغله مئورڻ راج بولام مهراج دوانا درفد نگري فولو کاچ فوري  
 نماپ دتغه لاورت يڻمسر ادفون مهراج دوانا اين تله مندغر ورت  
 خبران اورڻ اکن امترې راج مري رام توان فترې مکنتموم بوڻا  
 مستگي نماپ فد نگري تنجوڻ بوڻا ترللو بايک فارمن دان  
 مانيس مبارڻ لاکوپ تباداله تولو بنديڻ ددالم ملوره نگري  
 تنجوڻ بوڻا ايت فيڻگڻ مچکي جاري مانيس توبهن لغسر باڻغ  
 منجلي جاري هالوس توميق مري تومية سفرت تلور بورڻ مستف  
 مسيره برکاچ ۲ ايردمينوم بربايڻ ۲ خبرپ کونن ورت اورڻ ايت  
 مک ترلالوله براهي ددالم هائي مهراج دوانا تبادلوف ميڻ  
 دان مالڻ ايگونان مک اي فون سده برنييت هندق دفراستري  
 جوا توان فترې ايت مک اي فون برميفله دڻن مئورڻديرپ  
 اد کفد سوات هاري وقتوتغه هاري بونتر بايڻ ۲ مهراج دوانا فون  
 مغناکن لڻکه ميڻدڻ بوديمان انق اولر بريلييت دکاڪي انق لڻ ترېڻ  
 ميوڻسوڻ اڻين ملڻکه کهادف دوا لڻکه باليق کبالڻ ملڻکه  
 کهادف تندا منيڻگلکن نگري فولو کاچ فوري دوا لڻکه براليق  
 کبالڻ تندا براليق کفولو کاچ فوري مک اي فون برجالنله دڻن  
 کسفتين ترېڻ منوجو نگري تنجوڻ بوڻا هاري سده مرمبڻ فڻغ مک  
 اي فون ممفي دلوارکوة راج مري رام مک ايفون دودقله دسيتو  
 مئورڻديرين مک ممفيله کونن مالڻ مک اي فون مغناکن حکمة

دان مرجن میغا تله ممثیله کفادغ برهدافن دغن کرا کچیک  
 امام ترغگا مک ای فون ترلالو مستین لالو ممبرکن دیرپ  
 مولوتن ترغغا میره برپالا ۲ سفرت افي نارك جهنم مک لاکوپ  
 بغیس سفرت هریمو لفس تگکافن مرت داتغ لالو تندو مپمبه  
 امشون توانکو بریپو ۲ امشون ممبه فاتک افله اد مسق کسوکران  
 توانکو مک توانکو ممگل فاتک مکلین لشکرهلباغ رعبه بلتنترا  
 یغتیا د ترفرمنای باپشن دموروه برهمشون مک متله دیدشر اوله  
 کرا کچیک ممبه یغدمکین ایه مک ای فون سپم ممبیل برتینه  
 تیاداله اف مسق کسوکران بیه ادفون مسب مک بیت فگل  
 مکلین لشکرهلباغ این بیه همدق برکنان ۲ مره همدق برموکان  
 برما ۲ فد فادغ این متله مدده برتینه دمکین ایت مک مکلین  
 لشکر یغدمرو اوله کرا کچیک جگگیت ماییت بای فغلیما بای  
 بیکر هلباغ نارون تگگ نفورن تگگ ممیلون تگگ شکرون  
 تگگ نیلا کمالا دردی ملا جمبونا راج میغا مرجن مرجن میغا  
 ممگمالا میغا دان برانوالوی فنوه مسک تومفت ددالم فادغ  
 ایت لومفت کچرپ داتغ مغادف کرا کچیک امام ترغگا دغن  
 ممباوا فلپائی بو ۲ هن کایود فرمممکن باپشن مشره بوکیه برتیمون ۲  
 مک کرا کچیک فون ترلالو موک هائین براوله سفرت دچیتاپ  
 بهاروله ای تاهوا کندیرین ایت راج بسر ددالم عالم دنیا این مک  
 ای فون تثف منجادی خلیفه ددالم فادغ انته برانته ایت  
 چوکف دغن مگل اورغیسر هلباغ لشکر رعیم بلتنتراپ  
 یغتیا د ترفرمنای باپشپ.

اینگیل برایگیل دتغه ۲۵ هونن ایت مک باواله فنتوڅ چندان ټهارو  
کمپن باروس اکواین افکل مسفی اشکو دفاڅ ایه هندقله باکر  
تله مده دباکر مک برچکق فیگگلله اشکو مغادف امقه فنچورو  
عالم دنیا مک اشکو فگل لشکر هلبالغ ایت یغفرتام چگگت  
کدوا ماییت کتیگ بای فغلیما بای کامشت بیکر هلبالغ  
فیبق یغکدوا فرتام نیلا کمل دان دردی مله فیبق کامشت  
جمبوا صغ کمل سینا راج میغا مرجن دان مرجن میغا برانتالوی  
مک تله مده راج شاه نومن برتینه دمکین ایه مک فای بیسوپ  
ایت کرا کچیک فون برچالنه فرگی مامق هونن منوجو چال  
فرگی کفاڅ اننه برانته انتارا براف هاری دچال ایه درجاوه  
مسرکن دکه مده دکه مسفیله تیبا دتفی فادغ مک دلیهت فد  
تغه فادغ ایت اد مشوهن کایو برنام بریغین ترلالو بسر دغن  
ریسون رمفقن مک ای فون فرگیله برهنتی دباوه فوهن کایو ایه  
مک لالو دفر بوالله مسگیما یغدفسن اوله داتوپ راج شاه نومن  
مغادف ای کفد امشت فنچورو عالم دغن برچکق فیگگل برمرسو  
سکلین لشکر هلبالغ دمکین بوئیپ هی چگیه مایه بای فغلیما  
بای بیکر هلبالغ نارون تگگ نافرورون تگگ مسیلون ترگگ  
مسکرون تگگ نیلا کمل دان دردی ملا جمبونا راج میغا مرجن  
مرجن میغا مسکمل سینا برانتالوی ماریله اشکو برهیمشون مسکلین  
فد فادغ اننه برانته این دغن تیتته کرا کچیک امام ترگگا مک  
اکوله یغبرنام کرا کچیک امام ترگگا مک تله لفس برکات ۲۵ دمکین  
ایه مک سکلین لشکر هلبالغ فون دانغله دغن مندرو بوپین مسفرت  
طوفن برچمشور ریوت باگی هلیلنتر مبله مک راج میغا مرجن

صائو بکس مک دپاکرله فونتوڅ چندان دان کمپن دان گهارو مک  
 داوکفکن ایرماورایت تله تراوکف مک دفرچیڅکن کفد کرا  
 کچیک امام ترگنگا سکالي رنجیس مک مغویه ایبو کاکین دوا  
 کالي فرچیک مک مناریک تاڅن تیگ کالي فرچیک مک  
 اي فون برمین لالو یغکیست ممدڅ کان دان کیري کهدان  
 دان کبلکڅ دلپست اداله راج شاهنومن مک کات کرا کچیک  
 یاتو هب ماسختله لپاپ هب تیدور مک کات راج شاهنومن  
 تیدور اف بوکن اشکو سده ماتي اکو فون نیاداله سوک لاڅي  
 اکن اشکو دودق دسین انچست په اشکو فرځي کدالم هوتن کرن  
 اشکو تیاد منوروت فغجاران اکو مک کات کرا کچیک توانکو  
 کباوه دولي یغمها ملي دبوته ماتي دگنتوڅ تیڅگي درندم بامه  
 دپاکر هاڅوس دکرمت فوتوس دچنچڅ لومست نما فاکت برالیق  
 کهوتن هارف دامفون توانکو مسبب فاکت تاکوت دودق سوڅ  
 دیري ددالم هوتن ایه تیگ کالي راج شاهنومن بریتته مپورهکن کرا  
 کچیک کلوار درفدنځري تیاد جوا اي ماهو فرځي مک یتته راج  
 شاهنومن مغاف مک اشکو تاکوت بالیق کدالم هوتن ایه بوکنکه  
 اشکو اناق راج یغسیر فد کیرا هاتیکو اشکو راج یغسیر ددالم عالم  
 این مغافله اشکو بودوه تیاداله اشکو کتهوي سکلین لشکر هلبالڅ  
 رعیت بلننترا اشکو یغاد حاضر دهوتن ایت ادمشت فیہق  
 امشت ۲ اورڅ کفد صائو ۲ فیہق رعیت برکتی ۲ لقسا ملیون باڅن  
 مک مسببه کرا کچیک میافله توانکو رعیت فاکت یغ امشت فیہق  
 ایت دان دمناله کدودکن رعیت فاکت یغاد مباحی ایه ادفون  
 یتته راج شاهنومن فرځيله اشکو کڅڅڅ انتہ برانتہ سبله اوتارا گونوڅ

رزقپ کون دغن تيته توانکو دسوروه ماکن همب مک اف ۲  
 همب کتکن کفد کرا کچيک ايه تپاد جوگ دفاکين لالو دترکمن  
 همب مک فغسنله اي جاتوه کنگري بندر تهويل ياپت راجاپ  
 برنام شهقوبد فد کتنيک اين اداله اي تغه دفرماين اوله توان فتري  
 رنيق جنتن مک کات راج شاه نومن کفد متهاري همب فنتا  
 امبيلکن چچو همب ايت کفد توان همب مک دغن مکتنيک  
 ايت جوگ متهاري مبنچکن ناغن مغمبيل کرا کچيک امام  
 ترگکا داتس فغکوان توان فتري تغه برماين ۲ مک هاري فون  
 فانس تپاد دافت دهیگکن مکتنيک ردوف مک کرا کچيک  
 فون مده لپف دامبيل متهاري دفرمبهن کفد راج شاه نومن  
 مک توان فتري فون تغه کلاغييت برگنغ ۲ ايرمتاپ تندو  
 کبومي برچچوران ايرمتاپ سفرت جاوځ جاتوه کبيدي لقسان  
 مانيق فوئس فغاځ سفرت هاري رنتنيک فاځي بوه بمبان مامق  
 لوزوه مک اي فون دغن فرچنتان فولغ کرومپ.

مک دکمبالیکن قول القيصه راج شاه نومن داتس بوکيت  
 ايغگيل برايغگيل تله دمرهکن اوله متهاري کرا کچيک امام  
 ترگکا ايت مک اي فون فولغ ممباوا چچوپ ايت کدالم روغ  
 امتانن متله مسمي مک دبنتنکن مگل همفران یغ انده ۲ تيکر  
 فاچر فرميداني دامتان یغسمر مک لالو دلتنکن کرا کچيک  
 داتس همفران ايت مک دامبيل اتق کونچي دوا بچي مبوبا  
 فتي کچيک بين مفتي برتانه گيواغ دکفلا ثمشت فرادوان  
 برکرتف بوي کونچي برکربوت بوي تودوخن تله تربوک فتي ايه  
 مک دامبيل فوننوځ چندان گهارو دامبيل کمين باروس دان ايرماور



ٲیگ هاري ٲیگ مالٲ توانكو مك ٲینه راج شاه نومٲ چكلو اي  
 ٲیاد فولخ كرومه كیت فد مالٲ این فاگی ۲ بیسو بیت هندق  
 فرخی منوروٲن سیاف تاهو كالو۲ اي مائي انق بوه فوٲیك كاپو  
 اورخ هندق دفرقسا كفد متھاري دمان اد كرا كچيك امام ترڱگا  
 ایت فد ماس این مك هاري فون میخ فاگی ۲ راج شاه نومٲ  
 فون فرگیله نابك ڱونوخ ایگیل برایگیل ایت متله مسمٲی فد  
 كمونچن دندخ كیری كان كهدافن كبلاخ ٲیاداله ٲمشق كرا  
 كچيك امام ترڱگا ایت مك راج شاه نومٲ فون نایك دكمونچق  
 ڱونوخ ایت مننتی متھاري سكتیك مك متھاري فون كلوار  
 لالو نایك برهدافن دش راج شاه نومٲ 'مك سڱرا راج شاه نومٲ  
 ممبری سلام كفد متھاري السلام علیكم مك دساھوت متھاري  
 وعلیكم السلام مك كات شاه نومٲ ھب هندق برٲپاكن چچو  
 ھب كرا كچيك امام ترڱگا دمناله اي فد ماس این مك متھاري  
 فون برداله مڱتاكن ٲیاد تاهو مك كات راج شاه نومٲ ھی متھاري  
 ٲیاد فاتوت مكالی ۲ توان ھب بركات دمكین كرن توان ھب  
 دٲیتھكن الله سبحانه وتعالی منراخی مكلین عالم دنیا جك  
 جارم فانه فون توان ھب كتھوی افكه حال چچو ھب سوڱ  
 ٲیاد دافٲ تاهو مك كات متھاري امقون توانكو اد فون چچو  
 توانكو ایت اد ٲیگ هاري یخسده لفس دبالاخ این اي دائخ  
 هندق مماكن ھب مك كات ھب ھی كرا كچيك جاشن  
 دماكن ھب این یوكنن بوه كاپو ھب این متھاري دٲیتھكن  
 الله سبحانه وتعالی منراخی مڱل عالم دنیا این مڱیدوفكن  
 مكلین ھب الله مك ٲیاد دفاكین هندق دماكن چوگ ھمبله

کائن فول مک باغي داوکر باغي دجشک باغي اورغ بیامس مسلما  
 مک ترلالوله موک ریا توان فترې مندافت کرا فرمائین ایت  
 برهیمشونله مگل بلتترا درغد هوچوڅ نگري کشفکل نگري یغ  
 چافیق داغ برتوڅکت یغ یوتا داغ برفیمفین یغبرانق بر دوکوڅ  
 انق یغ تولي داغ تر تان ۲ یغ کورف داغ مغمبر مک مگل  
 اورغسیر فون برهیمفون داغ لشمسان اورغکاي بسر تمگوڅ  
 ملیهت فنه تومفتله فادغ تمغه فرمائین ایت درغد فاغي ۲ هاري  
 مسفي مالم فد مالم ایت فون تیاد فولغ توان فترې کرومهب  
 مک راج شهقوبه فون مغلکل بودق کوندغ مپوروه فرگي مغلکل  
 اورغکاي تمگوڅ هندق بر تاپ فرمائین توان فترې مک مالمله  
 سده هاري تیاد چوا فولغ کرومه مک تمگوڅ فون داغ مغادف  
 فرسمبهکن مگل فرمائین توان فترې ایت ترلالو اندهن ادفون  
 یغدفرمائین ایت کرا تیاد برپاوا تنافي سلاکو هیدف مک راج  
 فون تورون براڅکت کدوا لاکي استري سرت اورغ بسر فرگي  
 ملیهت فرمائین توان فترې رنیق جنتن تله مسفي راج ایت  
 سوڅگوه عجایب مگل فرمائین ایت مسکتیک راج ملیهت  
 فرمائین ایت مک ایثون براڅکت فولغ کدالم استان مسکلین  
 اورغ بسر تیغکلله دمیتو تیگ هاري تیگ مالم برماين ایت  
 میخ مما مالم فون مما مک ترهنتیله چتراپ مک دکمالیکن  
 فول چتراپ کغد راج شاهنومن تنکل سده کرا کچیک ایت نایک  
 بوکیست ایغکیل بر ایغکیل تیگ هاري تیگ مالم مک راج  
 شاهنومن فون مغلکل همب مهبیان بر تان حال کرا کچیک ایت  
 سده براف لام اي برجالن مک ماهوت مگل همب مهبیا سده

نوري دندې برتښو تاري څورو جناك برفنتون ملوك دغن  
 بروسوكامن مك اينغ نوا فون فرځيله مغادف شهبوبيت امشون  
 توانكو اداله فاك اين دتيتيكن اوله انقدا مغادف توانكو معلومكن  
 سمبه كباوه دولي يغمهامليا اداله انقدا توان فترې رنيق جنتن  
 هندق موهن برماين دفاغ ددالم كوت مك تيته راج شهبوبيت  
 بمرله كشد بيت ميلاكن اوله انقدا فركي برماين ايت مك اينغ  
 اينشون منمشون باليق مغادف توان فترې مېمفيكن تيته راج  
 شهبوبيت ايت تله بمرله اوله كدوا لاکي استرين مك توان فترې  
 فون برميقله فرځي براغكت كشدغ ايت دغن سگل فلهاځي  
 فرمائينن مروت دغن مكليين كداينن تله مسفي دفاغ مك  
 ترديريله خيمه دتمشت فرمائين ايت متله مده خيمه ايه ترلالوله  
 عظمت سگل بويين ۲ مكيرا ۲ سچوروس برماين ايت كرا كچيك  
 فون جاتوه ددهافن خلايق يغبايق ۲ ايت دمي دغندغ توان فترې  
 كرا ايت تباد برپاوا تنافي كلاوان مشرف هيدهف مك لالو  
 دامبيل اوله توان فترې دفرېوانكن فرمائين مشرف گمبر دلاكون  
 اوله توان فترې مك توان فترې فون برتيته كشد مائينغ كاكي  
 فغاسوه مپوروه امبيل كاين صخالت ميره دان صخالت هيچو  
 دان صخالت كونيغ هندق بوانكن فكاين كرا اين مك اينغ فون  
 مسگراله مغبيل يغدتيتيكن توان فترې تله دباوا ددهافن فترې  
 صخالت ايت مك دځونتيغ صخالت ايت دفرېوانكن باجو دان  
 ملواركاين ايه مك دفاكيكن كشد كرا كچيك ايت تله ترفاكي  
 ايه دليمت اوله توان فترې رنيق جنتن دجاري كليغكيغ كان  
 كرا كچيك ايه اداله مېنتو چنچين مك لالو دفاكين دكليغكيغ

گوئوڻ مڪ دڦندڻن ڪباوه ڪاڪي ڪوئوڻ مڪ تمشق بوه ڪايو  
 مشرت ڀڳدڻن اوله راج شاه نومن مڪ ايشون مگرا برلاري ۲  
 منداڻن بوه ڪايو ايه مشرت ممشي دهڏانن بوه ڪايو ايت مڪ  
 هندق دترڪپ مڪ ڪات بوه ايت هي ڪرا ڪچيڪ ڄاڻن اڻڪو  
 ترڪم اڪو مڪ جواب ڪرا ڪچيڪ مڱاف فول تپاد بوله اڪو ترڪم  
 ڪرن اڻڪو مڪانن اڪو دتيتيڪن داتو اڪو راج شاه نومن اڻڪوله  
 رزقي اڪو مڪ ڪات بوه ايت هي ڪرا ڪچيڪ ڄاڻن اڻڪو مڪان  
 ڪرن اڪو اين بوڪنن بوه ڪايو اڪوله ڀڳبرنام متهاري دتيتيڪن الله  
 مڀهانه وتعلي منراڻي مڪلين عالم دنيا اين چڪ اڻڪو مڪان  
 نسچاي اڻڪو ماڻي اوله ڪرن وبا اڪو ترلانو فانس ڀڳ بمراف جاوه  
 لاڻي مڪين هاڻتپ ڀڳدڪ دڻن اڪو بڻفاڪه ڳراڻن هاڻتپ  
 دمڪين ايت فرڪتان متهاري تپاد جوڳ ديدغر اوله ڪرا ڪچيڪ  
 لالو دترڪن لالو فڳسن تپاد مدرڪنديرين اوله ڪفانسن متهاري  
 ايت تله فڳسن ايت ترهنتيله قيصرپ.

القيصر مڪ ترسمبوله فول سوڙڻ راج مشقوبد  
 دمبوه نڱري برنام بندر تهويل برفترا سوڙڻ فرمڻوان برنام توان  
 فترتي رنيق جنتن مڪ توان فترتي اينفون فد فاڳي هاري ايت  
 جوڳ هندق برماين ڪفادڻ ددالم ڪوت لالو برڪات ڪفد ماينڻن  
 ڪاڪي فغاموه فرڱيله مڀيڪن ڪفد ايه دان بندا ڪتاکن بيمت  
 هندق برماين ۲ اداڪه دبترڪن ايهندا دان بيمت هندق مڀاوا  
 مگل ماينڻ فغاموه دان داينڻ ۲ امفت فوله امفت دان ڪند  
 منداپ هندق مڀاوا گندڻ مرونن دان ردڻ ريان بيولا ڪچافي

فون فرځيله مېباوا باکول روڼ موږځ مېبېچي امشت فوله امشت  
 اورځ فرځي مېوڅوت داوڼ کايو متله دافست داوڼ کايو ايت  
 فد موږځ مېباکول دباوا مېبېکن فد شاه نومڼ لالو دفرجاموڼ  
 کفد چچوپ مک دماکن اوله کرا کچېک امام ترڅنگا تارو کايو  
 ايت کيرام کتيپک ايت يځدماکڼ اوله کرا کچېک هابېس امشت  
 باکول مک مېمفي مالم مېباوا فاگي ۲ ايسو هاريڼ هابېس مکليڼ  
 امفت فوله امفت باکول ايت دماکن اوله کرا کچېک متله کاسېشکن هاريڼ  
 ايت دلېهت اوله راج شاه نومڼ يځدمکيڼ ايت لالو اي برتېته هي  
 کرا کچېک فاثوتله اشکو دېواشکن اوله ايت بندا اشکو کدالم هوتڼ  
 يځلفس رمبا يځ باټه کرن تباد فاثوت توبه اشکو دغن ماکن مشرت  
 گاچه توبه اشکو مېسرلغن فاثوتکه تارو کايو امشت فوله امشت  
 باکول هابېس دغن ساتو مالم اشکو ماکن چک دمکيڼ ايت اکو  
 فون تباد لالو مناره اشکو ددالم نگرې اکواڼ بيسو هاري فرځيله  
 اشکو نايک داتس څوڅ ايځيل براځيل ايت کرن چرتوا اورځ  
 کونڼ باپک فلماکي بوه کايو مکان ۲ دميتو کمدين اداله مشرت  
 بوه کايو روفاپ مېبېچي بوئتر مشرت بوه کفايځ بېسرپ مشرت  
 ردف مېره مشرت فدندځ ماسق مشرت کسما مورف داتځ نايک  
 درفد کاکي څوڅوڅ ايځيل براځيل ايت جاشن اشکو ماکن مک  
 ماهوت کرا کچېک باټله ټوانکو.

متله کاسېشکن هاريڼ کرا کچېک امام ترڅنگا فون فرځيله  
 نايک داتس څوڅوڅ ايځيل براځيل متله مېفيله اي کاس  
 څوڅوڅ ايت مک دښدځ کيري دان کان چالن داتس څوڅوڅ ايت  
 ترلالوله باپتن بوه کايو فلماکي مکان ۲ مک تباداله دلېهتن بوه کايو  
 ايت اوله کرا کچېک اي برچالن چوگ متله مېمفي فد کمونچق

مغادف راج شاه نومن مستله دمکین ایه مک تیتته راج شاه نومن  
 یاکرا کچییک امام ترگگگا افله مسبب جالن مولاپ اغکو مسفی  
 کنگری اکو این مک کات سببه کراکچییک ادفون فالتک مسفی  
 کماری این دائغ دریدالم هوئن یغلغفس ریمبا یغ بانث تمفت  
 یغتیپاد مسفی مانسی دري سناله فالتک دائغ کنگری توانکو این  
 افاله مولاپ مک اغکو دتغه هوئن یغلغفس کرن اغکوانق راج  
 یغیسر ممرنتهکن نگری تنچوغ بوغا ایده مو برنام راج مری رام بندا  
 مو برنام توان فتری مکوئتم بوغا مستغکی افله مولاپ مک دمکین  
 مک سببه کرا کچییک امام ترگگگا فالتک این دبواغکن اوله ایه  
 دان بندا افاله چلاک درهکا اغکو کفد ایه دان بندا مو مک  
 کات کرا کچییک امام ترگگگا تیاداله فالتک کتیهوی کسلهن فالتک  
 ایه فد فیکران فالتک مسبب دبواغکن ایه کرن فالتک این مایکور  
 کرا تیاد فاتوت فالتک دودق فد تمفت میدان سگل راج ۲ ایتله  
 مسبب یغ فالتک کتیهوی توانکو مک راج فون دیم مندشکرکن  
 کات ۲ ایه جیک ایهندا بندا اغکو تیاد برگون اکوله یغبرگون دودق  
 کیه دمیینی برسمام کران بندا مو ایه انق مودرا اکو براتور داتو  
 ایه اغکوا ایه انق مودرا اکو سفنچر مک بایک کات کرا کچییک امام  
 ترگگگا مک کات راج مسغ هنومن هی کرا کچییک افله بارغیغ  
 اغکو ماکن دري کچییک مسفی کیسر مک مسبب ادفون یغ  
 تله فالتک ایف فد تیغ هاری یغته مسده داهون کایو یغ مود ۲  
 ایت ایافن فالتک منام یغتیپاد فاهییت مک راج شاه نومن فون  
 برتیتته کفد سگل دایغ ۲ یغ امفت فوله امفت امبیلکن اکو  
 فوچو کایو یغ مود ۲ هتدق مبري چچو اکو این مک دایغ ۲

ایفون مېموات لاکو برېاځي ۲ راځم مسئله سده دليېت اوله مگل  
 داينځ ۲ درېدالم ايت کلاکوان کرا کچيک مځگنتيکن بکس کراچان  
 ايت مک داينځ ۲ فون مامق کدالم امتان مېمواپ ايت برکات  
 اينځ فغاموه افله حال کيت ادفون تمغه کراچان سده دگنتيکن  
 اوله کرا بايقله کيت دافتکن ماينځ توا يامينځ توا افله فيکران  
 کيت مک اينځ توا فون فرگي مامق کدالم انجوځ فيرق جملگنتي  
 مېباڅونکن راج شاهنومن درفد فرادوان مک دمنتيکن ايو  
 کاکي کيري مرت کاکي کان مک راج شاهنومن فون باڅون  
 درفد برادو مک دليېت ککيري بکبان کهډاف کبلکځ مک  
 ترفندځله کډماينځ توا دھډافن مک تيته راج شاهنومن افله  
 مسق کسوکوان کيت مک ماينځ څرککن بيه تغه تيدر اين مک  
 مسبه اينځ توها امشون توانکو ادفون مسب فاک څرککن توانکو  
 درفد فرادوان اين کرن مسب کرا کچيک نايک دبالې تمفت  
 کراچان توانکواي دودق برميلا فغگوځ دان برجونتي کاکي مسبه  
 اداي ممفي سکارڅ تله راج شاهنومن مندڅر فرکتان ايت مک  
 ايڅون برتيته مېوروه امبل بائيل امس تمفت باسوه موک مسئله  
 سده ايت مک ايڅون برميپ مځناکن مگل فکاي کاي باجو  
 مسئله سده ميف مسکين مک اي فون برتيته کډاينځ کاکي  
 فغاموه امبل چيپورکيه دان لغکت توجه يغاد برسروج تلفق امس  
 دان بکس مېره کيت تېلفک جوړوځ بوان مځکامر چران بنجر مک  
 ايڅون براڅکت دري بيليق انجوځ امتان کلوار کبالي بسر راج  
 شاهنومن فون کلوار درېدالم رواځ مک کرا کچيک امام ترگځگا  
 فون توروډ درانس مځگھسان کراچان ايت مرت دڅن موځن تندق

مسفيله کرا کچيک امام ترڱڱا کتفي لاوت مک ايڤون برجالن  
 فول مپوسر فنتي دتفي لاوت ايت هڱا مسفي توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم هاري يځ کدلافن دليهنپ اداله مېوه کمښوځ يځاد  
 دتفي لاوت ايت چوکف فول دغن کوتا فارينپ مک  
 دتوجو اوله کرا کچيک امام ترڱڱا دري جاوه مسرکن دکه  
 مده دکت مسفي تيبا دلوار کوتا لالوای نايک داتس کوک  
 نيڱي مک دليهنپ اوله کرا کدالم کوتا ايت تمفقله مېوه  
 رومه مسميلن رواځ مښوله دغن انځوځ فيرق مېلس دغن چملاگنتي  
 براتف تيل بردينديځ کاچ برکمونچق انتن چوکف دغن بالي بسر  
 بالي ملننځ توجه رواځ توجه فمانه ملله بورځ تربځ ماء يوجان مات  
 منننځ سلځچ کودا برلاري مک فيکر ددالم هاتين تمشت راج ۲  
 جوا گراځن اين تنافي دليهنپ ددالم کوتا ايت سوځ فون تباد  
 مک ايڤون فرځيله کبالي ايت دري جاوه مسرکن دکت مده  
 دکت مسفي تيبا منته مسفي اي کهلمن بالي مک برديريله  
 اي دهلمن بالي ايت مک دليهنپ بالي ايت مدي مکليهنپ  
 درفد تيکر فاچر فرميداني دان همفران يځ انده ۲ دميتو تربنتځ  
 مک ايڤون نايقله کانس بالي ايت دليهنپ فتران کراچان  
 داتس مسگهسان دکفلا بالي ايتفون مدي تربنتځ مک کرا کچيک  
 امام ترڱڱا فون فرځيله ککفلا بالي ايت مک ايڤون نايک داتس  
 مسگهسان کراچان دودق برمسيله فځگوځ برجونتي کاکي مېله  
 منته مده ايت دا يځ ۲ يځ امشت اينځ توجه فغاموه توجه دودق  
 مځنتي دريدالم روځ مليهتکن کلاکوان کراکچيک فد بالي ايت  
 تله دکتهوي جوا اوله کرا کچيک اکن اورځ مځنتي ۲ ايت مک



فد فاگي هاري فاتيك هندق باليق مك كات فاتيك تيغگلله  
 اڅکو ددالم جمبر فيسغ مسيکه این اکو هندق باليق فولغ مک  
 دماهوه اوله انقدا دمکين کتاب بايکله داتو ادفون همب ساچه  
 موک دودق ددالم هوتن کارن همب سوات کرا مک همب  
 برکيريم سمبه کفد ايه دان همب فون سلام گفد بندا جاڅنله ايه دان  
 بندا برمشغول هاتي ادفون فوپ سمبه کفد ايه فننا حلالکن ناسي  
 يغمماکن څارم يغمکنيف اير يغممينم فننا فوته هاتي سفرت کافس  
 دپوسر درغد دنيا سمفي اخرت دان سلام کفد بندا فننا  
 حلالکن اير موسو يغممينم درغد کچيک سمفي کيسر فوتيپکن  
 هاتي درغد دنيا سمفي اخرت منته مده راج سري رام مېبواڅکن  
 فتراپ کدالم هوتن يڅ لفس مک ترهنتيله قيصهن.

مک ترسبتله فول القصة انقن کرا کچيک ايمام ترڅځکا  
 يڅتربواڅ دغه هوتن ايت تيغل دڅن موڅغديرين ددالم جمبر  
 فيسغ مسيکت بېراف لمپ ايا دودق دسيتو مسکيرا توجه  
 هاري توجه مالم مک برفيکيرله ددالم هاتين افله حالن اکو  
 اين دودق موڅغديري بايقله اکو برجالن مک ايا فون برجلنه  
 درغد مځوهن کايو کسځوهن کايو مک برجشا دڅن مځل بوځهن کايو  
 ايت دان مځل بوځان کايو دان فوټيک دان فوچق کايو منا  
 يڅتباد فاهيت اينته دماکن منا يڅ فاهيت دبواڅن افکل مالم  
 ايا برهنتي ټيدر افکل ميځ هاري ايا برجالن مک براف لمپ  
 مسکيرا ټيگ بولن مځوله هاري برجالن ايت دڅن موڅغديري  
 ددالم هوتن يڅ لفس رېمبا يڅ بانټ مک اداله کفد سوات هاري

دمکين کتاب هي کرا کچيک تيڳلله اشکو دمين اکو هندق  
 باليق فولغ کنگري مک کرا کچيک ايت فون وقتو فاگي هاري  
 ايتله بهارو اي برکات ۲ دغن تمڱوڱ کتاب بايقله کارن همب فيکر  
 ايتله يڱ فاتوت تمڱت همب کرن همب اين سوات کرا تباد  
 فاتوت دودق کفد تمڱت يڱ ميدان مڱليس مڱل راج ۲ ايتله يڱ  
 فاتوت تمڱت همب ددالم رمبا بانٺ مک همب برکيريم مڱبه  
 کفد ايهندا دان بندا همب چاڱنله ايه دان بندا بر مشغول هاتي  
 دان مڱبهکنله همب مڱنتا<sup>۱</sup> حالکن ناسي يڱدماکن گارم  
 يڱدکتيڱ اير يڱدمينوم دري دنيا مڱفي اخرت دغن مڱوته  
 هاتي مڱرت کافس دپوسر دان سلام همب کحضرت بندا فنت<sup>۲</sup>  
 حالکن اير موسو يڱ همب مينوم دري کچيک مڱفي بسر  
 حالکن دنيا اخرت مک بايقله کات تمڱوڱ.

مڱتله مده کرا کچيل برکات ۲ دغن تمڱوڱ ايه مک تمڱوڱ  
 فون برجالنله فولغ کنگرين تنجوڱ بوڱا برجالن مامق هوتن کلوار  
 هوتن مامق فادڱ کلوار فادڱ مڱيرا ۲ توجه هاري توجه مالم دجالن  
 ايه مامق کفد هاري يڱدکلافن مڱفيله کنگري تنجوڱ بوڱا دري  
 جاوه مسرکن دکت مده دکت مڱفي تيبا کبالي بسر مک دلپيه  
 اوله تمڱوڱ راج مري رام فون اد حاضر دپالي دودق دائس  
 مڱگهسان کراچان مک تمڱوڱ دري جاوه منجنجوڱ دولي مده  
 دکت لالو مڱبه اشکت قلم جاري مڱوله منندکن کفلا مک  
 کونچف مڱره مزلر باڱوڱ جاري مڱره مومن مڱيره مڱبه تمڱوڱ  
 مڱرت انڱد کرا کچيل ايمام ترڱڱا ايت مدهله فاتيک هنترکن  
 کڱغه هوتن يڱ لڱس دتيڱگلکن ددالم چمبر فيسڱ مامبيکت اداله

كمشوځ درفد سواتو دوسن كغد سوات دوسن درفد سواتو تمشت  
 كغد سوات تمشت مك تيا داله برتمو مك دچهارې فول كغد  
 سوات تامن مك دسباله بهارو برتمو اوله تمغوځ دان لښمان  
 كرا كچيك ايت اي دئانس مشوهن فوكو دوكو مك كات تمغوځ  
 هي كرا كچيك سگرا اشكو تودرون كشد اكو دان اكو اين منچولچوځ  
 تيته ايپندا سرت بندا اشكو هندق دبو اشكن كدالم هوتن مك  
 فيكر ددالم هائي كرا كچيك ماغتله اي مسرا ددالم هاتيپ  
 كرن اي كرا ايتله يځ فاتوس تمشت كدودق ديمن مك اي فون  
 برلاريله سگرا داتځ كغد تمغوځ مك تمغوځ فون برجالنله كدالم  
 هوتن ماسق بلوكر كلوار فادځ ماسق فادځ كلوار بلوكر لالو مسفي  
 كتغه ريمبا هوتن يځ لفس ريمبا يځ بانس براف لمپ مكيرام  
 توجه هاري توجه مالم دجالن ماسق كدالافن هاري مك مسفيله  
 تمغوځ كتغه هوتن يغتيا دفرنه مسفي مانسي فيكت لاڅو فون  
 تيا د مسفي مك هاريشون سدهله مرمبځ فتنځ مك كات داتو  
 تمغوځ هي مكليين رعييت دسنيله كيت دودق برېواته مافر فيسځ  
 ماسيكت تمغه برمالم مك بايقله كات مكليين اورځ مك ماسيځ ۲  
 دشن فكرچائن اد يځ مغمبل روئن دان ائف دان اكر دان كاڼو  
 برېوات جمبر ايت لالو سده اد يځ ماسمځن نامي دان مغگولي  
 متله سده ماسق نامي دان گولي جمبر دان مافر ايت فون سدهله  
 ميځ مكليين مك هاريشون مسفي مالم تله ماكن مينم مكليين  
 برسمام لفس ماكن مينوم ماسيځ ۲ تيدر مسفيله كون فاكي متله  
 سده ميځ هاري مك برميځله فول ماكن مينوم متله سده ماكن  
 مينوم ايت مك تمغوځ فون بركتاله كغد كرا كچيك امام ترڅنگا

تمڱوڱ لڙسمان اورڱڪاي بسر فردان منترې ادفون مڱمب بېت  
 تنتوڱ تابوه لارڱ مڱمڱمڱونكن دائڱ مڱلېن برافله مده لمپ  
 بېت دودق برڱېكر موڱ ډېري ډېلېك انڱوڱ امتان مڱېرام  
 تېگ بولن مڱوله هاري مده لمپ ادفون بېت ڱېكر ڪرن بېه  
 موانت راج ڱېسېر مڱڱ فرنته نڱري مك برانق اكن ڪرا مڱاڱله  
 مالوپ ددالم هائي بېت ايت باڱله ڪېت بواڱن انق بېت  
 ڪرا ڪڇېك امام ترڱڱا ڪڱه هوتن ڱڱ لڙس تمش تپاد فرنه  
 مڱمڱي ماڻسي دمناله باڱ ڪېت هنترڪن ڪرا ڪڇېك ايت مك  
 متله مده راج مڱري رام برتېته دمكن ايه مك ڪاڱ تمڱوڱ مڱرت  
 اورڱ بسر باڱله توانكو بوله فاتك مڱلېن مڱنترڪن متله مده  
 تمڱوڱ برڪاڱ دمكن ايت مك دماهوت اوله توان فترې  
 مڱونتم بوڱا متڱكي ياتو تمڱوڱ افله حالپ همب صېقه انق  
 فرامڱوان هندق منارهن ڪرا ڪڇېك امام ترڱڱا ڪرن اېهنداپ  
 هندق مڱبواڱن تنافي موڱگوه فون ترېواڱ ددالم هائي همب  
 تپاداله ترېواڱ انق همب جوڱ ډري دنيا مڱمڱي ڪاڱ ڱېرت انترا  
 اي برڪاڱ دمكن ايت توان فترې مڱرت منڱاده ڪلاڱيه مڱرت  
 برڱنڱ ۲ اير مڱاپ تندو ڪېومي برچوچران مڱرت بواه بمېن مامق  
 لوره مڱرت جاڱوڱ جاتوه ڪېيډي باڱي مانېك فوڱس فغاڱ باڱي  
 هاري رنڱېك فائي اېرمات توان فترې تندو مڱاڱس اكن انڱن  
 ڪرا ڪڇېل امام ترڱڱا ڪرن هندق دبواڱن ڪهوتن ڱڱ لڙس  
 رېبها بسر متله مده دمكن ايت مك تمڱوڱ لڙسمان فون  
 منمڱون فولڱ مامېڱ ۲ ڪرومېپ مڱمېل پلنجا هندق برجالن ڪدالم  
 هوتن متله مده برمېف ايه مك هاري ايه جوڱ برجالن ڪدالم  
 هوتن منچېاري ڪرا ڪڇېك اېمام ترڱڱا ايه ډرڱد مواتو ڪمڱوڱ ڪڱد مواتو

برجالن مک ایهنداپ راج مری رام دودق دیلیق انجوغ امتان  
 تمشت فرادوان دشن سوژغدیرین ماسختله برچمتا هائی ادفون  
 فیکرددالم هائین ماسختله ای مالو کرن ای سوات راج یغبر  
 منگ فرنتهکن مبهو نگری تنجوغ بوخا چوکف لشکرهلبالغ  
 رحیت بلتنترا چوکف سکلین اورغبر تنگوغ لقسمان اورغکای  
 بسر فردان منتري مک هسب برانگکن کرا ایت ماسختله مالو  
 دان عایب ددغر سکلین راج ۲ نگری یغلان شهدان ددالم حال  
 دمکین ایت اداله کشف سوات مالم جمعیت جائوه فیکرپ فد  
 نغه مالم ترلفو دینیهارې بلوم مسفی بودق ۲ دوا کالی باغون  
 جاگ اورغ توا برکالیه تیدر بوی کواغ جاوه کتغه سوروغ  
 لنتیغ ریغ درمبا تردغوه لمبو دفادغ مسبوت مغواق کریو دکندغ  
 امبون جنتن رنتیک ۲ برتقو مندوغ ارق مغیلی کیچق کیچو بوی  
 موری فجر صیدیق میغسیغ نایک تائیر ملبورغ تیغگی مغوکو  
 بالم دهوجوغ بندول تردغوت فویوه فنجغ بوی فمتوغ مسجکل  
 تیغکل دوا چاری ایتله علامت هاریکن میغ مک ایشون بغکیه  
 درغد فرادوان لالوله کلوار درې بیلیک انجوغن دالم امتان یغبر  
 لالو ماسو کدالم روغ کلوار کبالی بسر بالی ملینتخ توجه رواغ  
 توجه فبانه ملله بورغ تربغ شایوجان مات مننتخ سلجغ کودا  
 برلاری مک فد وقتو فاگی ایتله راج مری رام مننتوغ تابوه  
 لاراغن گوغ فلاوغ چانغ فمغکل مک برهمشون هلبالغ سکلین  
 بلتنترا فنوه مسق بالی کچیک دان بالی بسر مک برداغ مبه  
 اورغکای تنگوغ افله کیراپ کسوکران توانکو مک مننتوغ تابوه  
 لاراغن گوغ فلاوغ چانغ فمغکل مک تیتته راج مری رام هی داتو

مک تیتنه راج مری رام بنرله کفد بیت ممبهکن میارخ پپ اوله  
تو بیدان توا مک ممبه تو بیدان توا اداله سفرت ادندا توان  
فتري مکوئتم بوغا مستغکی ایت مدهله ساکیب برمالین ایت  
ملا متله مده ادندا ایت حال انقدا ایت یغاد ظهیر درفد کندوخن  
ادندا ایت هاپ کراله توانکو مک میافله یغ ایلو کیه نماکن مک  
راج مری رام فون مندوخرکن کات تو بیدان توا دمکین ایت  
ترغنگله ای برفلو توبه بردیم دیرپ مک فیکر ددالم هاتی تو  
بیدان توا بایقله اکو ممبهکن مکالی لاگی امفون توانکو کباوه  
دولای یغمه مایلی میافله یغ ایلو دنماکن فترا توانکو ایت مک تیتنه  
راج مری رام مندا یغ ایلو فیکر تو بیدان توا مک کات تو بیدان  
توا امشون توانکو فد فیکران همب توا یغ ایلو دنماکن فترا توانکو  
ایت کرن نگری برنام تجووخ بوغا راج برنام مری رام بنداپ  
برنام توان فتري مکوئتم بوغا مستغکی فترا برنام کرا کچیک امام  
ترغنگا متله مده تو بیدان توا برداغ ممبه کفد راج مری رام  
دمکین ایت مک تو بیدان توا فون منمفونله بالیق کامستان  
یغیسر برتموله تمغگوخ دان اورغکای بسر دان مکلین اداله نما  
فترا راج کیه این کرا کچیک امام ترغنگا متله دپتاکنله فد مکلین  
لشکر هلبالغ رعیة بلاتنترا یغددالم نگری ممواپ حتی ممقیله  
توجه هاری لفس درفد برمالین ایت کرا کچیک فون لالوله ای  
برجالن کبالی بسر برماین ۲ متله ممقی حمرپ امفت فوله امفته  
هاری ایفون لالوله مندا پره نگریپ درفد ممبوه کمفوخ کفد ممبوه  
کمفوخ درفد موات دومن کفد موات دومن درفد موات تمفت کفد  
موات تمفت هاری مالم ایفون فولغ فد امتان هاری میخ ای

لیست باگی مشورت فترا راج کیست یفاذ ظہیر فد ماس دیوامس  
 کتیک این کدنیا درفد کندوشن بنداپ ادالہ فغلیچاتن ہمب  
 داتو فترا راج کیست این کرا کالو بگیتو داتو فرگیلہ مغادف کفد  
 راج کیست مہمہکن سیافلہ یغ ایلو دنماکن مک ماسوت داتو  
 تمغگوخ دان لقسمان اورغکای بسر فردان منتری مکلین اورغبسر  
 برکتالہ کفد تو بیدان توا تو بیدان توجہ ہمب مکلین نیادالہ  
 برانی فرگی مغادف راج مہمہکن حالپ فد فیکر ہمب مکلین  
 تو بیدان توجہلہ فرگی مہمہکن کفد راج کیست مک کات بیدان  
 توجہ یاداتو تمغگوخ تیدقلہ ہمب داتو برانی مناکوت ماسختلہ  
 ہمب داتو مہمہکن کرن فتراپ ایت کرا جکلو بگیتو کات  
 تمغگوخ داتو بیدان توالہ کیست سورہکن کرن ای ہمب توا  
 ملماپ مک کات بیدان توجہ فرگیلہ تو بیدان توا کرن فترا  
 راج کیست این کرا یفاذ فد ماس این کلوار درفد کندوشن بنداپ  
 کمڈین سیافلہ دنماکن مک بیدان توا فون فرگیلہ درجاوہ مسرکن  
 دکہ مدہ دکہ ہمفیرکن ٹیبا مک تلہ مسمی تو بیدان توا دبالیقی  
 انجوخ امتنان تمشت فوادوان راج سری رام مک کات راج سری  
 رام افلہ خبر کیست تو بیدان توا مک مسمہ بیدان امشون توانکو  
 بریبو۲ امشون مسمہ فاتک کباوہ دولی یغمہاملی فاتک ہمب توا  
 معلومکن مسمہ ادالہ حال چاک تیدق دسمہمکن ماتھ ایو دان  
 ہندق دسمہمکن ماتھ باف ماسختلہ ہمب توا این تاکوتپ  
 ہندق مہمہمکن کباوہ دولی توانکو کالو چاغن منچادی کسلہن  
 فاتک معلومکنلہ مسمہ فاتک این جکلو منغگوخ مرک توانکو اکن  
 فاتک و تک منمفونلہ کالو منچادی ہنر کفد توانکو فاتک مسمہمکن

رہوہ گگنی گمفیتا عظمت بوپین سیخ دان مالہ تیاد برفتومن  
 مگل بوپین گندخ گوخ دان چانخ ردف دان رہان بیولا کچافی  
 نوری دندی کوفق چراچف ہر باب مسہگنا رہوہ گگنی ددالم  
 نگری مکلین انق یخ مودام لاکہ ۲ دان فرمفوان برموک ریا ددالم  
 لافن سمبیلان بولن ایہ مک ادالہ کفد سوامت ہاری توان فتری  
 مکونتم بوخا مستغکی ادالہ ساکیٹ مدیکیہ ۲ ہندق برمالین مک  
 ترہنتیلہ مگل فرمائین یغدوا بلس بغسا ایت۔

القیصہ مک ترہنتیلہ فول دریمال توان فتری ہندق  
 برمالین ایہ مک تیتہ راج مری رام سیفکن دائو مگل امتان  
 کیٹ بنتنکن ہمشران دان مگل تیکر فاچر دان فرمیدانی دتغہ  
 امتان یخ بسر گنتوٹ تابیر لاغیت ۲ امفت فناہب متلہ مدہ  
 ترسیف تمفت توان فتری ہندق ساکیہ ایت مک کات تیتہ  
 راج مری رام یاتو بیدان توجہ دان دائو بیدان توا تو فاوٹ توجہ  
 دان توا فاوٹ توا باوالہ توان فتری این کتغہ امتان یغیسر دری بیلق  
 الجوٹن متلہ مدہ توان فتری دباوا کتغہ امتان یغیسر مک  
 برہیمفونلہ مگل تمگگوٹ لقسمان دان منتری دودق براتور منوٹگو  
 توان فتری ساکیہ ایہ توجہ ہاری توجہ مالہ لمان سیخ مسا مالہ مسا  
 مامق کدلافن ہارین مسفیلہ کونن تغہ ہاری بونتر با یخ ۲ لفسلہ ساکیہ  
 برمالین مک دلہیت اولیہ تو بیدان توجہ دان توا بیدان توا تو  
 فاوٹ توجہ دان توا فاوٹ توا ادالہ فترا راج مری رام ایت یغاد  
 ظہیر درفد کندوٹن بنداپ ایت یا ایت سا یکور کرا مبسر لغن  
 مک برکتالہ تو بیدان توجہ یادائو تمگگوٹ لقسمان اورٹکای بسر  
 فردان منتری مکلینپ دائو مموا اورٹبسر ۲ ماریلہ توان ۲ مکلین



برانق مندوڪڻ انق يڄ چافيق دائغ برتوڻڪه يڄ بوٽا دائغ برمفمين  
 ۱ يڄ تولي دائغ برتاپ يڄ ڪورف دائغ مڱيبر مڪ ٽمڱوڻ فون  
 دائغله مڱادف راج مري رام مڪ راج مري رام فون تله حاضيrole  
 دبالې بسر دودق دائس تخه ڪرجاڻ مڱمڱسان دڄن مننتوصاپ  
 مڪ ٽمڱوڻ فون بردائغ مسبه امڙون توانڪو بريوڪالي امڙون ڪباهه  
 دولي يڄمهامليا توانڪو توان فائڪ افله ڪرجاڻ فائڪ دفمڱل  
 اين ڪوتا مناله يڄ روبه اتو فاريپيت مناله يڄ توڱگل اتو فاڱر مناله  
 يڄ ربه بالي مناله يڄ چنڊوڻ هائف مناله يڄ بوچر دينديڄ مناله يڄ  
 فسوق لنتي مناله يڄ فائه ٽيڄ مناله يڄ فوٽس افله مسق  
 ڪسوڪران توانڪو اتو مومسه دان تران لاوڻڪه اتو منٽرو فرمفق اتو  
 فپامونڪه مڪ ٽيٽه راج مري رام ٿياداله اف مسق ڪسوڪران  
 ڪيٽ دائو ٽمڱوڻ ادفون مسبب ٻيٽ تنٽوڻ تابوه لاراڄن ڳوڻ  
 فلاوڻ چانڱ فمڱل ايت ڪرن هندق مڱمڱمڱونڪن لشڪر هلبالڱ  
 رحيت پلتنٽر ددالم نگري ڪيٽ اين مڪ هندقله دهيمڱونڪن  
 مڱل لمي دان حج امام دان خطيب ڪرن هندق برموسڪا ۲۰  
 مڪلين قوم ڪلورگ صحابت هندي تولن ڪيٽ ماڪن ۲ ڪرن توان  
 فٽري مڪونٽم بوڱا منٽڱي انق توان دائو ايت سده مڱندوڻ  
 ڪيرام ٻهارو ٽيگ بولن ڪمندق ڪپه ڪفد دائو ددالم لافن ڪسميبلن  
 بولن اين ڪيٽ برموسڪا ۲۰ مڱيلڱ بولن ختمله فغاڄي مڱمڱيليه  
 ڪرو لمبو ڪمڱيڱ ايتليڪ هاپم ڪيٽ ماڪن ۲ منٽله سده بريٽيه راج  
 مري رام دمڪين ايت مڪ بايقله ڪات مڱل اورڱسرم  
 مڪ برمما ۲ موكاله مڪلين لشڪر هلبالڱ رحيت تنٽرا ددالم  
 نگري تنڱوڻ بوڱا ڪلوارله مڪلين فرما ۲۰ پڻن يڄدوا پلس يڄسا

ساوهن برلاير فولغ باليك كنكري تنجوڭ بوڭا براف لماپ برلاير  
 ايت توجه هاري توجه مالم ماسيڭ مالم فون مالم ماسفيله  
 توجه هاري كدلافنن مك تيباله كنكري تنجوڭ بوڭا كچمباتن  
 لارڭ راج مري رام مك برلايوهله ساوه فراهويڭ توجه بوه ايت  
 مك مگراله براڭكت نايك فولغ كرومهيپ كدالم استان يڭ بسر  
 كچيليك انجوشن استان انجوڭ فيرق جمالا گنتي برائف تيلي  
 بردنديڭ كاچ بركومونچي اتن برتاتهكن رقنا متومائيكم برامبي ۲  
 متيارا تمفه فرادوان راج مري رام دوا لاي امستري مك مكلين  
 اورڭ بسر ۲ دان مكلين لشكرهلبالغ فون ماسيڭ ۲ فولغه كرومهيپ  
 دمكين جوڭ مكلين رحييت بلتنترا فون فولغه كرومهيپ  
 شهدان متله ببراف لماپ مده راج مري رام فولغ درفد  
 بروفوكس ۲ كلومت كوالا نكري تنجوڭ بوڭا منچهاري فلهاڭي كارڭ  
 كاراغن لاوت برپايي ۲ جنيس مائيك فرمكائن اد بهارو توجه  
 هاري توجه مالم مك تان فتري فون براوبهله فيعل فراڭي لاكون  
 يعني درفد ماكن دان مينومپ مك اد كيپرا ۲ مبولن لماپ براوبه  
 لاكوپ ايه مك راج مري رام فون كلوارله دردالم بيليق انجوشن  
 كدالم استان يڭ بسر لغسوخ ماسق كروڭ كلوار كبالې بسر بالي  
 ملينتغ توجه رواڭ توجه فمائه ملله بورڭ تريڭ موئوجان مات  
 مننتغ ملجغ كودا برلاري فنجغ باليپ مك راج مري رام فون  
 مننتوغ تابوه لارڭ گوڭ فلاوڭ چانغ فمگيل مك برهيمفولله  
 مكلين اورڭ بسر كدالم نكري تمگوغ لقسمان اورڭ كاي بسر فردان  
 منتري مكلين لشكرهلبالغ رحييت بلتنترا فنوه مسق بالي  
 كچيك دان بالي بسر توها دان مودا لاي ۲ دان فرمفوان يڭ

فرمیدانی ایتہ مک دہاکرلہ فوننوخ چندان گہارو کمپن باروس یغ  
 مام جادی دغندی دان دھامفلہ دین یغ فنیچ مہستا جاری  
 مانیس بسرپ باگی لغن مسبوپ باگی ایبو تاغن متلہ مدہ  
 دھامفلہ دین ایتہ مک دفولیہ دغن تفوغ تاور مک دتگٹکنلہ  
 داتس فتران ایت متلہ مدہ دتگٹکنن دین ایت دلکتلہ دغن  
 افی تلہ مدہ لکت دین ایتہ دامبل تفوغ تاور دفولیہکنن دین  
 ایت متلہ ایتہ دتابور برتیہ برس کوپیت مک راج لقسمان فون  
 دامبل کنلہ کاین فوٹہ فنیچ دلافن ہستاد تاریک دبوٹکن تودوشپ  
 ای فون برتیلقلہ تلہ براف لما ای برتیلک ایت کیرا ۲ دروقہ  
 ظہر مسفی وقتو عصر مک راج سری رام فون ٹورنلہ کدوا لاکي  
 امتری ترجون کدالم تلاگ ایت متلہ بگیہ دری دالم تلاگ ایتہ  
 لغسوغلہ جادی اورغ بالیق مسفرت سدیللم مک راج لقسمان فون  
 مسبوکا تودغن مسرت دفاد ممکنہ دین ایتہ مک برکتالہ راج لقسمان  
 ہی مکلین اورغ بسر دان مگل لشکر ہلبالغ رعیت بلننترہ  
 مگرالہ سیف کیہ تورن کفراہو وقتو مامس اپیلہ ماو مگرہ کیہ  
 مک مکلین اورغ بسر فون دان لشکر ہلبالغ رعیت بلننترہ  
 فون مگرالہ دغن مسجف ایت براغکت تورن کفراہو مہباوا راج  
 سری رام ایت کدوا لاکي امتری متلہ مسفی کتفی لاوت دکاکی  
 بوکیٹ ایت مک ٹورنلہ کسمفن ٹوندا برکایوہ کفراہو دری جاوہ  
 مسرکن دکتہ مدہ دکتہ مسفیلہ تیبا کفراہو مک نایقلہ راج سری رام  
 توان فتری مکوئنم بوغا منتغی ایت کفراہو مک مکلین اورغ  
 بسر ۲ فون دان مکلین لشکر ہلبالغ رعیت بلننترہ فون ہابس  
 نایک کفراہو مکتیک ایتہ مک فراہو یغ توجہ بوہ فون دبغکرلہ

لقسمان هي ما<sup>۱</sup> اینخ توا میفکن همب فرتام تیکر فاچر مهلي  
 فرمیداني مهلي فتران مائو دین مباتخ تفوڭ تاور مائو برتیه  
 برامس کوپیست متله مدله مدی دمیفکن اوله ما<sup>۱</sup> اینخ توا  
 مکتیک ایه جوگ براڭکه کفراهو مک راج لقسمان فون ملڭکله  
 تورن کفراهو هندق فرڭي برلایر کلاوت کوالا نڭري تنجوڭ بوڭا  
 ایه متله مسفيله راج لقسمان کفراهو مک دبوڭکرله ساوه مک  
 برلایرله راج لقسمان مک درڭکله دایوڭ امشت فوله امشت مک  
 فراهو ایه فون ملنچرله مشرت فوچق دلونچورکن بلوت دکتیل  
 ایکور باڭي کومبڭ فوئس تالین لالت هڭگف ترڭلنچیر بورڭ تربڭ  
 دافت دتڭکف اڭین لالو دافه دلمشر کهادف چاتوه کبلاکڭ  
 مسبب لاجون فراهو ایه برافله لمان برلایر ایه مسکیرام توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم میڭ مسا مالم فون مسا تیاداله برهنتي ۲ توجه هاري  
 مامق کلافن مسفيله راج لقسمان دلاوت کاکي بوکیت ایه متله  
 مسفي مک برلایرله ساوه فراهوراج لقسمان ایه مک راج لقسمان  
 فون مڭراله تورن کسمفن توندا ددایوڭله مسفن توندا ایه متله  
 مسفيله کتفي تانه دارتن دکاکي بوکیت ایت مک راج لقسمان  
 فون نایقله کاتس بوکیت ایه براف لمان مسکیرام ۲ درفاڭي هاري  
 مسفيله وڭه ظهر مک تیباله دکمونچق بوکیت دتفي تلاگ ایت  
 مک برتیه راج لقسمان کفد اورڭ بسر ایه هي لقسمان اورڭکاي  
 بسر فردان منتری مڭراله بنتڭ تیکر فاچر این مک دبنتڭ اوله  
 اورڭکاي بسر تیکر فاچر ایه دان فرمیداني مک دلنککله فتران  
 ایت مک راج لقسمان فون نایقله کاتس تیکر فاچر فرمیداني  
 مغادف کفد فتران ایه متله راج لقسمان دودق داتس تیکر فاچر

بوکیت ایت کفراهو متله تیبا نایقله کائس مسفن توندا مک  
 دکا یوهله مسفن دري جاوه مسرکن دکه متله مسفيله تو تمگکوڭ  
 کفراهو مک کات تمگکوڭ کفد جوړو باتو فراهو بوغکرله ساوه کیه  
 بلایر بالیک فولغ کنگري تنجوڭ بوغا مغمبیل راج لقسمان مک  
 برلایرله برا۲ لمان سکیرا۲ توجه هاري توجه مالم میڅ مسا مالم  
 فون مسا مک ماسق کدلافن هارین تو تمگکوڭ بلایر ایت دري  
 جاوه مسفيله دکست متله تیباله تمگکوڭ کجیباتن لارڅ راج مری  
 رام دنگري تنجوڭ بوغا مک دلا بوهله ساوه ایه متله سده برلا بوه  
 ساوه مک تمگکوڭ فون مگراله نایک کبالی بسر مغادف کفد  
 راج لقسمان مک برکتاله راج لقسمان افله خبر کیت داتو تمکوڭ  
 یغداث کماري این مک ماهوت تمگکوڭ امقولله اڅکو بریبو۲  
 امفون ادفون مسب فاتیك همب توا بر بالیق فولغ کنگري این  
 مغادف توان فاتیك مشرت حالپ ککندا راج مری رام کدوا  
 لاکي امتری سدهله منجادی کرا دکمونچق بوکیت دتفی لاوت  
 ایت مسب مندی ایر تلاگ ایت مک ایتله مسب فاتیك  
 بر بالیق کماري این مغمبیل توان فاتیك کرن فیکر فاتیك مرست  
 مکلین اورغیسرم دان لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بلتنترا مکلین چکلو  
 تیاد اڅکو دمیلاکن مغمبیل ککندا ایت فد فیکر فاتیك مسوا  
 نسچای ککله ای منجادی کرا ایت مک فد وقتو فاتیك تگلکن  
 ایت تیاداله ای مدرکن دیوین فرمیلاکنله توان فاتیك فرگی  
 برلایر بیرله فاتیك تیغل توڅگو امتان راج کیه مک کات راج  
 لقسمان پایقله همب فون بولله فرگی دغن مکتیک این مک  
 راج لقسمان فون برمیقله هندق فرگی برلایر مک برکتاله راج

ادفون راج سري رام داتس فوڪو توالغ دغن توان فترې مڪونتم  
 بوڻا مستغكي اڻه ريوه گنگي گمفينا له عظمة بويين برموڪ ربا ڪڍوان  
 ملامشت ۲ ترجون درغد سوات داهن ڪفد سوات داهن مڪ  
 حيران عجا ڀيله مڪلين اورغ بسر مروت لشڪر هلبالغ رعية بلتنترا  
 ايت مڪ ڪات تمغگوڻ امفونله توانکو بزيو ڪالي امشون هارف  
 اڪن دامفونله مسمبه همب توها ڪفد وڻه هاري اين مگراله توانکو  
 باليڪ تورن ڪبومي ڪنغله توانکو نام يڻ بايڪ ڪارن توانکو راج بسر  
 ممڻغ فرنته نڱري تنچوڻ بوڻا اوسهڪن اي تورن ملامفون لاڳي برتمبه  
 موڪا رڀاپ تپاداله اي سدراڪن ڏيرين لاڳي فد وقتو ماس ايت  
 مڪ برڪتاله تمغگوڻ دغن لقسمان اورغڪاي بسر دغن فردان  
 منتري مروت مگل لشڪر هلبالغ مڪلين افاله حالپ ڪيت اين  
 راج ڪيت سده منچادي ڪرا افاله فيڪران ڪيه مامبيڻ ۲ فد هاري  
 اين مڪ ڪات فردان منتري همب فيڪر دائو فد هاري اين  
 بايقله فولغ دائو تمغگوڻ لايرڪن فراهو مبهوه فولغ باليڪ ڪنگري  
 تنچوڻ بوڻا دافتن راج لقسمان افله حال ڪيت ڪفد هاري اين  
 فيڪر همب چڪلو تپاد دامبل توان ڪيت راج لقسمان دباوڀ  
 ڪماري فستيله راج ڪيت ڪڪل منچادي ڪرا مڪ دغن ميب اڻه  
 بايقاه دائو فرگي امبل راج لقسمان دان دائو تيڻگل منڱو امتان  
 راج ڪيت مڪ راج لقسمان اڻه مورهڪنله دائغ ڪماري دغن  
 مگرڀ همب تيڻگل دغن لقسمان اورغڪاي بسر دغن لشڪر  
 هلبالغ مڪلين رعييت بلتنتراپ برتوڻگو دان برچاڳ مغاول  
 ممليهرا راج ڪيت يڻغداتس فوڪو توالغ اين ايتله ڪفد فيڪر همب  
 مڪ ڪات تمغگوڻ بايقله مڪ تمغگوڻ فون مگراله تورن دراتس

بسر فردان منتري مامبيغ ۲ فون تورنله كسمفن توندا برکايوه ممباوا  
 راج سري رام توان فترې مكوئتم بوغا مستغكي متله تيباله  
 كگاكي برکه ايه كتانه دارت مك مگراله مندادي بوكيه ايه مان ۲  
 اورغ يغ توهام تيغگل منغگو فراهو يغ توجه بوه ايه يغ مستغه  
 دفراهو يغ مستغه دتانه دارت تيغگل دكاكي بوكه ايه مك راج  
 سري رام فون برجالنله نايك كاتس بوكه ايه درفاغي ۲ سمفي  
 كغد وقتو ظهور بهاروله تيبا كاتس كمونچي ايت متله تيبا  
 دكمونچي بوكيه ايت بهاروله سمفي كتفي تلاگ ايه مك دليهته  
 اوله توان فترې مكوئتم بوغا مستغكي اير تلاگ مشغوهله مشرت  
 كاه راج لقسمان مواتفون تباد برمالهن مك توان فترې فون  
 ترميديدنله ددالم هاتين همدق مندي اير تلاگ ايه مك تباداله  
 سمفه اي برداغ سمبه كغد سوامين راج سري رام ايفون ترجونله  
 كدالم تلاگ ايه متله مده اي ترجون كدالم تلاگ ايه مك توان  
 فترې فون مودهله منجادي كرا مك دليهته اوله راج سري رام  
 امترين مده منجادي كرا منجه فوكو توالغ مك فيكرله ددالم  
 هاتي راج سري رام بتافله حال اكو اين امترېكو مده منجادي  
 كرا جك دمكين اكو فون بايقله ترجون كدالم تلاگ اين مك  
 ايفون ترجونله كدالم تلاگ ايه افبيل بگيه منجاديله كرا لالو منجه  
 فوكو توالغ ايه كدوا لاي امترې تله منجادي كرا مك مكليين  
 اورغ بسر ۲ فون تمغگوغ لقسمان اورغكاي بسر فردان منتري  
 مكليين لشكر هلبالغ رحية بلتنتر سايق اد دميتو كچيك دان  
 بسر توها دان مودا لاي ۲ دان فرمشوان ممواپ هابس برتريق  
 مناخيس ممواپ مليهتن راجن مده منجادي كرا لاي امترې

بلاک سمواپ مکلین لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بال تنتراپ کارن اے  
 مہمپ بائی سفرت اتق توان دائو توان فتری مکوئتم پوٹھا  
 متغکی ہندق نایک کانس بوکت اے ہندق ملیہ ہولو موٹھی  
 اے تلاگ یغ دائس کمونچی بوکت اے متلہ مدہ برلینتہ راج مری  
 رام دمکین ایت کفد اورغ بسرپ مک دماہوت اولہ تمگوٹ  
 لقسمان اورغ کای بسر فردان منتری بایقلہ توانکو فاکت مکلین  
 فون ہندق جوگ ملیہمپ تلاگ اے کارن منغرکن تینتہ مری  
 فادک ککندا اے متلہ مدہ تمگوٹ برکات دمکین اے دغن راج  
 مک تمگوٹ فون برمبدالہ کفد مکلین لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بال  
 تنترا ایت دمکین ہی مگل لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بلنتترا کیت  
 ایسوہاری فاکي ۲ برمیفلہ کیہ مامیخ ۲ ماکن دان مینم فاگی ہاری  
 ہندق مگرا کارن راج کیہ ہندق برجالن نایک کانس بوکت اے  
 ہندق ملیہمپ تلاگ متلہ مدہ تمگوٹ برکات دمکین اے ہاری  
 فون میفلہ مک مکلین لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بال تنترا مکلین  
 فون یرمیفلہ ماکن دان مینم کچیک دان بسر توہا دان مودا  
 لاکي ۲ فرمفوان متلہ مدہ ماکن دان مینم اے مک ہاری فون  
 ٹگي فنوہلہ فادغ فالسن سکیرا ۲ متہاری اے ٹغکین تولیہ ٹغال  
 مک مکلین اورغ فون مامیخ ۲ تورنلہ کسفن توندا توجہ بوه  
 مسفن برکاپوہ براٹکوٹ اورغ مغنتر ککاکي بوکیہ اے متلہ مدہ  
 ہابس لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بلنتترا ایت ہابس نایک کدارت  
 منبس جالن نایک کبوکت اے مک بہارولہ راج مری رام دان توان  
 فتری مکوئتم پوٹھا متغکی کدوا لاکي امترپ براٹکت تورن  
 کسفن توندا مک مکلین اورغ بسر تمگوٹ لقسمان اورغ کای



براف لماپ مکیرا ۲ توجہ هاري توجہ مالہ برلاير ایتہ مک سمفیلہ  
 کتغہ لاوت مک بر فوکس ۲ له مگل اورغیغ مودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمشوان  
 ماسیغ ۲ تورنله کسمفن توندا مغیل کارغ کارغن لاوت فلباغي  
 جنیس برموک ریالہ مکلین بودق یغ مودا ۲ مدغ اولو ۲ لاکي ۲  
 دان فرمشوان برگورو چناک مراٹام لاوت ایت سمنتارا منچاري  
 کارغ کارغن لاوت ایت برموک ریا دان بر فوکس ۲ دلاوت ایتہ مکیرام  
 توجہ هاري لمان متله سمفیلہ مدہ توجہ هاري توجہ مالہ دلاوة  
 مک سمفی کدلافن مالہ مک برکات توان فتری سکونتہ بوغا  
 مستغکی کفد موامیپ راج مری رام دمکینله سمیپ امفون  
 توانکو اداله فاک مکملو مسمه کباوه قاوس تافق کاکي توان  
 فاک چکلو اد منچادي بنر امفون کرنیا توانکو اکن فاک اداله  
 فاک دغر کات مری فادک ککندا راج لقسمان دھولو اد ایر تورن  
 درائس گونغ ایتہ مک دھولوپ ایتہ تلاگ مک کالوکن اد امفون  
 کرنیا توانکو کفد فاک مک ماحتله براهي فاک هندق ملیهت  
 تلاگ موغی ایتہ یغ دھولو داتس کمونچق گونغ ایتہ دانلاکي کات  
 سرفادک ککندا راج لقسمان ایر تلاگ ایتہ هیجو بیرو ورناب لاگی  
 توالغ دوا باتغ دتفی تلاگ ایتہ اینله سمیپ فاک هندق ملیهتن  
 تلاگ ایتہ اتو ایاکه اتو تیاد باگی سفرت کات مری فادک ککندا  
 ایت مک کات راج مری رام بایقله بیست فون هندق جوگ  
 ملیهتپ تلاگ ایت کارن سمبه ادندا ایتہ دمکینله مک راج  
 مری رام فون لالو برتیتہ کفد اورغ بسرپ تمغگوخ لقسمان اورغ  
 کاي بسر فردان منتري دان کفد مکلین لشکر هلبالغپ مکلین  
 رعیت بال تنتران ادفون کیست ایسو فاکي هاري باغون جاگ

رام مښکان فکان هاري فون مسمي تغه هاري بونتر بايخ ۲ مک  
 ملښکله راج مري رام هندق فرغي برلاير دکنان لښکه مدغ بدین  
 انق اولر بربلیت دکاکي انق لغ تربخ مېغسوخ اغین ملښکه کهدف  
 دوا لښکه بالیک کبلکڅ ملښکه کهدف تندا مښگلکن لښکري تېچوڅ  
 بوڅا دوا لښکه بالیک کبلکڅ تندا بربالیک کښکري تېچوڅ بوڅا  
 ملښکه کاکي یغ کان بردریق چښکي دکيري ملښکه کاکي یغ کيري  
 بردریق چښکي دکان ترايق دادا یغ بیداغ تلمفي جاري یغ  
 هالوس دکنان لښکه منوگل کاچغ ترکنا لیغڅغ منابور بایم منته  
 تیباله راج مري رام تورن کفراهر مک دبڅکرله ساوه فراهو یغ توجه  
 بواه ایه باتو ساوه برتن تیگ بهرا تالي ساوه فنچېپ لیم رائس  
 منته منده دبڅکر ساوه مک دفالوله ځندغ دتیوفله مروني دفوکله  
 څوڅ دان چانغ ریوه څڅ عظمس مکلین بوي بویین فرما ین  
 دوا بلس بغسا مک دتیښکله ځنداغ لاگو منایوڅ گالا څنچر  
 گڼویي دکنان لښکه اڅڅ تربخ الیه ۲ فولغ مراجو دوا بلس  
 بغسا لاگو دالم مک مکلین لشکرهلباغ رحیت بال تنترا فون  
 مموکل مریم گاتی فورو کتم تمولیله تمباگ مسفر فغهاییس نمپ  
 مریم ایت بردنتوم بدیل یغ بسر بدرف بدیل یغ کچیک باغي  
 فناک برتیه یغامت بایک جادي مک فلوروپ مندي دموڅي  
 تېچوڅ بوڅا ایه باغي مسفرت هاري هوچن فاغي هاري مک فراهو  
 یغ توجه بوه ایتفون مرڅکوهله دابوڅن امفه فوله امفه باغي فوچو  
 دلنچرکن باغي بلوت دکتیل ایکور باكي گومیغ فوتس تالي لالت  
 هیغڅف ترگلنچیر بورخ تربخ دافه دتڅکف اغین لالو دافه دلیمفر  
 مک دلیمفر کهدف جاته کبلکڅ مانتله امه لاریپ فراهو ایت

فولق کريس مسلمان کنجا ايرامس کنجا منمفغ فوئيغ برفوئر  
 مسديريپ رتق مايست دوا ملنچور دغگل فامور جنجي دتغه لام  
 جلاله دنتوئغ فامور اليف ترديري مسديريپ بومسويست  
 فنچويست فوته بوکتن بستي مبارغ بستي لبه فغنيچيغ فنتو کعبه الله  
 دتمفا اتق نبي الله ادم دهولو هنچرر دتافي تاغن دتمفا دهوچغ  
 جاري مک دمفوه دغن اير بوغا دمفوه دائر چينا تورن بيسا  
 دراتس لاغيب داسم دهولو اير ماتي ايکن دايکور اير مک  
 ترامبل فدغ لغ فغوئکغ مک اينله فکايں راج مري رام مک  
 ترامبلله تگولو بولغ هولو بولغ فلاشي بسالو الي رمبيغ تغه  
 دندم تاسوده اد مواست فنچا تاسوده چک موده دنيا قيامت  
 بوکنپ نئون مبارغ نئون نئون بندا دري مودا چوکف فرلندو  
 دغن فريندغ چوکف حکمت مولا چادي عاشق مکمفوغ مري  
 فوترلین اسم گارم اهدن مابو مشاليت گيلا مري گگق دحا  
 فون اونس اد نرصورست دميتو اينله فکايں راج مري رام متله  
 مده راج مري رام مغناکن فکايں مک ترامبل فولق کايں کيندغ  
 کيندو کيندغ کيائي کايں خاصا گنتا فوالم بوکنپ نئون مبارغ  
 نئون نئون اورغ يغ برايغ گنتي اورغ يغ بر فاروه دالم  
 تمفايں تغه لاوت مهاري موده توکغ دبوله تپاد مياف  
 نوزت تلادن بوکنپ فاکي راج ۲ مکارغ اين فاکي راج زمان  
 دهولو مدي لام دچمور برتمبه بامه درندم برتمبه کريغ اد  
 کويق مديکت برچروست اوسهکن کورغ برتمبه هرگ سراتس  
 ريل فميلي بنغ دتيتيق امبون مستيتيق ماهستنا بنغ بنج  
 کوموست اغين ملاتن دانغ مپلسيکن متله مده راج مري

باوا کن انق اورغیغ مودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمشوان تمباهن فول لاین  
 درفد ایت فلباگی فرما ۲ ینن یغاد حاضیر ددالم نگری هندق  
 باواکن جوگ کفد راج مک ددالم تیگ هاری تیگ مالم سگل  
 اورغ فون داغله مغادف راج مسکلین رعیة بلا تنترا دري هوجغ نگری  
 مسفی کفغکل نگری فنوه مسق بالي کچیک بالي بسر بالي  
 ملنتغ مک راج فون ممیلیه اورغیغ مودا ۲ مدغ اولو ۲ یغ لاکي ۲  
 بودق یغ مودا ۲ فرمشوان مدغ ایلو له مدده دفنچت نیجح متله  
 میفله برموات فراهو بلنجا فلباگی فرمکانن مسکلین برامس بکل  
 فرگی برفوکس ۲ دان سگل بودق ۲ یغ مودا ۲ فون ربوه گگی گمشیه  
 عظمت بوپیپ دغن سگل فلباگی فرما ۲ ینن دان سگل بوپین ۲  
 یغ دوا بلس بغسا مک ایسو هارین ایه راج سري رام فون برمیفله  
 مک برهمیقولله مسکلین اورغ بسر ۲ فردان منتری دان مسکلین  
 فغاوا انق راج ۲ دان لشکر هلبالغ رعیت بلا تنتراپ متله مدده  
 میف حاضیر بلاک سمواپ مک راج سري رام فون میفله مغانکن  
 فلباگی فکان ۲ ترامبل ملوار برادواغگی نماپ فیسق برفیسوغ  
 سندیرپ برانس جرمین دفغگج بریب چرمین داکي منابور  
 مراتا بدان چرمین بسر منورت فیسق ایه فکان راج سري رام  
 ترامبل فولق کاین ایکه فیگخ کاین چندي جنتن فنچغ تغه تیگ  
 فوله تیگ فوله دغن رمبو رمبوپ تیگ کالي مہاری برابونه  
 ورناب فاگی ۲ ورن اسبون تغه هاری ورن لمبايوغ فتخ ۲ ورن متیپی  
 ایه فکان راج سري رام ترامبل فولق باجو بلدو کسمبا مورف  
 تیگ کالي منولق سري توجه کالي منولق فائي تیگ تاهن  
 داغ بلایر فائي لکت تافق ناغن ایه فکان راج سري رام ترامبل

توکھ فون فرگیله مندافتکن تمگگوخ درجاوه مسرکن دکة مدده  
 دکت مسفې تيبا کهلامن تمگگوخ لغسوخ نايک مغادف مسهبې  
 ياداتو مسفرت فراهو یخ داتو مبدان دهلوا ایت مودهله مسف  
 دان مدده لغسوخ تورن کایر مدی مدده برماوه دجباتن لارخ  
 راج گیت مک کات تمگگوخ بایقله مک ای فون فرگیله مغادف  
 راج درجاوه مسرکن دکت موده دکت لغسوخ تيبا درجاوه  
 منجنوخ دولي مدده دکت لغسوخ مهبه تراخت قدم جاری  
 مشوله جاری مسفرت مومون میره کنچوف مسفرت مولور پاکوخ  
 امفون توانکو بریب کالی امفون اداله فانتک معلومکن مسبه کباوه  
 دولي توانکو یغمها مالی اداله باگی مسفرت تینته توانکو فراهو یخ  
 توجه بوه ایت مودهله مسف مک کات راج بایقله مک راج فون  
 برتیتله کتاب یاداتو تمگگوخ وقتو ماس هاری این بیت منتا  
 همفونکنله کشف داتو اتق اورخیش مودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان ددالم  
 توجه هاری این جوگ هندق دهیمفون کبالی بسر مسرت مکلین  
 فلباگی فرما ینن کیه یغاد حاضر مدی مسنتیامس قد ماس این  
 گنداغ سرونی ربب کچافی موری دندی ردف زبان چراچف موغ  
 دان چانغ تاوق ۲ فرما ینن هندقله دهیمفونکن درهوچغ نگری  
 کشفکل نگری مک مسبه تمگگوخ بایک توانکو تینته فانتک جنجوخ  
 مسوله ۲ دانس باتو کفلا فانتک مک تمگگوخ فون منمفونله بالیک  
 کرومهن منته مسفې کرومهن مک ایفون مپورهکن تندیل برکره کشف  
 مکلین فغبولو یخ ددالم دا یره نگری تنجوخ بوغا برکهندقکن  
 اتق اورخیش مودا ۲ لاکي ۲ دان فرمفوان مک تندیل فون فرگیله  
 برکره مندافتکن مکلین فغبولو ۲ مپیشکن سبدا تمگگوخ منتا

هندقله سده سيف دغن تيا د بوله تيا د کارن اي هندق ممباو  
 اتق امترين بلاير کلاوت برفوکس ۲ منچهاري فلباغي کاراغ کاراغن  
 لاوت مائیکا چنيس فلباغي فرمکان لاوت ايت مک اينله ميبين  
 مک توکغ همب فغگل داغ ماري اين هندقله مگرا فائ توکغ  
 دالام توجه هاري اين فراهو لاوت ايت هندقله سوده دغن تيا د  
 بوله تيا د کارن راج کيت فون بيراف سده لمان اي منچادي  
 راج ممرنته نكري تنجوغ بوشا اين داتس کرجا مگگيسان دغن  
 مچهترا دان منتوماپ تيا د فرله اي مپوره کيت بکرج بهارو  
 اينله اي برکهندق کفد همب رعيت مک همب رعيت فون  
 چنچوخله تيتيمپ ايت دغن مبوله ۲ پ داتس باتوکفلا کيت مک  
 کيت کرجاکنله مائيسي نگري رامي ۲ ميمفيکن کهندق توان کيت  
 ايت مک بارغ اف کتيدان بلنچا توکغ يغ هندق مگرچاکن فراهو  
 ايت امبلله کفد همب مک کات توکغ بايقله بولله همب کرجاکن  
 دغن مبوله ۲ پ داتس مبادا داتو ايت مک توکغ فون باليک  
 کرومهمپ مغمبل مگل فرکاکس توکغ يغ هندق دکرچاکن فراهو  
 يغ توجه بوه ايت مک ايسو هارين ايت توکغ فون بکرجاله ممباله  
 فراهو ۲ ايت امفت فوله امفت توکغ بکرج مک برافله لام توکغ  
 بکرج ممباله فراهو ايت مکير ۲ توجه هاري توجه مالم تيا د برهنتي  
 ظهور دان عصر ميغ دان مالم هاپ برهنتي ماکن دان مينم  
 مهاج متله ممفي توجه هاري کدلافن فراهو فون سودهله سدي  
 ميسف لغسوغ دتورنکن کائير دلابوه ساوه دچمباتن لارغ راج  
 مري رام متله سده سيف فراهو توجه بوه سده دتورنکن کائير  
 دلابوه ساوه دچمباتن راج مري رام دنگري تنجوغ بوشا مک

هاري فون ميغله مك راج مري رام فون برلاري له كدالم روغ  
 كلوار كبالي بسر بالي ملنتغ مننتوڭ تابوه لارغ گوڭ فلاوڭ چانغ  
 فمگيل مك داتغله تمگوڭ لقسمان اورغ كاي بسر مغادف كغد  
 راج مري رام دري جاوه منچنچوڭ دولي سده دكة لغسوڭ مپمبه  
 تراشكة قدم جاري مشوله كنچوف مشرفت مولور باكوڭ جاري  
 مشرفت مومون ميره دمكينله مسبب تو تمگوڭ امشون  
 توانكو بريب كالي امشون مسبب فاتك كباوه دولي يغمامللي  
 توانكو توان فاتك يغ مرتق بائو كڙلا فاتك افاله تيته فاتك  
 دفمگيل مك ماهوت راج مري رام ادفون يغ بيت فمگيلكن  
 داتو ۲ ايه فد وقتو هاري اين بيه منتا ميڤكن توجه بوه فراهو  
 لاوت دشن مگراپ هندقله سده ددالم توجه هاري اين كارن  
 بيه هندق مبابوا انق داتو توان فتري سكونتم بوڭا مستكي  
 بلاير كلاوت برفوكس ۲ منچهاري فلباڭي كارغ كراغن لاوت مائيك  
 جنيس فلباڭي فرمكائن لاوت ايه مك ايتله مسبب مك بيت  
 هندق مگرا سديكة ميڤكن فراهو ايه ددالم توجه هاري اين تباد  
 بوله تباد مك ماهوت تمگوڭ بايقله مشرفت تيته توانكو ايه فاتك  
 جنچوڭله مبوله ۲ پ داتس بائو كڙلا فاتك مك لالو تمگوڭ فون  
 منمفولله فولغ كرومهن مك متله مسفي تمگوڭ كرومهن مك  
 ايفون مڭكيلله توڭخ امفت فوله امفته اورغ متله داتغله توڭخ مك  
 كات توڭخ يا داتو اف فكرجان هب داتو دفمگيل مبدا دانغ  
 كماري اين مك كات تمگوڭ ادفون هب مڭگل فا توڭخ يغ  
 امفته فوله امفته اورغ اين بهوا راج كيه مڭگل هب تادي كغهاري  
 اين اي منتا ميڤكن فراهو توجه بوه ددالم توجه هاري اين

د فولىه ايت د تابور برتیه برامس كوپیه مك دامشپ دغن كمپن  
 صده ایه ایفون مناریقله تودغ مك برتیلقله ای دغن مملو توبهن  
 سرت بر دیم دیرین براف ۲ لپاپ درفد فهون فتغ سمفیله فد  
 وقتو دینی هاری مک ایفون بهاروله مهبوك تودشپ مك كات  
 راج سري رام یا ابغكو راج لقسمان بگیمان ددالم فتوان دان  
 فیکران مندافت ابغ یغ دامنتنک اورغ توهام كشد ابغ اداكه ادیق  
 براوله اتق اتو تیاد مك ماهوت راج لقسمان یا ادیقكواد جوگ  
 براوله دكرنیایی الله ادیق مندافت اتق دغن ادند توان فتری  
 مسكونتم بوغا مستغكي ایت تنافی هندقله ادیق سیفكن فراهو توجه  
 بوه فراهو لاوت هندق بر فوكس ۲ كلاوت منچهاری فلپاگی كارغ  
 كراغن لاوت فلپاگی مكانن مائیکا جنیس فرمكانن ستله صوده  
 ایه جك ادیق هندق فرگی كلاوت ایت هندقله دهمفونكن اتق  
 اورغ یغ مودام لاکی ۲ دان فرمفوان دان همفونكن فرماین یغ  
 دوابلس بغسا ددالم نگرې گندغ سرونې ردف ربان دان كچافی  
 بیولا نوری دندی گوغ دان چانغ مگل فلپاگی فرماین ددالم  
 نگرې جكلو ادیق هندق فرگی بلایر كلاوت ایه ستله سمفی كلاوت  
 ایه مك اد مسوه بوك دتفی لاوت ایه مك اد اتق ایرتورن  
 دراتس بوك ایه دان داتس بوكه اد سوات تلاگ لیقفه درفد  
 تلاگ ایتهل منجادی ایر موغی ایه ادفون ایر تلاگ ایه هیجو  
 بیروورن ایرپ مك اداله دتفی تلاگ ایه توالغ دوا باثج جكلو  
 بارشكالی ادیق تیبا ملیه تلاگ ایه جاشنله ابغ مندی ایر تلاگ  
 ایه جك دمندی منجادی كرا مك ماهوت راج سري رام بایقله  
 مك ستله هابلسه مسیه راج لقسمان كشد ادیق یغدمكین ایه مك



دگنتوخله لاشیة ۲ دان دگنتوڅ تاییرو امشت فنداهب مک دبوائله  
فتراڼ دتغه امتان مک کات راج مری رام بایقله مک ایفون  
برتیتتهله کغد ما<sup>۱</sup> اینغ توها یا ما<sup>۱</sup> اینغ کاجوله برتیه بوات برس کوپیة  
بوات تفوڅ تاور بوات دین مباتغ فنجغ مهستا جاري مانیس  
بسروپ باځي لغن مسمو باځي ایبو تاغن مک کتاکن کغد بننار دالم  
میفشکن امتان بنتشکن ټیکر فاجر فرمیدانی گنتوڅ تاییرو امشت  
فندهب دان گنتوڅ لاشیة ۲ منتهل مده اولس تیغ امشت بائغ  
مک دبنتغله فتراڼ دتغه امتان مک مدهله دمیث اوله  
ما<sup>۱</sup> اینغ توها دتغه امتان یغ بسرایت مشورت یغدتیتهکن راج  
مري رام دان راج لقسمان ایست مک ما<sup>۱</sup> اینغ توها فون بالقله  
مغادف راج مري رام دان راج لقسمان میبیه امشون توانکو باځي  
مشورت ټیته توانکو مپوره میث کغد فاتک هب توها یغ هینا  
درد اورغ مسکین ایست مدهله فاتک میفشکن مک کات راج  
مري رام دان راج لقسمان بایقله منتهل ایه هاري فاځي فون مسرکن  
تغځي هاري تغځي مسرکن فتغ هاري فتغ مسفیله مالم سکیرام  
لشس وقتو عیسا مک راج لقسمان فون براځکتله کتغه امتان مک  
نایقله کائس مغهگهسان مغادف کفتراڼ مک دامبلله کمپن اوله  
راج لقسمان کمپن باروس مک دباکرله فنتوڅ چندان ځهارو مک  
دباکرله کمپن باروس ټرامیل تفوڅ تاور مک دامفله دغن کمپن  
باروس دمیرمکن کفتراڼ دفولیپکن منتهل مده دفولیپه فتراڼ  
ایست دغن تفوڅ تاور بهاروله دتگشکن دین دتابور برتیه برس  
کوپیست مده ایه بهارو دلکه دغن افي مده لکه دین ایست مک  
دامبل فول تفوڅ تاور مک دفولیپه اوله راج لقسمان منتهل مده

حالن مک تمڱوڙڻ فون فرگیله کهولو نگري تڱوڙڻ بوڅا مندافتن  
 راج لقسمان منڱوڙڻ تینته راج سري رام مسئله درجاوه مسرکن دکه  
 مدده دکه مسئله تپبا مک کات تمڱوڙڻ ادفون فاتک این داغ  
 مغادف کشفد توان فاتک کارن منڱوڙڻ تینته ککندا راج سري رام  
 هندق مپیلاکن توان فاتک کسان کالو جاڅن اف ۲ عرض گندالان  
 توان فاتک مھاري فاتک تپبا این مھاري اینله جوڳ هندق برالبیک  
 دڅن مڱراپ برسام ۲ دڅن توان فاتک مسئله ایت بایقله کات  
 راج لقسمان مک برمیقله راج لقسمان هندق ملڱکه برجالن برسام ۲  
 دڅن تمڱوڙڻ مغادف راج سري رام درجاوه مسرکن دکه مدده دکه  
 لغسورڻ تپبا مسئله تپباله کلامن بالي مک، دلیهه راج سري رام فون  
 اد حاضر مننتي دبالي بسر بالي ملنتغ داتس کراچائن مک  
 کات راج لقسمان یا ابڱکو راج سري رام افله تینته ادیق فڱل این  
 مک دماهوت اوله راج سري رام یا ادیقکو راج لقسمان مسبب  
 ایغ مڱل ادیق کارن تاکوت بارڅکالي ادیق اد مندافت امانه  
 اوڅ توهم ایغ دهولو دافت ملیهتکن حال کیت لاکي امتری  
 چک اد فتواپ بوله ملیهت براوله انق اتو تیاد ایتوله مسبب ایغ  
 مڱل ادیق کماری مک کات راج لقسمان اد جوڳ ادیق دافه  
 مغتهوي فکرچائن ایت مک کات راج سري رام یگیمانله روفپ  
 ادولپ فغلیهاتن ایت مک کات راج لقسمان بوائله دین فنڅ  
 مهستا جاري مالیس بسرپ باڱي لڅن ممبو باڱي ایبو تاڅن دان  
 برتیه برمس کوپیه لاین درفد ایت تڱوڙڻ ټاور دان کاین فوڼه فنڅ  
 دلاڼن مک دبنتغله ټیکر فاچر فرمیدائي دتغه امتنان یغ بسر دان

فمڱگل مک کارن براف لماپ توانکو منجادي راج ددالم نگري  
 تڻجوڻ بوڻا سکيرا۲ توجہ موسم سده لماپ مک تيا د فرته تونکو  
 مننتوڻ تابوہ لاراڻن گوڻ فلاوڻ چانڱ فمڱگل مڱمڱونکن سکلين  
 اورڻ بسر۲ ددالم نگري مڱگل لشکر هلبالڱ رعيت بلنتترا  
 درفد هوڻچ نگري کڙمڱگل نگري مک کات راج سري رام يادائو  
 تڱمڱوڻ ادفون سبب بيت تڻتوڻ تابوہ لاراڻ گوڻ فلاوڻ چانڱ  
 فمڱگل مڱمڱونکن دائو سکلين اورڻ بسر۲ ددالم نگري سکلين  
 لشکر هلبالڱ رعيت بلنتترا برافاله سده لماپ بيت منجادي  
 راج ددالم نگري تڻجوڻ بوڻا دائس کراڄان مڱمڱسان سکيرا۲  
 توجہ تاهن سده لماپ مک بيت براستري تيگ تاهن سده  
 لماپ تيا د جوگ برانق مک ددالم ايت بيت دودق برفيکر  
 سوڙڻ ديري ددالم بليق انجوڻ انجوڻ فيرق جمالا ڳنتي تمش  
 فرادوان بيت داوالاڪي امستري مک سکيرا۲ تيگ بولن مڱوله  
 هاري لماپ ايت ادا له فد موات مال م جمعيت تڱه مال م تلمڱو ديني  
 هاري بلوم سڱي بودق۲ دوا کالي باڱون جاگ اورڻ توها برکاليه  
 نيدر بويي کواڻ جاوه کڻغه سوروڻ لنتيڱ ريڱ درمبا امبون چنتن  
 رنتيڱ۲ ترڱر لمبو دفادڻ مڱوبت مڱوا کريو دکنڱ تڱو  
 مندوڻ ارق مڱيلي فجر صديق مڱمڱسيڱ نايک کيچک کيچو بويي موري  
 فد وقتو ايتله جاته فيکران بيت هندق مڱگل اديق هسب راج  
 لقسمان يڱ ديم دهرلو نگري تڻجوڻ بوڻا ايتوله سبب بيت تڻتوڻ  
 تابوہ لارڻ گوڻ فلاوڻ چانڱ فمڱگل مڱمڱونکن سکلين اورڻ بسر۲  
 ددالم نگري سرت سکلين لشکر هلبالڱ رعيت بلنتترا ايتوله

بدول تردخومت فوبوه فنجخ بولي فنتوخ مجخلک تیگل دوا  
 جاري ایته علامه هاري هندق میخ مک باغونله راج مری رام  
 درفد تمفه فرادوان بیلق انجوخ امتان انجوخ فیرق جمال گنتی  
 برائف تیلی بردندیخ کاج برکمینچق انتن برتاتهن رقناموتو معنکم  
 برامبی اکن متیارا مک لغسوخله ای ماسق کدالم امتان لغسوخ  
 ماسق روخ کلوار کبالی بسر بالی ملنتخ توجه رواغ توجه فمانه ملله  
 بورخ تربخ ماء یوجان مات مننتخ ملبخ کودا برلاری فنجخ  
 بالین مک ایفون مننتوخ تابوه لارخ گوخ فلاوخ چانخ فمگیل مک  
 برهمفونله تمگوخ لغسمان اورخ کای بسر فردان منتری مکلین  
 لشکر هلباخ رعیة تنترا کچیک دان بسر توها دان مودا لاکي ۲ دان  
 فرمفوان برهمفون بلاک صموان داتخ مغادف کفد راج مری رام  
 یخ براتی بردوکخ اتق دان یخ چافیق داتخ برتوخکه دان یخ بوت  
 داتخ برهمفین دان یخ تولی ترناپ ۲ دان یخ کورف داتخ مغیبر فنه  
 مسق بالی کچیک بالی بسر بالی ملنتخ نایک مغادف راج مری رام  
 مک برداتخ مسبه تنکو تمگوخ امفون توانکو بریبو کالی امفون مسبه  
 فاتک همب فساک زمان برزمان تورن تمورن درفد زمان مری  
 فدک ایهندا لاگی فاتک دباوه فرننه توانکو افله مسق کسوکران  
 توانکو کوتا مناله یخ رابی دان فاریت مناله یخ توخکل دان فاگر  
 مناله یخ رنتوه دان بالی مناله یخ چندوخ دان تیغ مناله یخ فوتس  
 دان هائف مناله یخ گنتیخ دان دندیخ مناله یخ فسو دان  
 لنتی مناله یخ فاته دان اشکائن درمناله یخ تیبا لاون مترو  
 توان فاتیك اتو فرمفق اتو فپامون اتو مومسه لاون مترو توان  
 فاتک مک توانکو مننتوخ تابوه لاراخن گوخ فلاوخ چانخ

# SRI RAMA

A MALAY FAIRY TALE,

FOUNDED ON THE RÂMÂYANA.

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القصه اينله فري مغتاکن چترا راج ۲ دهولو کال مدي  
لام انتھکن اي انتھکن تياڊ چترا اير هيلير اڃين لالو بورڻ تربڻ  
اداله کونن سوات نگري ۲ برنام تنجوڻ بوڻا راج برنام مري رام  
امترين برنام توان فتري مڪونتم بوڻا متغكي خليفه منجادي راج  
ممرنتھکن نگري تنجوڻ بوڻا چوکف دڻن تمڱوڻ لڳسان اورڱڪاي  
بسر چوکف دڻن فردان منترې چوکف دڻن لشکر هلبالغ رعيه  
بلتنتراپ اي داتس کراچائن مڱهڱسان دڻن مڪچيتاپ برافاله  
مده لمار اي مڱڻ نگري تنجوڻ بوڻا منجادي راج خليفه  
مڪيرام توجه موميم مده لمار دان اي برامترې فون تله تيگ  
موميم مده لمار تياڊ جوگ برانق مک ماڃتله موکر ددالم  
هائين کارن اي سوات راج يڻ بسر مڱڻ نگري تياڊ برانق ايت  
حتي برافاله لمار اي دودق برفيکر ايت مڪيرام تيگ بولن  
مفوله هاري مک اداله کڻد سوات مالم ۲ جمعت تغه مالم ترلمو  
ديني هاري بلوم مڱي بودق ۲ دواکالي باڻون جاڳ اورڻ توها  
برکاليه تيدر امبون چنتن رنبيق ۲ برپوي کواڻ جاوه کتغه سوروڻ  
لنتيڻ ريڻ درمبا تردڻر لمبو دفاڻ مسموت مغوا ۲ کربو دکنڊڻ  
برتفو مندوڻ ارق مڱيلي فجر صديق مڱسيڻ نايک کيچڻ  
کيچو برپوي موري تف تيبو ملبوڻ تڱي مڱو کو بام دهوڻ

## PENGLIPUR LARA

### THE SOOTHER OF CARES.



PROFESSIONAL story-telling has not yet been quite killed in the East, by the gradual diffusion of printed and lithographed books and newspapers. The old legends and romances are still, especially in places remote from European influences, handed down from father to son, and eagerly listened to by old and young at village festivals or domestic celebrations. To the Malays, the skilful *raconteur*, who can hold his audience enthralled with the adventures of his hero and heroine, or with elaborate descriptions of the magnificence of the palaces and courts of mythical Rajas, is the *peng-lipur lara*, "the soother of cares," by the magic of whose art all woes are temporarily banished.

Sitting in the *balei* of a Raja or Chief, or in the verandah of a private house, when the sun has gone down and the evening meal is over, the story-teller, very likely a man who can neither read nor write, will commence one of the romances of his *repertoire*, intoning the words in a monotonous chant as if he were reading aloud from a book. He has very likely been placed purposely near a doorway leading to the women's apartment, and the laughter and applause of the male audience without is echoed from behind the curtains, where the women of the household sit eagerly listening to the story. The recitation is perhaps prolonged far into the night, and then postponed, to be continued on the succeeding night. There is no hesitation or failure of memory on the part of the bard; he has been at it from his youth up, and has inherited his romances from his father and ancestors, who told them in days gone by to the forefathers of his present audience. A small reward,

a hearty welcome, and a good meal await the Malay rhapsodist wherever he goes, and he wanders among Malay villages as HOMER did among the Greek cities.

Being in Pêrak as Assistant Resident some years ago, I was a witness on one occasion of the talents of one MIR HASSAN, a native of Kampar in the south-east of that State, and brought him down to Lârut with the intention of having his stock of legendary lore committed to writing. Official occupations interrupted this work, and it is only in this year (1886) that I have been able to have it completed, MIR HASSAN having, through the influence of my friend Raja IDRIS of Pêrak, been induced to visit me in Singapore. I now offer to the Society the Malay text of a romance called "Sri Râma." Like the well-known Malay *hikayat* of that name, it is founded upon the adventures of some of the heroes of the Râmâyana, but an oral legend current among the people has, of course, many points of interest, which are wanting in a written version, compiled by a scribe who may have knowingly borrowed from foreign sources. It may not, perhaps, be easy to trace much of the action of the great Hindu Epic in the somewhat childish narrative of the Malay village-singer, but of the profound influence which the Râmâyana and Mahabhârata have had in the Farther East—the India *extra Gangem* and the islands beyond—there can be no doubt. There is not a village-stage in Siam, Malaya or Java, the dramas of which are not directly referable to these sources, while the wrongs of SITA DEWI, the might of the giant RAWANA, and the prowess of the monkey-king HANUMAN\* are household words everywhere.

MIR HASSAN'S story was taken down *verbatim* from his lips by native writers, and I have gone carefully over it, getting from him explanations of obscure passages. Here and there the style is diversified by metrical passages in a peculiar rhythm not unlike the specimens of the Dayak blank-verse

\* I have little doubt that the Andaman Islands owe their name to the fact that their inhabitants were indentified by the Malays with the monkeys of Hanuman. The Malays call the group "Pulau Handuman," or the islands of Hanuman, and this we have corrupted into Andaman.

given by Mr. PERHAM in some of his contributions to this Journal. The following sketch of the story, with quotations from the text where passages of particular interest occur, will give those who are unable to read the original an insight into the style of a genuine Malay legendary romance.

The story opens in the kingdom of Tanjung Bunga, the Raja of which is called SRI RAMA, married to the Princess SAKUTUM BUNGA SATANGKE (*"a single blossom on a stalk"*). SRI RAMA's peace of mind is disturbed by the fact that, though he has been married for three years, he has no child, and for three months and ten days he ponders over this want of an heir. An idea occurs to him one night, and on rising in the morning he goes into the outer hall of his palace and ringing the alarm-bell brings all his people together. A metrical passage in which a tropical daybreak is described is not without some beauty of expression :—

Tengah malam ter-lampau  
 Dinahari belum sampei  
 Budak-budak dua kali bangun jaga  
 Orang tua ber-kalih tidor  
 Ambun jantan rintik-rintik  
 Ber-bunyi kuang jauh ka-tengah  
 Sorong lanting riang di-rimba  
 Ter-dingur lembu di padang  
 Sambut menguwak kerbau di kandang  
 Ber-tepuk mendong arak mengilai  
 Fajr sidik menielengsing naik  
 Kichak-kichau bunyi morai  
 Taptibau melambong tinggi  
 Menguku balam di hujung bendul  
 Ter-dingut puyuh panjang bunyi  
 Puntong sa'jingkal tinggal dua jari  
 Itu-lah 'alamat hari handak siang.

The following is a somewhat free translation :—

Long had past the hour of midnight,  
 Lingered yet the coming day-light ;  
 Twice ere now had wakening infants  
 Risen and sunk again in slumber ;



Wrapped in sleep were all the elders,  
 Far away were pheasants calling,  
 In the woods the shrill cicada,  
 Chirped and dew came dropping earthwards.  
 Now lowed oxen in the meadows,  
 Moaned the buffaloes imprisoned,  
 Cocks, with voice and wings, responded.  
 And with feebler note the *murai*.  
 Soon the first pale streak of morning,  
 Rose and upwards soared the night birds ;  
 Pigeons cooed beneath the roof-tree,  
 Fitful came the quail's low murmur ;  
 On the hearth lay last night's embers,  
 Foot-long brands burned down to inches,  
 Heralds all of day's approaching.

The palace is described with the usual oriental exaggeration. The length of the outer audience chamber is "as far as the flight of bird, as far as the eye can see, as far as a horse can gallop at a stretch" (*sa'lelah burung terbang, sa'yajana mata menentang, sa'lejang kuda ber-lari*). Part of the art of the story-teller consists in piling up similes and synonymous descriptive phrases in this way. The signal which the Raja gives for the assembling of the people is another instance; (*iya menuntong tabuh raya larang-an, memalu gong pe-laung, chanang pemanggih*) "he sounded the great forbidden drum, struck the gong of assembly, the *chanang* of summons."

Everyone answered the summons—the Tumunggong, the Laksamana, the Orang Kaya Besar, the Perdana Mantri, the warriors, the army, and the people, great and small, old and young, male and female, high and low—

Yang ber-anak ber-dukong anak  
 Yang chapik datang ber-tongkat  
 Yang buta datang ber-pimpin  
 Yang tuli datang ter-tanya-tanya  
 Yang kurap datang meng-himbar.

"Those with young children came with their babies on their backs, the lame came leaning on their sticks, the blind came led by the hand, the deaf came enquiring on all sides, and the diseased came keeping their distance from the others."

The Orang Kaya Tumenggong, one of the chief ministers of the State, then addressed the Raja asking what danger or accident had caused this summons.

Kota mana-lah yang rebuk?  
 Parit mana-lah yang tungkal?  
 Pagar mana-lah yang runtoih?  
 Balei mana-lah yang chondong?  
 Tiang mana-lah yang putus?  
 Atap mana-lah yang gintang?  
 Dinding mana-lah yang pesuk?  
 Lantei mana-lah yang patah?

Angkat-an deri mana-lah yang tiba?

"What fort has fallen down, what moat is choked up, what palisade has given way, what building is leaning over, what pillar is broken, what roof leaky, what wall ruinous, what flooring out of repair? Or has an army arrived from anywhere?"

Then SRI RAMA related his disquietude at the want of an heir, and described how he had suddenly conceived the idea of sending for his elder brother Raja Laksamana, who lived far inland, in order that his advice might be asked. The Tumenggong was at once despatched to call the latter.

Deri jauh sesar-kan dekat.

Sudah dekat hampir-kan tiba.\*

"From afar he got nearer and nearer and gradually approached and arrived."

Raja Laksamana proceeded to the court with the Tumenggong, and SRI RAMA then explained that he had sent for his elder brother in the hope that he might be the depositor of some of the secrets handed down from ancient times, by means of which he might divine what was to happen in the future, and whether an heir was yet to be born to him (*takut ada-lah barangkali abang dapat 'umanat orang tua-tua dahulu kala barangkali dapat melihat hal kita laki istri barangkali ada betuah-nia me-lihat atau ber-uleh anak atau tiada*). This is an allusion to the art of divination still practised by Malay sorcer-

\* This phrase is used repeatedly throughout the story, whenever one of the characters makes a journey.

ers and devil-dancers, the impiety of whose performances, from a Muhammadan point of view, is excused by immemorial usage. The proceedings of Raja Laksamana, described further on, are exactly those of a Malay *pawang* at the present day.

The great hall of the palace was at once got ready in accordance with Raja Laksamana's directions, and the implements and properties required by him were prepared. These were a candle (a cubit in length, measured from the elbow to the top of the middle-finger, as thick as a man's fore-arm and with a wick of the thickness of a man's thumb), some *bertik* (parched rice), *bras kunnet* (yellow rice), *tepong tawar* (sacred water), and eight cubits of white cloth. Mats and carpets were spread, curtains and canopies suspended, and a sort of altar (*petarana*) was erected in the centre of the hall.

Raja Laksamana commenced operations by burning incense and fumigating with it the charmed water (*tepong tawar*), with which he sprinkled the platform. He then set the candle upright and lighted it, after having scattered some rice about. The candle was then sprinkled with water, and there was more scattering of rice and waving of incense. Then, pulling the white cloth over his head and enveloping his whole body in it, Raja Laksamana remained in abstracted contemplation from sunset (*pohon petang*) to daybreak the next morning.\* He then announced that an heir would be born to SRI RAMA, but that he must first get up an expedition by water for the amusement of his Princess, fitting out for the purpose seven sea-going boats and collecting numbers of young people with bands of music to attend her. They were to proceed to a hill on the sea-coast, on the top of which would be found a lake of green water, with a river flowing down from it to the sea, and two lofty trees (*pohon tualang*) beside the lake. Strict warning was given to SRI RAMA not to bathe in this lake, as whoever did so would instantly be turned into a monkey.

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\* Compare this with the description of a Malay *pawang's* procedure.—Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 12, p. 222

The Chiefs were then summoned to receive the Raja's orders:—

Deri jauh men-junjong duli  
Sudah dekat langsung meniembah  
Ter-angkat kadam jari sapuloh  
Kunchup saperti sultur bakong  
Jari saperti susun sirih.

“While yet some way off they bowed to the dust  
When they got near they made obeisance  
Uplifting at each step their fingers ten  
The hands closed together like the rootlets of the *bakong* palm  
The fingers one on the other like a pile of *sirih* leaves.”

The Tumonggong having been directed to have seven boats built in seven days' time, returned home and forthwith summoned forty-four carpenters and gave them the necessary directions. Working day and night without a break except for meals, the forty-four boat-builders completed their task at the close of the seventh day, and the boats fully equipped were launched and taken down to the Raja's private landing-place. Seven more days were occupied in assembling all the youths and maidens of the country to accompany the Princess. There was a forced levy (*kěrah*) of all these, through the Penghulus or headmen, by command of the Tumonggong, and the Raja himself made his selection, from among the crowd brought together at the *balei*, of “boys just approaching manhood and girls just ripe for marriage” (*orang muda-muda sedang olok-olok-kan laki-laki, dan perempuan yang sedang elok di-panjat nikah*). Dresses of honour were given to these, musical instruments “of the twelve kinds” were got together, provisions for the expedition were put on board the new vessels, and all the Chiefs, warriors and attendants who were to accompany the Raja were assembled.

At this point, there occurs a long and curious description of the dress which SRI RAMA wore; first his trousers—

Ber-saluar beraduwanggi nama-nia  
Pêsak ber-pêsong sendiri-nia  
Beratus-ratus chermin di pinggang

Beribu-ribu chermin di kaki  
Menabor merata-rata badan  
Chermin besar menurut pêsak.\*

Then his waist-band (*kain ikat pinggang*)—  
Kain chindei jantan panjang tengah tiga puloh  
Tiga puloh dengan rambu-rambu-nia  
Tiga kali sa-hari ber-ubah warna-nia  
Pagi-pagi warna ambun  
Tengah hari warna lembayong  
Pêtang-pêtang warna miniak.†

Next, his coat (*baju*)—  
Baju beludu kasumba murup  
Tiga kali menolak sri  
Tujoh kali menolak pati  
Tiga tahun dagang ber-laiar  
Pati lekat di-tapak tangan‡

His kris was a marvellous weapon—  
Kris sampana ganja iras  
Ganja menumpang puting ber-putar sendiri-nia  
Retak mayat dua si-anjur di paugkal  
Pamur janji di-tengah  
Lam jilallah di tuntong  
Pamur alif ter-diri sendiri-nia.  
Ber-sambut panjut puteh  
Bukan-nia besi sa'barang besi  
Besi lebih penganching pintu Kaabah Allah

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\* "He wore the trousers called *berâduwanggi*, miraculously made without letting in pieces; hundreds of mirrors encircled his waist, thousands adorned his legs, they were sprinkled all about his body, and larger ones followed the seams."

† "Flowered cloth, twenty-five cubits in length, or thirty if the fringe be included; thrice a day did it change its colour, in the morning transparent as dew, at mid-day of the colour of *lembayong*, and in the evening of the hue of oil."

‡ "A coat of reddish purple velvet, thrice brilliant the lustre of its surface, seven times powerful the strength of the dye; the dyer after making it sailed the world for three years, but the dye still clung to the palms of his hands."

Di-timpa anak Nabi-ullah Adam dahulu  
 Di-hanchur di tapak tangan  
 Di-timpa di hujung jari  
 Di-sepuh dengan ayer bunga  
 Di-sepuh di apur china  
 Turun bisa-nia deri atas langit  
 Di-asam di hulu ayer  
 Ikan di-ekor ayer mati ber-kapong-an.\*

The sword that he wore was called "*lang pengonggong*" "the successful swooper," *lit.*, the kite carrying off its prey.

The next article described is his turban, which, among the Malays, is a square handkerchief folded and knotted round the head :—

Ter-ambil-lah tangkolok bulang hulu  
 Bulang palangi besalu alei  
 Rembang tengah dendam ta'sudah  
 Ada suatu puncha ta'sudah  
 Jika sudah dunia kiamat  
 Bukan-nia tenun sa'barang tenun  
 Tenun bonda deri muda  
 Chukup perindu dengan perendang  
 Chukup hikmat "si-mula jadi"  
 "Ashik sa'kampong" "si-putar lêman"  
 "Asam garam" "ahadan mabuk"

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\* "A straight blade of one piece which spontaneously screwed itself into the haft. The grooves called *retak mayat* started from the base of the blade, the damask called *pamur janji* appeared half way up, and the damask called *lam jilallah* at the point; the damask *alif* was there parallel with the edge, and where the damasking ended the steel was white. No ordinary metal was the steel, it was what was over after making the bolt of God's Kaabah (at Meccah). It had been forged by the son of God's prophet, Adam, smelted in the palm of his hand, fashioned with the end of his finger, and coloured with the juice of flowers in a Chinese furnace. Its deadly qualities came down to it from the sky and if cleaned (with acid) at the source of a river, the fish at the *embouchure* came floating up dead."

"Sapalit gila" "sri gegah"

"Doa unus" pun ada ter-surat di situ.\*

To the Malays, the hero of the story is, of course, a Malay, and he naturally wears the national garment—the *sarong* :—

Kain kindang kindu kindang kiani

Kain khasa gantapolam

Bukan-nia tenun sa'barang tenun

Tenun orang yang ber-isang

Ganti orang yang ber-paruh

Dalam tempayan tengah laut

Sahari sudah tukang di-bunoh

Tiada siapa turut teladan

Bukan-nia pakei raja-raja sakarang ini

Pakei raja zaman dahulu sadia lama

Di-jemur ber-tambah basah

Di-rendam ber-tambah kering

Ada koyak sedikit ber-jerumat

Usah-kan korang ber-tambah barga

Saratus réal pem-bëli benang

Di-titik ambun sa-titik

Sa-hasta benang panjang kusut

Angin sëlantan datang meniëlësei-kan †

\* "He next took his royal head-kerchief, knotting it so that it stood up with the ends projecting, one of them was called *dendam ta' sudah* (endless love), it was purposely unfinished, if it were finished the end of the world would come. It had been woven in no ordinary way, but had been the work of his mother from her youth. Wearing it he was provided with all the love-compelling secrets." (The names of a number of charms to excite passion are given, but they cannot be explained in the compass of a note).

† "A robe of muslin of the finest kind; no ordinary weaving had produced it, it had been woven in a jar in the middle of the ocean by people with gills, relieved by others with beaks; no sooner was it finished than the maker was put to death, so that no one might be able to make one like it. It was not of the fashion of the clothing of the rajas of the present day, but of those of olden time. If it were put in the sun it got damper, if it were soaked in water it became drier. A slight tear, mended by darning, only increased its value, instead of lessening it, for the thread for the purpose cost one hundred dollars. A single dew-drop dropping on it would tangle the thread for a cubit's length, while the breath of the south wind would disentangle it."

By the time that SRI RAMA was dressed, it was mid-day, "when the shadows are round" (*buntar bayang-bayang*), and it was time to embark. But he had first to comply with the (Malay) observances included under the term of *langkah*, which assure to a traveller a successful journey and a safe return :—

Di-kena-kan langkah sedang budiman  
 Anak ular ber-belit di kaki  
 Anak lang terbang meniungsong angin  
 Sa-langkah kahadapan dua langkah balik ka-bêlakang.  
 Sa-langkah kahadap tanda meninggal-kan nêgri  
 Dua langkah balik ka-bêlakang tanda ber-balik  
 Sa-langkah kaki yang kanan  
 Ber-dêrik changgei di kiri  
 Sa-langkah kaki yang kiri  
 Ber-dêrik changgei di kanan  
 Ter-ayak dada yang bidang  
 Ter-lempei jari yang halus  
 Di-kena-kan langkah menukal kachang  
 Ter-kena lenggang menabor bayam.\*

As soon as the Raja had embarked, anchor was weighed and the expedition started amid the beating of drums and gongs and the blowing of trumpets. Cannon and muskets were fired (for anachronisms do not shock the taste of a Malay

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\* "He adopted the art called '*sedang budiman*,' the young snake writhed at his feet (*i. e.*, he started at mid-day when his own shadow was round his feet), a young eagle was flying against the wind overhead; he took a step forward and then two backward, one forward as a sign that he was leaving his country, and two backward as a sign that he would return; as he took a step with the right foot, loud clanked his accoutrements on his left, as he put forth the left foot a similar clank was heard on his right, he advanced swelling out his broad chest, and letting drop his slender fingers, adopting the gait called "planting beans" and then the step called "sowing spinach"."

(A long step and a slow swing of the arms reminds a Malay of the way a man steps and raises his arm to plant bean-seeds six feet apart; a quicker step and a rounder swing of the arms is compared to the action of scattering small seeds.)



audience), the popping of the latter being compared to roasting paddy when the grain flies out of the husk with a slight report (*be-dërap bédil yang kéchil bagei pendka bertih yang amat baik jadi*). The swiftness of the boats is most graphically described :—

Bagei puchuk di-lanchar-kan  
 Bagei bëlut di-gëtil ekor  
 Bagei kumbang putus tali  
 Lalat hinggap ter-gelinchir  
 Burong terbang dapat di-tangkap  
 Angin lalu dapat di-lampar  
 Di-lempar ka-hadap jatoh ka-bëlakang.\*

After seven days and seven nights spent in amusement at sea, the Princess proposed to her husband to land and see the place described by Raja Laksamana, where the river flowed down to the sea from a green lake on the mountain. Orders were given accordingly, and next morning the immense assemblage landed "when the sun was already high, filling the plain with its heat, about the period called *tulih tenggala*.†" Leaving the older men to look after the boats, the royal couple, attended by their Chiefs and subjects, climbed the hill, a path being cut for them through the forest. About the period of mid-day prayer (*dhohor*), they reached the top, and found a lake exactly as described by Raja Laksamana. The Princess was at once seized with a violent longing to bathe in its waters and, without saying a word to her husband, she plunged in; she was immediately turned into a monkey and sprang chattering up one of the two large *tualang* trees which grew on the banks. On seeing this, SRI RAMA followed her example, jumped into the lake, and a moment afterwards joined his consort in the

\* "It was like a palm-shoot hurled as a spear, like an eel darting away when caught by the tail, like a cockchafer escaping when its string is broken. The fly which settled (on one of the boats) found it slip from under him, the bird on the wing was overtaken and caught, the wind blowing in the same direction was passed by, an article thrown ahead from the bow fell into the water astern."

† *Tulih tenggala*, the time when the ploughman looks round at the sun, feeling the morning rays striking on his back.

trees in the form of a monkey. Their subjects broke out into lamentations and remained below the trees watching with astonishment the antics of the King and Queen, who were jumping about among the branches. It was quite in vain that the Tumonggong implored the King to come down, he was quite unconscious of the entreaties addressed to him. Then the Chiefs took counsel together and it was resolved that the Tumonggong should return to Tanjong Bunga and fetch Raja Laksamana, the King's elder brother, while the rest remained to watch. On the eighth day the Tumonggong reached his destination, and presenting himself before Raja Laksamana explained what had happened. The latter, after providing himself with all the implements of sorcery (mat, carpet, *petarana*, candle, *tepong tawar*, parched rice and yellow rice), set off for the scene of the catastrophe, leaving the Tumonggong in charge of the palace. The incantations were immediately successful, and SRI RAMA and his princess came down from the trees, plunged into the lake, and emerging from the water resumed their human form. Orders were then given for the immediate return of the whole party.

Not long after this the King learned that his hopes of having an heir were likely to be fulfilled, and he summoned all his people and, informing them that the Princess was *enceinte*, gave orders that there should be general rejoicings. Religious men (Lebis, Hajis, Imams and Khatibs) were to be assembled, and there were to be readings of the Koran and unlimited feasting. This was duly carried out, and the rejoicings went on until the time for the child's birth approached. The main building was duly prepared for the event (according to Malay fashion) and a crowd of Chiefs and attendants assembled, but to the horror of everyone, when the King's heir was born it turned out to be an infant monkey, "not thicker than a man's forearm." There was some discussion as to how the news was to be conveyed to SRI RAMA and who was to ask him, according to custom, to name the new-born infant, but at length the eldest of the nurses undertook the commission, and presented herself before the King. Her speech is a characteristic specimen of the way in which a Malay sets to work to break an

unwelcome piece of news to a Raja:—"Ampun, Tuanku, be-ribu-ribu ampun sembah patek ka-bawah dâli yang maha-mulia patek hamba tua ma'alum-kan sembah apa-lah hal jika tidak di-sembah-kan mati ibu dan handak di-sembah-kan mati bapa sangat-lah hamba tua ini takut-nia handak meniembahkan ka-bawah dâli tuanku kalau jangan men-jadi ka-salah-an patek ma'alum-kan-lah sembah patek ini, jikalau menanggong murka tuanku akan patek, patek menampun-lah, kalau men-jadi benar kapada tuanku patek meniembah-kan." "Pardon, my Lord, a thousand pardons, I prostrate myself in the dust before your Highness' feet. I, your old servant, would make known that there is a matter which it is difficult either to impart or to withhold;\* I am fearful of mentioning it to your Highness, but if it shall not be imputed to me as a fault, I will do so; if I am to incur your Highness' wrath by informing you, I ask permission to retire, but if you approve, I will speak."

Of course the King commanded her to speak; on hearing the news he said nothing, but left the naming of his first-born to the old woman, who accordingly called him "*Kra Kechil Imam Tergangga*." In seven days the monkey was able to go alone to the great hall to play, and when he was forty-four days old he was strong enough to roam about the country from hamlet to hamlet amusing himself. He used to absent himself all day, and returned home in the evening. His father sat at home alone, overcome with grief and shame at the thought of the nature of his offspring. For three months and ten days he sat pondering in this way, and then again he summoned his Chiefs and people to hear a plan which he had resolved on. He had decided to rid himself of the animal which was a standing source of shame to the kingdom, and to banish him to a remote part of the forest where human foot had never yet trod. The Tumonggong and Laksamana received orders to

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\* Lit. "if one withholds it one's mother must die, if one communicates it one's father must die," idiomatic way of describing a dilemma. See Malay Proverbs, Journal, Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, No. 2, p. 125.

carry out this decree. The Princess wept and declared that, though banished, he was and should be, her son for all time. "She looked up and the tears gathered in her eyes, so that when she bowed her head they dropped in a shower, like the fruit of the *bomban* falling from ripeness, like grains of maize pouring on the drying floor, like the beads of a necklace when the string has snapped, like drizzling rain at morn. Such were the tears of the Princess weeping for her son." \* The Tumonggong and Laksamana, after a search, found the monkey up in a *duku* tree and told him of the King's orders. He rather liked the idea of getting away into the open forest, and set off with the Tumonggong willingly. After the usual "seven days" journey, they reached a spot where man had never trodden before, "where no horse-fly or gad-fly, even, had ever been." There they camped for a night, and on the following morning the Tumonggong took his leave and returned, bearing dutiful messages to SRI RAMA and the Princess from the little monkey now left alone in the forest.

KRA KECHIL IMAM TERGANGGA, abandoned to his own devices, soon got tired of the little hut which the Tumonggong and his men had built for him, and he resolved to travel. Swinging himself from branch to branch, he made his way through the forest; fruit and flowers and tender shoots supplied him with food, and for three months and ten days he pursued his journey, travelling by day and resting at night. At last he reached the sea and skirted the coast until he came to a walled and fortified town, which was evidently the capital of some great Raja. He made his way to the palace, but no one was to be seen, and walking into the hall of audience, he seated himself on the throne (*ber-sila punggung, ber-juntei kaki sa-bélah*) "with one leg tucked under him and the other hanging down." Soon he became aware that a party of female attendants were watching him and he performed all kinds of antics. They rushed off and told the head-nurse and she proceeded to awaken the Raja,

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\* *Antara iya kata demikian itu tuan putri serta menengadah ka langit serta ber-genang-genang ayer mata-nia, tundok ka bumi ber-chuckur-an seperti buah bomban masak luroh, saperti jagong jatuh ka bidei, bagei manik putus pengarang, bagei hari rintik pagi, ayer mata tuan putri tundok menangis akan anak-nia.*

who was no less a person than SHAH NUMAN himself \* “by pulling the great toe of each foot alternately.” Directing the attendants to follow him with his cushion and betel-box and gold and silver vessels, SHAH NUMAN entered the great hall and at once accosted the monkey, who came down from the throne and advanced bowing politely. The questions put by the Raja, were quite unnecessary, for he knew all about his visitor already, and was able to tell him his name and that of his father and mother and declared himself to be related to SRI RAMA and his wife. He invited the monkey to stay with him, and told the female attendants to supply his “grandchild,” as he called him, with plenty of tender shoots and leaves to eat. But when he found that his guest ate up forty-four baskets full of shoots in one night, he told him plainly that he could not possibly entertain an animal whose appetite was so disproportioned to his size and he directed him to betake himself to Mount *Inggil ber-inggil*, where there were said to be all kinds of fruit. He warned him, however, against attempting to eat one large round red fruit which he described.

Next day the monkey set off for the mountain, but disregarding all the fruit, which was there in plenty, he made straight for the top and thence he saw the large round red fruit mentioned by HANUMAN. He tried to grasp it, when the thing spoke to him and declared itself to be no fruit, but the sun itself, placed there by God to illumine the earth. In spite of warnings to keep off, the monkey made an audacious attempt to seize the sun and fell senseless to the earth.

The scene then changes to a country called Tahwil, where there reigned a King called SHAH KOBAD, who had a daughter known as the PRINCESS RENEK JINTAN. The latter was one day amusing herself with music and singing and dancing at a place outside her father's city where her people had pitched a tent for her, when suddenly the little monkey fell down in the middle of the assembled multitude. The Princess took charge of him, for he still had life though unconscious, and she sent to

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\* This is of course a corruption of the name of HANUMAN, the monkey-king of the Râmâyana, but the Perak narrator has blundered over the first syllable and has supplied the word “Shah” as one having a specific meaning. The adventures of HANUMAN are, in this story, assigned to KRA KECHIL.

the palace and procured cloth and had clothes made for him. Seeing a ring on his little finger, she transferred it to her own which it exactly fitted. She was so enchanted with her new plaything that she wouldn't go home, and the King and Queen and the whole Court had to come down and see what was going on.

SHAH NUMAN, when his "grandchild" had been absent for three days and nights, began to get uneasy about him, and he went to Mount Inggil-ber-inggil in search of him. Being unsuccessful, he went to the top and waited for the sun to rise. *Salam 'aleikum*, "Peace be on you," said he to the sun. *Wa 'aleikum es-salam*, "And on you be peace," responded the sun with the politeness of a Muhammadan. A conversation then ensued. The sun pretended at first not to know where the little monkey had gone, but being reminded that from his position he could see all that went on in the world, he explained everything and said that the absentee would be found in the country of Talwil, where the King's daughter was at that moment playing with him. SHAH NUMAN asked the sun to get him back, and the sun put out a long hot hand and picked him out of the Princess' lap. There was intense heat on the earth, and then a moment of darkness, during which it was found that the monkey had disappeared. The Princess went weeping home.

SHAH NUMAN took the delinquent, still unconscious, back to his palace and, brought him back to life. He then ordered him to quit the kingdom where he had given so much trouble. The monkey refused to go, pleading that he was afraid to live alone in the forest. Upon this SHAH NUMAN explained that he need be under no fear, for he would instantly be acknowledged as their king by countless multitudes of subjects, who were divided into four tribes, each governed by four Chiefs.

Next day, acting on the King's directions, KRA KECIL IMAM TERGANGGA betook himself to the forest, and made his way to the plain of *Anta-ber-anta* to the north of Mount Inggil-ber-inggil. Taking his stand under an enormous *beringin* tree in the centre of the plain, and placing his arms akimbo, he successively faced the four points of the compass, and called upon

the Chiefs of the tribes by name to come and attend him. Then with a rushing sound like that of a hurricane or the crashing of a thunderbolt came the monkey-chiefs with their troops. These were JANGGIT, MABIT, BAYA PANGLIMA BAYA, BÊGAR, HULUBALANG, NILA KAMALA, DARDI, MALAH, JAMBUANA, SANG KAMALA SINA, RAJA MARJAN SINGA, and MARJAN SINGA BERANTALAWI. Very ferocious did they look, with gaping mouths as red as the fires of Jehannum, and as cruel as a tiger which has just seized its prey.

The monkey hordes speedily acknowledged the new-comer as their sovereign, and he took up his abode in the plain of Anta-ber-anta at their head.

The story then shifts to a certain Maharaja DUWANA,\* who inhabited the island of Kachapuri† in the middle of the ocean. He had fallen in love with the Princess SAKUTUM BUNGA SATANGKEI merely from hearing the description of her beauty, how her waist could be encircled by the fourth fingers and thumbs joined, how her figure was as slim as the *menjelei*‡ stem, her fingers as slender as the stalk of the lemon-grass, and her heels as small as birds' eggs; how when she ate *sirih* or drank water her face acquired an indescribable charm. The supernatural power which Maharaja DUWANA possessed enabled him to fly through the air from his own country to Tanjong Bunga, where he alighted outside SRI RAMA's palace. There the magic charms which he employed strangely affected the Princess, though she was in her own apartments, and neither she nor her attendants could understand her uneasiness.

Subsequently, when she was amusing herself in the morning in the principal *balei* with all her attendants, Maharaja Du-

\* RAVANA.

† The ancient name of Conjeveram in the Madras Presidency, 46 miles S. W. of Madras. It is called *Kichehi* in Tamil literature, and *Kachehipuram* is probably represented by the modern name.—YULE's Glossary, p. 782. The incidents which, in the Ramâyana, take place at Lanka are, in this story, transferred to Kachapuri.

‡ A kind of grass or reed something like millet (P)

WANA appeared in the form of a golden goat,\* and excited the curiosity of every one, even of SRI RAMA himself, who summoned all his people to seize this extraordinary prodigy. They chased it in vain, for it always eluded seizure; just when any number of hands were put out to grasp it (the narrator compares the outstretched fingers of the multitude to the legs of a millipede!) it always disappeared. In vain SRI RAMA had fences, walls and houses levelled in order to give it no cover, the golden goat still escaped its pursuers. In the afternoon it went outside the fort to feed, and there again it was fruitlessly hunted until evening, when SRI RAMA declared that he would not go home until it was caught, and night found him and his people holding each other's hands and groping about in the dark in the jungle after the mysterious animal.

The King having thus been safely disposed of, Maharaja DUWANA got back into the fort and resumed his own shape. Then he made his way to the door of the Princess' chamber, which he found locked with twelve locks. Striking the door with his magic turban, which had all the love-compelling attributes which have already been mentioned in connection with SRI RAMA's head-dress (*supra* p. 96*n*), he caused the twelve keys to fall to the ground, and he entered the room without further obstacle.

The Princess was astonished at finding herself confronted in the King's private apartments by a stranger, and asked him whence he came. "From the island of Kachapuri," said he,

Yang ter-sisip di awan mega,

Hilang di puput angin,

Meniangkar balam, tampak deri kamunchak gunong

Inggil-ber-inggil.

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\* \* In the Rāmāyana it is MARICHA, a relative and dependant of RĀVANA, who assumes the shape of a golden deer. It is eventually overtaken and killed by RAMA. When dying, MARICHA imitates the voice of RAMA, and thus induces Laksamana to start off to his brother's assistance. SITA is thus left alone, and RĀVANA gains her presence in the form of an old man.



"It may be seen peeping out from among the clouds, but is lost to view when the wind blows; from the summit of Inggil-ber-inggil it looks no larger than a dove's nest."

"What uncasiness of mind," asked the Princess, "has brought you to my house at such an hour of the night?"

He answered in the following stanza:—

*Ber-apa tinggi puchuk pisang  
Tinggi lagi asap api  
Ber-apa tinggi gunung melentang  
Tinggi lagi harap kami.\**

To which the Princess replied:—

*Kalau bagitu rembang jala-nia  
Ikan sesak ka berombong  
Bagitu letak rembang kata-nia  
Choba ber-serah ber-adu untong.†*

He retaliated with the following verse:—

*Meranti chabang-nia dua  
Ber-tarah buat kerantong  
Sakian mati lagi di choba  
Ini-kan ber-serah ber-adu untong.‡*

The Princess then invited him to chew betel, prefacing the invitation with Malay politeness by depreciating the quality of what she had to offer (*sirih layu, pinang-nia busuk, gambir hangus, kapor mantah, tembaku tambah kabun §*). This ceremony over, Maharaja DUWANA had no difficulty in persuading

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\* How high soever the shoot of the plantain,  
Higher yet is the smoke of a fire;  
High though may be the mountain ranges,  
Higher still are the hopes I indulge.

† If the casting-net be skilfully thrown,  
The fish are found together at the upper end of it;  
If these words are said in earnest,  
Let us yield to fate and see what comes of it.

‡ The *Meranti* tree with a forked limb;  
Shape the wood and make a drum of it.  
The path that leads to death is often ventured on;  
Here I yield to fate, let what will come of it.

§ "The betel-leaves are withered, the betel-nut decayed, the *gambir* smoked, the lime badly prepared, and the tobacco only fit or use in the garden" (to kill insects).

the Princess to elope with him, and he carried her off to Pulau Kachapuri.

SRI RAMA, in the midst of the forest on a pitch-dark night, suddenly came to a sense of the absurdity of the enterprise he and his men had embarked on, and ordered a return to the town, which they reached a little before day-break. The gate of the fort lay wide open; rushing on he found the outer and inner doors of the palace open, and passing through them he found his private apartments similarly unprotected and his consort's bed empty. One terrified old woman was found who was able to relate circumstantially what had happened in his absence. On learning the truth, the King went out into the great hall and uttered three terrible screams,

*Tujoh negri padam palita*

*Tujoh simpang galanggang retak*

*Gugor mumbang tujoh biji*

*Orang mengandong tiga bulan habis gugur.\**

On the advice of his Chiefs, he again sent for his elder brother, Raja Laksamana, to ask for his counsel and assistance, and after consultation with him, in spite of the entreaties of the people, it was decided that the two brothers should set off to recover the missing Princess, leaving the Tumonggong in charge of the kingdom. For three months and ten days they travelled through forests and across plains, until they reached an enormous *tualong* tree, the branches of which reached the clouds and the stem of which it took them seven days and nights to skirt. Thence, striking off eastward, they came to an immense plain on the shores of the ocean, and, still travelling on, they arrived at last at the foot of Mount Inggil-ber-inggil. Some days were spent in a vain search for a way to ascend the precipitous sides of the mountain, and one day SRI RAMA was astonished at hearing extraordinary cries and noises which seemed to come from wild animals. Raja Laksamana explained that these proceeded from the

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\* By the noise, the lamps in seven countries were extinguished; the earth at seven cockpits cracked in fissures; seven half-formed cocoa-nuts fell to the ground; and all the women who were three months gone with child miscarried.

monkey tribes, the subjects of the monkey-prince, SRI RAMA's own son. Following the sounds, they reached an extensive plain, where they found the monkey hosts assembled. The throng parted right and left to let the two brothers pass through, and they made their way to a large *beringin* tree, where they found the monkey-prince seated in state. The latter rose and received them with the utmost respect, and asked what had brought them to that remote spot. The unfortunate SRI RAMA was quite unable to reply, but Raja Laksamana explained the situation shortly, and stated their desire to ascend Mount Inggil-ber-inggil in order to fix from its summit the exact whereabouts of Kachapuri, which tradition said could be seen thence, looking no larger than a dove's nest. The monkey-prince assured them that he could do all that was necessary, and SRI RAMA then found his voice and addressed his son promising him anything that he might wish for, if he could only accomplish the deliverance of the Princess. The monkey said that the wish of his heart was to be permitted, just for once, to eat a meal with his father off the same leaf and to sleep for once in his arms. This demand SRI RAMA at once agreed to, promising further to acknowledge the monkey as his son and to take him back to his kingdom if he succeeded in releasing his mother by fair and open means without descending to the fraud practised by Maharaja DUWANA. The monkey was accordingly admitted to a share of SRI RAMA's dinner and bed and his monkeyish misbehaviour is described. The King having kept his part of the bargain, called for the performance of his son's undertaking. The latter alleged a difficulty in finding a place to take off from in making a leap over to Kachapuri. SRI RAMA suggested the large *tualang* tree which it had taken him seven days to walk round and the branches of which reached to the clouds. The monkey declared that it would not bear him, but at his father's request he tried and, as he foretold, the tree sunk beneath him and came down with a crash. SRI RAMA next suggested a plain called *Kërushik*, but three attempts on the part of the monkey only resulted in such a disturbance of the surface of the plain that showers of sand

obscured the sun and the plain itself became a lake. The next place tried was Mount Inggil-ber-inggil. On the summit of this mountain the monkey found a walled fort guarded by a young *Jin*, who told him that this was the residence of a *Jin* with seven heads, who was living there in voluntary seclusion (*tapa*). The monkey obtained an interview with the latter, and explained the object of his visit to the mountain. He went on to the peak, but it shook so violently that huge rocks went rolling down and the *Jin* with seven heads called him back and he had to give up the attempt. But in his excitement he gave the mountain a blow with one hand and a great portion of it was detached and fell near the mouth of the Malacca river! \* He and the *Jin* with seven heads then entered into a compact of mutual friendship and brotherhood, the latter giving him a magic ring which would obtain for him anything that he wished at any time, and he, on his part, giving to the *Jin* a lump of frank-incense which on being burned would procure the attendance of any number of monkey-warriors. The *Jin* explained that his retirement was owing to his rejection by Raja SHAH KOBAD as a suitor for the hand of the latter's daughter.

After this adventure, the monkey returned to SRI RAMA and made a fresh attempt to leap across to Pulau Kachapuri, this time from the plain Anta-ber-anta. But this too failed him in the same manner as Padang Kërushik had before. Then SRI RAMA invited him to mount on his shoulders and thence make his jump. The monkey climbed up at once, and, to see if his father could bear him, braced up his muscles as if to leap. *Maka di-gegar-nia, maka sa-kira-kira tengah buhagi gagah maka be-rasu-lah urat sa-ribu sa-ratus sambilan puloh sambilan dan segala tulang sendi, maka mata-nia pun merah saperti saga di-rendang (dan ruma-nia) saperti dwi nangka dan ber-lobang-lobang saperti pantat kalèpong.* ("He clutched SRI RAMA and, putting forth only half of his strength, brought

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\* Many notable rocks in India are supposed to be boulders which the monkey-hosts of HANUMAN dropped while carrying them from the Himalayas to build a bridge from the mainland to Lanka.

into play all the sinews of his body eleven hundred and ninety-nine in number, and all his joints, while his eyes grew as red as the *saga* bean\* when fried, and his bristles stood up like the thorns on the jack-fruit and his pores opened like the stalk-end of a fig").

SRI RAMA had sunk up to his knees in the earth under his supernatural burden, when Raja Laksamana, seeing his danger, seized the monkey by the arms and legs and swinging him round sent him flying through space till he fell at last on an island in the midst of the sea.† There the latter called upon his friend the Jin with seven heads for help. The wish was hardly expressed when the latter stood before him, and the circumstances having been explained, the Jin took the monkey-prince on his shoulder and then supernaturally increased his stature until he was within easy reach of Maharaja DUWANA's landing-place at Kachapuri. There the monkey jumped off and hid himself in the bushes. After a while forty-four‡ handmaidens carrying water jars made their appearance. Through them Kra Kéchil learnt the reason why they came daily to fetch so much water. They told him that after Maharaja DUWANA had brought Princess SAKUTUM BUNGA to his own country, he had looked up the genealogy of his house and had discovered that the Princess stood to him in the relation of daughter to father. He had thus been unable to marry her, and had given her a separate palace and establishment of her own. Here she remained secluded, shutting herself out from the light of day and bathing constantly

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\* *Saga*—*Adenanthera pavonia*?

† According to the Rāmāyana, HANUMAN leapt across the straits which separates India and Ceylon, lighting only once on a rock in the middle.

‡ The number "forty-four," which occurs so constantly in this story, is the number of families which go to make up the congregation of a Malay mosque. So, the period "three months and ten days," which often recurs, is the period of the *iddat* of a divorced woman or a widow, within which she may not lawfully marry again. The adoption of these arbitrary figures in the details of a romance is curious.

in a brass vessel in the middle of her palace. It was for her bath that the slave-girls were constantly fetching water. On learning all this, the monkey took an opportunity of slipping a ring into one of the water-jars and then followed the girls up to the palace. The recognition of the ring by the captive Princess,\* and an affectionate meeting between her and her son, of course, followed. In answer to her advice to come to a peaceful understanding with Maharaja DUWANA, he replied with SRI RAMA's directions to overcome the enemy by sheer bravery without recourse to stratagem, and on learning that DUWANA's favourite trees were a particular cocoa-nut tree (*nyior gading*) and a mango tree, he went and destroyed them both.† Maharaja DUWANA was furious with the perpetrator of this mischief, but the monkey, by a rapid metamorphosis, faced him in the shape of a buffalo bull and declared his mission from Raja SRI RAMA. Spears and crises were of no avail against him, and though seized and bound and cast into a huge fire, he emerged without a hair being singed. Maharaja DUWANA then demanded a truce of seven days, at the expiration of which the monkey again presented himself at the *balei* and roused Maharaja DUWANA from slumber by beating a measure on the royal drums, just as Jack the Giant Killer in the English story, announces his presence by blowing on the horn hung at the castle gate. Again was the monkey, in the shape of a buffalo bull, seized and bound by Maharaja DUWANA's troops, but this time he himself advised his captors to swathe him with cotton cloth, and pour oil over it, and then to set fire to the mass. This, he said, would be sure to kill him. This was accordingly done by the order of Maharaja DUWANA, with the result that the fire spread to the town of Kachapuri, which was reduced to ashes.‡ KRA KECHIL then carried off his mother and returned to the plain of *Anta-ber-anta*, where

\* In the Rāmâyana, HANUMAN shows SITA a ring given to him by RAMA for the purpose.

† In the Rāmâyana, HANUMAN tears up the whole of an *usoka* grove in Lanka before returning to RAMA.

‡ HANUMAN's tail is set on fire, in the Indian epic; he escapes however, and the fire communicates itself to the town of Lanka.

he restored her to SRI RAMA.\* Maharaja DUWANA warned him, however, that he would be at Tanjong Bunga seven days after him and the combat between them would be renewed there.

The return to Tanjong Bunga was accomplished amid general rejoicings, but Maharaja DUWANA kept his word and attacked that kingdom seven days afterwards. The hostilities that ensued are graphically described. Blood flowed like water and as for slaughter—*sagala bangkei pun ber-kapar-an saperti anak katei, dan sagala yang besar ber-tunggur-an saperti batang handak hilir* ("the corpses fell like blades of grass in number and the bodies of huge beasts (elephants and horses used in war) lay here and there like logs of timber ready to be floated down a river"). The glancing of the weapons, the shouts of the brave and the shrieks of the timid all come in for a share of the description. When the rival armies drew off, Maharaja DUWANA found that out of seven thousand men, he had but seven hundred left. Recourse to magic only convinced him of the certainty of failure. However, by a well-directed shot from a wall-piece (*istinygarda*) † he brought down Raja Laksamana, who was, however, immediately cured by a potent remedy which KRA KECIL fetched from Mount Inggil-ber-inggil. ‡ After this Maharaja DUWANA hauled down his flags in token of defeat and humbled himself to the victorious monkey, who at the request of his defeated antagonist restored all the killed to life. Maharaja DUWANA then returned to his own kingdom. §

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\* In the Rāmāyana, HANUMAN goes back alone after discovering SITA and burning Lanka. The seize of Lanka by RAMA follows and SITA is eventually delivered by RAMA himself.

† I have not thought it worth while to remark the constant introduction of fire-arms in the narrative, and other incidents of a more or less modern character, which rather militate against our ideas of fitness in art.

‡ In the Rāmāyana, both RAMA and LAKSAMANA are killed in the fight with RAVANA, but are both restored to life by a peculiar herb which HANUMAN fetches from Mount Kailāsa.

§ The siege of Lanka properly ends with the capture of the town by RAMA, the decapitation of RAVANA, and the recovery of SITA.

The monkey-prince was now fully acknowledged by SRI RAMA and the Princess as their son and heir and there were great ceremonies at the palace. At his request, they despatched a mission to the Court of Raja SHAH KOBAD to demand the hand of the Princess RENEK JINTAN in marriage of their son. The Tumonggong was the ambassador, and the suit was favourably received. He returned with the answer that the marriage should take place on the very day that the monkey-prince should present himself in the kingdom of Tahwil to claim his bride.

The royal family of Tanjong Bunga at once set out for Bandar Tahwil, the monkey-troops of the bride-groom clearing a road for them through the forest. They worked with such a will every night—*deripada awal sinja kala itu hingga sampei bintang timor timbul naik fajar sidik meniangsing mengarak tanda hari akan siang* ("from the hour of evening twilight until the rising of the morning-star and the light of the true dawn spreading slowly betokened that day was at hand")—that in a very short time the new path was ready "like a mat spread out," not a single blade of grass to be seen on it. The marriage duly took place (in the Malay fashion, mention being made of the ceremonial ablution, *limau*!) in the presence of all the Hajis, Lebeis, Imams and Khatibs of the place.\* On the third night after the wedding, the Prince, on retiring to rest, came forth from his monkey-skin and appeared in human shape. He put the skin away carefully behind a large pillow, and resumed it in the morning. This did not escape the Princess, who, after this had happened on two consecutive nights, ordered the eldest of her women to stay awake and watch (*ber-bantal-kan nyior bulat*—using a round cocoa-nut as a pillow, so that her head would fall off it if she dozed). The betel-nut and sirih-leaf placed for the Prince's refreshment were purposely selected so as to have a stupefying effect; on the third night he divested himself, as usual, of his skin, and chewed betel before

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\*The reader must not be surprised at the introduction of Muhammadan incidents in the story. This class of anachronisms has already been alluded to.



going to bed, but he at once fell into a sound sleep and the old woman jumped up and possessed herself of the skin and burned it.\* The smoke which arose from it turned into white cloth, and the ashes which were left were found to be gold.

The Prince thenceforward appears in the story under the name of MAMBANG BONGSU. There was, of course, great rejoicing in the two capitals in consequence of his transformation. The Tumonggong was sent off to carry the good news to SRI RAMA and his wife, who come at once to Bandar Tahwil to see their son. There was a second wedding, and three months were devoted to festivities. Buffaloes, oxen, goats, ducks and fowls were killed by the hundred thousand, and some idea of the magnitude of the preparations may be formed from the fact that the scrapings of the rice-pots made hillocks, the blood of the slaughtered animals formed a lake, and the hot water poured away in cooking flowed continuously like a rivulet!

Soon after this Raja SHAH KOBAD abdicated in favour of his son-in-law MAMBANG BONGSU, who thenceforth reigned as Raja of Bandar Tahwil.

The only remaining episode is the advent of the Jin with seven heads, who, ignorant of all that had occurred, came with an army to demand the Princess RENEK JINTAN in marriage, threatening war in case of refusal. MAMBANG BONGSU did not wish to injure his old friend, so he made an enormous quantity of paper birds, which, by prayer to the Dewatas, he caused to be made instinct with life. These he let loose among the hosts of the Jin with seven heads, and the latter could do nothing, for as fast as one was warded off ten more came. He invoked the help of the monkey-troops by aid of the charm which KRA KECHIL had given him on Mount Inggil-ber-inggil when they swore an oath of brotherhood,

\* Compare this with the incident of the burning of the enchanted Raja's jackal-skin in the story of "The Brahman, the Jackal and the Barber." Frere's *Old Deccan Days*. Cox finds a parallel between this and the lion-skin of Herakles. *Mythology of the Aryan Nations*, I, 135.

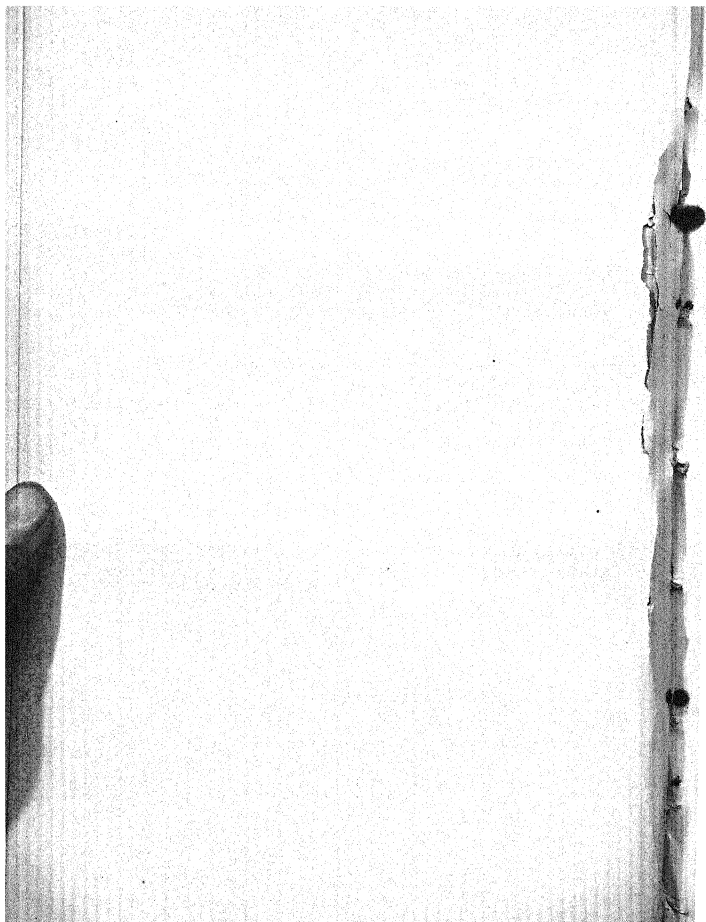
but though the monkeys arrived in thousands, they only jumped upon him and gambolled about, embarrassing him more than ever. Then MAMBANG BONGSU appeared, and the birds and monkeys retired. He explained everything, showed the ring which he had received from the Jin on the mountain, and announced that the Princess was already his wife. All thus ended peacefully, the Jin spent a few days at the capital, and then flew away to his own country after exchanging mutual promises of alliance with MAMBANG BONGSU.

MAMBANG BONGSU and his Princess lived happily ever after and never failed to exchange annual embassies with SRI RAMA and his consort at Tanjong Bunga.

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This is one only of many *cher-tras* extant orally among the Malays. Two others, entitled *Raja Ambong* and *Raja Donan*, also related by MIR HASSAN have been reduced to writing for me, and I was fortunate enough some months ago, at Balik Pulau in Penang, to secure a third, *Raja Budiman* or *Naga Mas*, related by one DOLLAH of that place, who had learned it from an old blind man of Situl (north of Kedah). Another which I heard sung by a woman of Brunei is now being taken down for me at Sarawak (Borneo), and I have the names of others which will, I trust, be collected by those interested in Malay folk-lore before the present generation of storytellers dies out.

W. E. MAXWELL.



## PORTUGUESE HISTORY OF MALACCA.

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[ The following paper is reprinted from a volume of the *Malacca Observer*, a newspaper published in Malacca in 1823. It appears to have been borrowed in the main from the "Asia Portugueza" of MANUEL DE FARIA Y SOUZA, a translation of which is to be found in Vol. VI of KERR'S *Voyages*. The notes have been supplied principally by Mr. D. F. A. HERVEY. E. KOEK. ]

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MALACCA was built by the Celates, <sup>(1)</sup> a people who chiefly subsisted by fishing, and who united themselves with the Malays, who inhabited the mountains. Their first Chief was Paramisôra, <sup>(2)</sup> who had been a person of high rank in the island of Java, whence he was expelled by another Chief who usurped his lordship, on which occasion Paramisôra fled to Cincapura (Singapore) <sup>(3)</sup> where he was well received by the lord of that place and raised to high employment. But having rebelled against his benefactor, <sup>(4)</sup> he was driven from thence by the King of Siam, and forced to wander about Malacca, as

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<sup>(1)</sup> *i.e.* *orang laut*—no doubt from "Sêlat," the common designation of Singapore now-a-days by Malacca people.

<sup>(2)</sup> Javanese, *Prâma-sûra*, or *Prâmeya-sûra*; Sanscrit, *Apramasya-sûra*, incomparable hero (?).

<sup>(3)</sup> Sanscrit, *Sinha*, lion, *pûra*, city (*cf.* *Indra-pûra*, on west coast of Sumatra).

<sup>(4)</sup> DE BARROS says he murdered him, and ruled Singapore 5 years, before he was expelled by the Siamese under the Râja of Patâni, who was brother of the murdered king.

a just punishment for his ingratitude. <sup>(1)</sup> Having drawn together a number of the before-mentioned natives, with whom he established a new colony, he gave the name of Malacca to the rising city, signifying in the language of the country a banished man, <sup>(2)</sup> as a memorial of his own fortune. The first king of Malacca was XAQUE DARXA or SHEIKH DARSHAH, <sup>(3)</sup> called by some authors RAAL SAIB, who was the son of PARAMISORA, and was subject to the King of Siam; but from whom his successors revolted. <sup>(4)</sup> In the Chinese Records, AUNGOT's Collection, quoted by Colonel YULE in his Marco Polo, vol. ii.

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<sup>(1)</sup> The account given in LEYDEN's translation of the Sĕjĕrah Malāyu differs entirely from this, making Malacca to be founded by Rĕja ISKANDER SHAH, the ruler of Singapore (in proper succession), on his expulsion from that city by the Javanese despatched by the Bĕtara of Majapahit. DE BARROS' account is the most trustworthy. The Chronicler in the Sĕjĕrah possibly preferred admitting defeat by Javanese, probably the original founders of Singapore, in place of the Siamese, long a national enemy, and of a different creed. According to LEYDEN's translation of the Sĕjĕrah Malāyu, Raja ISKANDER SHAH, after settling on the Muar for a time, gave it up and removed to Sangang (Sungei?) Ujong, where he left a "mantri" (minister), and proceeded to Bĕrtam (a place 8 or 9 miles up the Malacca River, but called, in the Sĕjĕrah, a river), where he had a "pĕlandok" hunt, and a white "pĕlandok" was so plucky as to resist one of the dogs and drive it into the water; the Rĕja was much pleased at this incident, and finding the tree under which he was waiting was the "malaka" tree, decided to found a city there and call it after the tree. Mr. W. E. MAXWELL has pointed out that this tradition closely resembles a Guzrĕti one, and is probably borrowed from it. See Journal, Royal Asiatic Society, January, 1881.

<sup>(2)</sup> Said to mean so in Javanese, but it is no doubt taken from the tree of that name, *Embluca officinalis*, which grows in the country.

<sup>(3)</sup> The Commentaries of ALBUQUERQUE state that he visited China, and became the Emperor's vassal, and got leave to coin money, which he did on his return, of pewter called "cash."

<sup>(4)</sup> The Commentaries of ALBUQUERQUE state that Malacca became independent of Siam about 90 years before ALBUQUERQUE attacked it.

p. 263, it is stated that the King of Malacca went to China to pay homage in person in the year 1411; but he is called PEILIMISULA, *i.e.*, PARAMISURA.

Before the discovery of the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope, the spices and other productions of India were brought to Europe with vast trouble and expense, so that they were necessarily sold at very high prices. The cloves of the Moluccas, the nutmegs and mace of Banda, the sandal-wood of Timor, the camphor of Borneo, the gold and silver of Luconia, <sup>(1)</sup> with all the other and various rich commodities, spices, gums, perfumes, and curiosities of China, Japan, Siam, and other kingdoms of the continent and islands of India, were carried to the great mart of Malacca, a city in the peninsula of that name, which is supposed to have been the Aurea Chersonesus of the ancients. From that place, the inhabitants of the more western countries, between Malacca and the Red Sea, procured all these commodities, dealing by way of barter, no money being used in this trade, as silver and gold were in much less request in these eastern parts of India than foreign commodities. By this trade, Calicut, Cambaya, Ormuz, Aden, and other cities were much enriched. The merchants of these cities, besides what they procured at Malacca as before-mentioned, brought rubies from Pegu, rich stuffs from Bengal, pearls from Calicare, diamonds from Narsinga, cinnamon and rich rubies from Ceylon, pepper, ginger, and other spices from the coast of Malabar and other places where these are produced. From Ormuz these commodities were conveyed up the Persian Gulf to Bassorah, at the mouth of the Euphrates, and were thence distributed by caravans through Armenia, Trebizond, Tartary, Aleppo, and Damascus; and from these latter cities, by means of the port of Beyrut in Syria, the Venetians, Genoese and Catalonians carried them to their respective countries, and to other parts of Europe. Such of these commodities as went by the Red Sea were landed at Tor or Suez, at the bottom of that gulf, whence they were conveyed overland to Cairo in Egypt, and thence down the Nile to Alexandria, where they were shipped for Europe.

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(<sup>1</sup>) *i.e.* Luzon.

We find, according to this historian, <sup>(1)</sup> that it was in July, <sup>(2)</sup> 1427, when VASCO <sup>(3)</sup> DE GAMA started to discover the passage round the Cape. The voyage had been projected eighty-five years before, in 1412, by Prince HENRY of Portugal.

The first visit paid to Malacca by the then enterprising Portuguese appears to have been in 1508, <sup>(4)</sup> when DIEGO LOPEZ SEQUEIRA, <sup>(5)</sup> who had sailed from Lisbon with LEMOS, was entrusted with the discovery of Madagascar and Malacca. Arriving at the port of St. Sebastian in the island of Madagascar, he ran along the coast, using a Portuguese as his interpreter, who had been left there and had acquired the language. In the course of this part of his voyage he had some intercourse with a king or prince of the natives named DIAMAN, by whom he was civilly treated; but being unable to procure intelligence of any spices or silver, the great object of his voyage, and finding much trouble and no profit, he proceeded to India in the prosecution of the further orders he had received from the king. He was well received by ALMEYDA, <sup>(6)</sup> the viceroy, who gave him an additional ship, commanded by GARCIA DE SOUZA, to assist in the discovery of Malacca. In the prosecution of his voyage he was well treated by the kings of Pedir and Pacam, <sup>(7)</sup> who sent him presents, and at both places he erected crosses indicating discovery and possession. He at length cast anchor in the port of Malacca, where he terrified the people by the thunder of his cannon, so

<sup>(1)</sup> MANUEL DE FARIA Y SOUZA.

<sup>(2)</sup> According to CASTANHEDA, on the 8th July; according to ANT. GALVANO, the 20th June.

<sup>(3)</sup> Also *Vasques*.

<sup>(4)</sup> In 1509 SEQUEIRA reached Malacca; the expedition sent by King EMANUEL set out in 1508.

<sup>(5)</sup> DE SEQUEYRA. There are still representatives of this name in the Straits.

<sup>(6)</sup> ALBUQUERQUE's predecessor.

<sup>(7)</sup> Pâsei, not far from the ancient city of Samadra, between T' Pêrlak (Diamond Point) and Têlok Samâwei; usually written "Paçem" by the Portuguese.

that every one hastened on board their ships to endeavour to defend themselves from this new and unwelcome guest.

A boat came off with a message from the town, to inquire who they were and what they wanted, to which LOPEZ sent back for answer that he brought an ambassador from the King of Portugal, to propose entering into a treaty of peace and commerce advantageous for the king and city of Malacca. The king sent back a message in dubious language, such as is usual among the Orientals when they mean to act treacherously, as some of the Moorish merchants, from enmity to the Portuguese, had prevailed upon him and his favourite Bandara, <sup>(1)</sup> by means of rich presents, to destroy LOPEZ and the Portuguese. On the third day, LOPEZ sent HIEROM TEIXEIRA <sup>(2)</sup> in the character of ambassador, attended by a splendid retinue, who was well received on shore, and conducted on an elephant to the king, from whom he returned well pleased. All this was only a bait to entrap the Portuguese to their destruction, and, in addition, the king sent an invitation to LOPEZ to dine with him in public. LOPEZ accepted this invitation, but was informed by a friend of JAO <sup>(3)</sup> UTIMŪTI Rajah, that the king intended to murder him, on which he sent an excuse on pretence of indisposition. Credit was now given to an advice sent by a Persian woman to DUARTE FERNANDEZ, after she had been prevented by SEQUEIRA from coming on board in the night.

Another contrivance was put in practice to destroy LOPEZ and his ships, by offering a lading of spice, and pretending that it was requisite to send for it to three several places. This succeeded in part, as, while thirty men were sent on shore according to agreement, a fleet of small vessels was secretly prepared under cover of a point of land, ready to assault the ships, while the thirty men were to be murdered in

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(<sup>1</sup>) Bandahara.

(<sup>2</sup>) This name is also still represented.

(<sup>3</sup>) This is probably for "Jāwa," UTIMŪTI Rāja being Chief of the Javanese, who were said to number 5,000 to 6,000 in Malacca at that time.



the town. At this time likewise a son of UTIMUTI Rájah came on board under pretence of a visit to LOPEZ, and finding him engaged at draughts, requested him to continue his game, that he might have the better opportunity of assassinating him unobserved; and in fact he frequently put his hand to his dagger for the purpose, but waited till the other branches of the intended treachery should begin. At this time, a seaman on one of the tops, who was on the look-out, seeing a throng in the town and hearing a considerable noise, called out 'Treachery! treachery! they kill our men!' LOPEZ instantly threw away the draught-board, calling out 'Arms,' and the son of UTIMUTI, perceiving the treacherous designs discovered, leapt into his boat with his attendants in great consternation. The fleet of boats now came round the point and attacked the Portuguese, who exerted themselves as well as possible in their defence, considering the suddenness of the attack; and sinking many of the enemy's boats, forced the rest to retire.

Not having a sufficient force to take vengeance for this treachery, LOPEZ was under the necessity of quitting Malacca, where he left sixty of his men in slavery, who were made prisoners on shore, and having eight slain. On his way back he took two Moorish ships bound for Malacca; and having arrived at Cape Comorin, he sent on TEIXEIRA and SOUZA with their ships to Cochin, resolving, though ill-provided, to return alone to Portugal, being afraid of ALBUQUERQUE, as he had sided with ALMEYDA in the late disputes respecting the Government of India. He reached the island of Tercera with much difficulty, and from thence proceeded to Lisbon.

We now come to ALBUQUERQUE, who had sailed from Portugal under ALMEYDA. But having been very successful in all the sieges and battles he had undertaken, and being of a bold and enterprising spirit, he assumed the Government of India in opposition <sup>(1)</sup> to ALMEYDA. Having been informed of the fate of SEQUEIRA's expedition, he resolved to go and

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(1) As he had proper credentials from the king, the expression is odd. ALMEYDA certainly opposed *him*.

attack Malacca in person. On the 2nd of May, 1511, ALBUQUERQUE sailed from Cochin on his expedition against Malacca, with 19 ships <sup>(1)</sup> and 1,400 soldiers, 800 of whom were Portuguese and 600 Malabars. While off the island of Ceylon, he fell in with and captured five vessels belonging to the Moors, which were bound for Malacca. On arriving at the island of Sumatra, the kings of Pedir and Pisang <sup>(2)</sup> sent friendly messages to ALBUQUERQUE, on which occasion JUAN DE VIEGAS, one of the men left behind by SEQUEIRA, was restored to freedom, he and others having made their escape from Malacca. <sup>(3)</sup>

On the 1st of July 1511, the Portuguese fleet cast anchor in the roads of Malacca, infusing terror and dismay among multitudes that covered the whole shore, by the clangour of their warlike instruments, and the noise of repeated discharges of cannon, being sensible of their guilty conduct to SEQUEIRA, and conscious that the present armament was designed for their condign punishment. Next day a Moor came off in great state with a message from the king, and was received with much courtesy and ceremonious pomp by ALBUQUERQUE, to whom he said that if he came for trade, the king was ready to supply whatever merchandise he wanted. ALBUQUERQUE made answer that the merchandise he sought for was the restitution of the Portuguese who had been left there by SEQUEIRA, and when they were restored, he should then say what further demands he had to make from the king. On his return to the city, the Moor spread universal consternation by this answer, and it was agreed to endeavour to avert the threatened danger, by restoring the Portuguese, and by paying a large sum of money. But Prince ALA'EDDIN, the son of the king of Pahang, opposed this, and made ready for defence. Upon this ALBU-

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<sup>(1)</sup> The Commentaries of ALBUQUERQUE state 18 vessels, 3 of which were galleys.

<sup>(2)</sup> Probably "Pâsei," being intended for "Pâçem."

<sup>(3)</sup> He and eight others were found at Pidir by ALBUQUERQUE on his way to Malacca.

QUERQUE began some military operations, <sup>(1)</sup> and the king restored the captives. After this some further negociations ensued, as the king was desirous of peace, which ALBUQUERQUE offered to agree to, on condition of having permission to build a fortress at Malacca, and that the king should repay the entire charge incurred by SEQUEIRA and the present armament, all the damage having been occasioned by his own treachery and falsehood; but he demanded to have an immediate answer, whether the king chose peace or war. The king was willing to have submitted to the terms demanded by the Portuguese viceroy, but his son and the king of Pahang opposed him, and it was at length determined to stand on their defence.

On the 24th of July, being the eve of St. James the Apostle, everything being disposed in order for attack, the signal was given for landing by the discharge of artillery, and immediately the Portuguese leapt on shore and charged the enemy with loud shouts. The hottest of the battle was about gaining and defending the bridge, which enterprise ALBUQUERQUE undertook in person, and where the enemy, after a vigorous defence, in which great numbers of them were slain, were forced to leap into the river, where many of them were drowned. The prince and the king of Pahang bravely opposed another party of the Portuguese who endeavoured to force their way to the bridge to join the viceroy, and at the same time king MAHMUD came out on a large elephant, attended by two others having castles on their backs, whence numbers of darts were launched against the Portuguese. But the elephants, being soon severely wounded, turned and fled through among their own men, trampling many of them to death, and making way for the Portuguese to join those who had possession of the bridge. At this place ALBUQUERQUE fortified himself, and as considerable harm was done to his men by poisoned arrows discharged from the tops of the adjoining houses, he caused them to be set on fire. After bestowing great praises on his captains for their courageous behaviour,

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(<sup>1</sup>) *i.e.* He burnt some houses on the shore, and ships belonging to the Guzaratis and other traders.

and perceiving that his people began to grow faint by long exertions, excessive heat, and want of food, he withdrew to the ships towards night. Ten of the Portuguese died in consequence of their wounds from the prisoner arrows. The loss of the enemy was not known. The king of Pahang withdrew to his own country, under pretence of bringing a reinforcement, but never returned.

While ALBUQUERQUE rested and refreshed his men on board, MAHMUD was busily employed in making every possible preparation for defending the city. For this purpose he undermined the streets in several places, in hopes to blow up the assailants, strewed poisoned thorns <sup>(1)</sup> in the way, covering them over to prevent their being observed. He likewise fortified the bridge, and planted cannon in many places. As a prelude to the second assault, ALBUQUERQUE sent ANTONIO DE ABREU, in a vessel well manned, to gain possession of the bridge. On his way thither he had to pass through showers of bullets from both sides of the river and from the battlements of the bridge, and though desperately wounded, <sup>(2)</sup> refused to be brought off, when DINIZ FERNANDEZ MELO, who came up to his rescue, proposed sending him to the ships to have his wounds dressed, saying that, "though he neither had strength to fight nor voice to command," he would not quit his post while life remained. Floats of fire were sent down the river to burn the vessel, <sup>(3)</sup> but at length ALBUQUERQUE in person gained possession of the bridge, and the vessel, being freed from the fire-rafts, had liberty to act against the enemy. Having rested his men a short time on the bridge, ALBUQUERQUE penetrated the city, through showers of bullets, darts,

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(1) No doubt *ranjau*, caltrops made of bamboo.

(2) In the jaw.

(3) A big junk brought down to overtop the bridge: but she had to wait nine days until the tide was high enough to carry her over the sandy spit outside the river mouth, and while she was in this position the fire-boats were despatched against her night after night with the ebb-tide, but ALBUQUERQUE was on the watch and kept them off.

and arrows; and having been apprised of the mines in the principal street, he took another way and gained the mosque. At night, after a prodigious slaughter of the enemy, he gained entire possession of the city, having only with him in this action 800 Portuguese and 200 Malabars. At the end of nine days, every one of the Moors who inhabited this great city were either slain or driven out, and it was repeopled with strangers and some Malays <sup>(1)</sup> who were permitted to take possession of the vacant houses. Among those left was UTIMUTI RĀjah, whose son had formerly endeavoured to assassinate SEQUEIRA. UTIMUTI was a rich and powerful native of Java, of whom more hereafter will be said. The soldiers were allowed to plunder the city during three days. There were found 3,000 pieces of great cannon, out of 8,000 which king MAHMUD had relied upon for the defence of his city, the rest having been carried off to Bintang, <sup>(2)</sup> where the king and Prince ALA'EDDIN had fortified themselves. As it might have been of dangerous consequence to permit these princes to establish themselves so near the city of Malacca, ALBUQUERQUE sent a force to dislodge them, consisting of 400 Portuguese, 400 Malays belonging to UTIMUTI, and 300 men belonging to the merchants of Pegu who resided in Malacca. On the approach of these troops, the King and Prince took flight, leaving seven elephants with all their costly trappings, and the Portuguese returned to Malacca. Now reduced to wander in the woods and mountains of the interior, MAHMUD so severely reflected upon the obstinacy of his son and the king of Pahang, that he and his son quarrelled and separated, each shifting for himself.

To secure this important conquest, ALBUQUERQUE built a fort or citadel at Malacca, which from its beauty was called

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(1) According to the Commentaries, the Peguans were the first to come in to ALBUQUERQUE, and ask for peace and leave to trade.

(2) This must probably be meant for Bĕrtam, about 8 miles up the river, where the Commentaries say the King's son put up a stockade, which was demolished by a boat expedition sent up by ALBUQUERQUE.

Hermosa. <sup>(1)</sup> He likewise built a church, which was dedicated to the Visitation of Our Lady; <sup>(2)</sup> and coined money of different values and denominations, which was ordered to pass current by proclamation, and some of which he caused to be scattered among the populace. By these and other prudent measures he gained the hearts of the people, attracted strangers to settle in Malacca, and secured this important emporium of trade. Although ALBUQUERQUE was perfectly conscious of the deceitful character of UTIMUTI Rajah, yet, considering it to be sometimes prudent to trust an enemy under proper precautions, he gave him authority over all the Moors that remained at Malacca. It was soon discovered, however, that UTIMUTI carried on a private correspondence with prince ALA'EDDIN, under pretence of restoring him to the sovereignty of Malacca, but in reality for the purpose of using his remaining influence among the people to set himself up. On receiving authentic information of these underhand practices, ALBUQUERQUE caused UTIMUTI with his son and son-in-law to be apprehended, and on conviction of their treason, he ordered them to be publicly executed on the same scaffold which they had formerly destined for SEQUEIRA. This was the first public exercise of sovereign justice which was attempted by the Portuguese in India, but was soon followed by others. PATE QUITIR, <sup>(3)</sup> another native of Java, whom ALBUQUERQUE appointed to succeed UTIMUTI in the government of the Moors in Malacca, was gained by the widow of UTIMUTI, by promise of her daughter in marriage with a portion of 100,000 ducats, to revenge the death of her husband on the Portuguese, and assassinate ALBUQUERQUE. QUITIR accepted her offer, meaning to seize the city for himself. About the same time, also, the King of Campar <sup>(4)</sup> formed a similar design, for the attain-

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<sup>(1)</sup> The Commentaries say "A Famosa," the famous.

<sup>(2)</sup> "Nossa Senhora da Annunciada".—*Commentaries, Albuquerque.*

<sup>(3)</sup> Pati Kuâtir.

<sup>(4)</sup> In Sumatra, between Siak and Indragiri. The Commentaries say he came to the Muar river, whence he sent an embassy with

ment of which purpose he sent a congratulatory embassy to ALBUQUERQUE, from whom he demanded the office which had been conferred on QUITIR. These plots, having no consequences at this time, shall be further explained in the sequel.

During his residence at Malacca, ALBUQUERQUE received embassies from several princes, particularly from the King of Siam; and he sent likewise embassies in return to the Kings of Siam <sup>(1)</sup> and Pegu. He sent also two ships to discover the Molucca islands and Banda, and gave orders to let it be known in all quarters that Malacca was now under the dominion of Portugal, and that merchants from every part of India would be received there on more favourable terms than formerly. Having now established everything in Malacca to his mind, ALBUQUERQUE determined upon returning to Cochin, leaving RUY DE BRITO BATALIM <sup>(2)</sup> to command the fort, with a garrison of 300 men. He left at the same time FERDINANDO PEREZ DE ADURADA, <sup>(3)</sup> with 10 ships and 300 soldiers, to protect the trade, and carried four ships with himself on his return to Cochin.

PATE QUITIR, the native of Java, who had been preferred by ALBUQUERQUE to the command of the native inhabitants of Malacca, continued to carry on measures for expelling the Portuguese, and having strengthened himself secretly, at last broke out into rebellion. Having slain a Portuguese captain and several men, and taken some pieces of cannon, he suddenly fortified the quarter of the city in which he resided, and stood on his defence with 6,000 men and two elephants. FERDINANDO PEREZ and ALONSO PESSOA went against him with 320 men, partly by land and partly by water, and, after a long contest,

presents to ALBUQUERQUE, offering himself as a vassal to the king of Portugal, which was accepted, but nothing is said about this demand for office.

<sup>(1)</sup> He sent one to the King of Siam, directly after he took Malacca, under DUARTE FERNANDEZ, with two Chinese merchant Captains on their way back to China.

<sup>(2)</sup> CATALIM.—*Commentaries, Albuquerque.*

<sup>(3)</sup> DANDRADA.—*Commentaries, Albuquerque.* Probably correctly DE ANDRADE.

forced him to flee for refuge in the woods, after many of his men were slain. A considerable quantity of artillery and ammunition was found in that part of the ground, after being plundered of much riches. Having received succour from Java, and from MAHMUD, the expelled king of Malacca, <sup>(1)</sup> QUITIR erected another fort in a convenient place at some distance from the city, where he became powerful by sea and land, being in hopes of usurping the sovereignty of Malacca. PEREZ went out against him, but, though he fought as valiantly as before, he was forced to retreat after losing three captains and four soldiers. <sup>(2)</sup> At this time LACSAMANA, an officer belonging to MAHMUD, entered the river of Malacca with a great number of men and many cannon on board several vessels. PEREZ attacked him with three ships, and a furious battle took place, which lasted for three hours, with much advantage on the side of the Portuguese; but night obliged the combatants to desist, and PEREZ took a position to prevent, as he thought, the Malaysans from escaping out of the river during the darkness. But LACSAMANA threw up an intrenchment of such respectable appearance during the night, that it was thought too dangerous to attempt an attack, and PEREZ retired to the fort. At this time three ships entered the port from India, bringing a supply of ammunition and a reinforcement of 150 soldiers; but LACSAMANA had established himself so advantageously that he intercepted all the vessels carrying provisions for Malacca, which was reduced to such straits that many fell down in the streets from famine. The same plague attended PATE QUITIR in his quarters. When the season became fit for

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<sup>(1)</sup> The Commentaries state that Sultan MAHMUD died of grief shortly after his arrival in Pahang, whence he despatched an uncle of his, Tûan NACEM MUDALIAR, with an embassy to China to ask for help in recovering his kingdom; which was unsuccessful, the emperor having heard of the favourable treatment Chinese traders at Malacca had received at the hands of ALBUQUERQUE. Tûan NACEM MUDALIAR died of chagrin on his way back.

<sup>(2)</sup> The Commentaries state that, after being driven out of his stockade the first time, he obtained a safe-conduct from ALBUQUERQUE, but would not remain in Malacca.



navigation, PEREZ set out with ships and a galley in quest of provisions. While sailing towards Singapore, the galley discovered a sail, and stuck by it till the fleet came up. It was found to be laden with provisions and ammunition for PATE QUITIR. PEREZ brought the captain and other headmen on board his own ships, where they attempted to slay the Portuguese, even PEREZ being stabbed in the back by a *kris* or dagger. Being foiled in this attempt, most of them leapt into the sea, but some were taken and put to the rack, who confessed that there was a son of QUITIR among them, and that they were followed by three other vessels similarly laden. These were likewise captured and carried to Malacca. At the same time GOMEZ DE CUNHA arrived with his ships with provisions from Pegu, where he had been to settle a treaty of amity and commerce with the king of that country. The famine being thus appeased and the men recovered, PEREZ attacked PATE QUITIR by sea and land; and having fortunately succeeded in the capture of his fortified quarters, which were set on fire, that chieftain was forced to retire to Java, and LACSAMANA, on seeing this success of the Portuguese, retired with his forces.

This island (Java) is almost 100 leagues in length from east to west, but is narrow in proportion to its breadth, being divided by a long range of mountains through its whole length, like the Apennines of Italy, which prevents intercourse between the two coasts. It has several ports and good cities, and its original inhabitants appear to have come from China. <sup>(1)</sup> In after times the Moors of Malacca possessed themselves of the sea-coast, obliging the natives to take shelter in the forests and mountains of the interior. At this period a Malay chief named PATI UNUS was lord of the city of Japara, <sup>(2)</sup> who became afterwards King of Sunda. Indignant that the metropolis of the Malayan territories should be possessed by the enemies of the Mahometan faith, he had been seven years preparing a powerful armament of ninety sail to attempt the

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(1) There was a very early intercourse between Java and China.

(2) Japara was in Java proper, not in Sunda.

conquest of Malacca, during all which time he kept up a secret correspondence with the Javan Malays who inhabited that city. Several of his ships were equal in size to the largest Portuguese galleons, and the one destined for himself was larger than any ships then built by the Europeans. Having completed his preparations, he embarked with 12,000 men and a formidable train of artillery, and appeared suddenly before the city. FERDINANDO PEREZ immediately embarked with 350 Portuguese and some native troops in seventeen vessels, and attacked the Javan fleet, with which he had an obstinate engagement, doing considerable damage to the enemy, but night parted the combatants. Next morning PATI UNUS endeavoured to get into the river Muar with his fleet, but PEREZ pursued him, and penetrating into the midst of the enemy, plied his cannon and fireworks with such success that many of the Javan ships were sunk or set on fire. After a furious battle of some endurance, UNUS fled, and was pursued all the way to Java, where he preserved his own vast vessel as a memorial of his escape and of the grandeur of his fleet, and not without reason, as a merchant of Malacca engaged to purchase it of PEREZ for 10,000 ducats if taken. This victory cost the Portuguese some blood, as several were slain, and few escaped without wounds. From this time forwards, the natives of Java were for ever banished from Malacca.

Soon after this brilliant victory, FERDINANDO PEREZ sailed from Malacca to Cochin with a valuable cargo of spice, accompanied by LOPEZ DE AZEVEDO and ANTONIO DE ABREU, who came from the discovery of the Molucca islands with three ships. After their arrival at Cochin, ANTONIO DE MIRANDA arrived there from Siam, to the great joy of ALBUQUERQUE, who thus reaped the rich fruits of his care and labour for the acquisition of Malacca, and the happy return of those whom he had sent upon other discoveries.

King MAHMUD had not yet lost all hope of recovering Malacca, to which he now drew near; and having in vain attempted to succeed by force, he had recourse to stratagem. For this purpose he prevailed on a favourite officer named Tuan MAXI-

LIZ <sup>(1)</sup> to imitate the conduct of ZOPIRUS at Babylon. Being accordingly mutilated, TĀN MAXILIZ fled with some companions to Malacca, giving out that he had escaped from the tyrannical cruelty of his sovereign. RUY DE BRITO, who then commanded in the citadel of Malacca, credited his story, and reposed so much confidence in his fidelity that he was admitted at all times into the fortress. At length, having appointed a particular day for the execution of his long-concerted enterprise, on which MAHMUD was to send a party to second his efforts or to bring him off, he and his accomplices got admittance into the fort as usual, and immediately began to assassinate the Portuguese garrison by means of their daggers, and had actually slain six before they were able to stand to their defence. BRITO, who happened to be asleep when the alarm was given, immediately collected his men, and drove the traitor and his companions from the fort, at the very moment when a party of armed Malays came up to second their efforts. The commander of his party, named TĀN CALASCAR, on learning the miscarriage of TĀN MAXILIZ, pretended that he came to the assistance of BRITO, and by that means was permitted to retire.

Soon after this, PEDRO DE FARIA arrived at Malacca from the Straits of Sabah, bringing with him ABDELA <sup>(2)</sup> King of Campar, who, being no longer able to endure the insolence of his father-in-law MAHMUD, came to reside in security under the protection of the Portuguese in Malacca. This was in the month of July, 1543, <sup>(3)</sup> shortly after the arrival of GEORGE DE ALBUQUERQUE from Goa to command at Malacca. By instruction from the viceroy, ABDELA was appointed Bendara, or Governor of the natives, which office had till then been enjoyed by NINACHETU, who was now displaced on account of some miscarriage or malversation. NINACHETU, who was a Gentoo, so much resented this affront, that he resolved to give a signal demonstration of his fidelity and concern. He was

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<sup>(1)</sup> Majlis (?).

<sup>(2)</sup> ABDULLAH.

<sup>(3)</sup> 1513 (?).

very rich, and gave orders to dress up a scaffold or funeral pile in the market-place or bazaar of Malacca, splendidly adorned with rich silks and cloth of gold, the middle of the pile being composed of a vast heap of aromatic wood of high price. The entire street from his dwelling to the pile was strewed with sweet-scented herbs and flowers, and adorned with rich hangings, corresponding to the magnificence of the pile. Having collected all his friends, and clad himself and family in splendid attire, he went in solemn procession to the bazaar, where he mounted the scaffold and made a long harangue, in which he protested his innocence, and declared that he had always served the Portuguese with the utmost zeal and fidelity. Having ordered the pile to be fired, and seeing the whole in flames, he declared that he would now mount to heaven in that flame and smoke, and immediately cast himself into the flaming pile, to the great admiration of all the beholders.

At this time the king of Campar had gone home, intending to return to assume his office of Bendara, but was hindered by MAHMUD and the king of Bintang, who fitted out a fleet of 70 sail with 2,500 men under the command of the king of Lingga, and besieged Campar, in the harbour of which town there were 8 Portuguese vessels and some native praus, under the command of GEORGE BOTTELLO. Observing this squadron to be somewhat careless, the king of Lingga fell suddenly with his galley on the ship commanded by BOTTELLO, followed by the rest of his fleet; but met with so warm a reception that his galley was taken, so that he had to leap overboard, and the rest of the enemy's fleet was put to flight. The siege was now raised, and BOTTELLO conveyed the king of Campar to Malacca, where he exercised the office of Bendara with so much judgment and propriety, that in four months the city was visibly improved, great numbers of people resorting thither who had formerly fled to MAHMUD to avoid the oppressions of NINACHERU. Perceiving the growth of the city under the wise administration of ABDELA, MAHMUD determined to put a stop to this prosperity by means of a fraud peculiar to a Moor. He gave out secretly, yet so that it might spread abroad, that his son-in-law had gone over to the Portuguese at Malacca with his knowledge and consent,

and that the same thing was done by all those who seemed to fly there from Bintang, with the design to seize upon the fort on the first opportunity, and restore it to him who was the lawful prince. This secret, as intended by MAHMUD, was at length divulged at Malacca, where it produced the intended effect, as the commandant, GEORGE DE ALBUQUERQUE, gave more credit to this false report than to the honest proceedings of the Bendara, who was tried and condemned as a traitor, and had his head cut off on a public scaffold. In consequence of this event, the city was left almost desolate by the flight of the native inhabitants, and was afterwards oppressed by famines.

Some time after, we find Malacca was again distressed, through the misrule of the then Governor, GEORGE DE BRITO, and others, which occasioned almost all the native inhabitants to desert the city in order to avoid oppression. In this situation, MAHMUD, the exiled king, sent a considerable force to attempt recovering his capital, under the command of CERILIGE Rajah <sup>(1)</sup> his general. CERILIGE intrenched his army, and so pressed the besieged that the Portuguese would assuredly have been driven from Malacca, had not DON ALEXIUS DE MENEZES arrived to assume the Government, with a reinforcement of 300 men. MENEZES secured the safety of Malacca by supplying it with men and ammunition, and appointed ALFONSO LOPES DE COSTA to the under-government, in place of BRITO, who was dying. DUANTE <sup>(2)</sup> DE MELO was left there with a naval force; and DUARTE COELLO was sent with an embassy and present to the king of Siam to confirm a treaty of peace and amity, and to request of him to send a colony of his subjects to inhabit Malacca, so that the Moors, whom he hated as much as the Portuguese did, might be for ever excluded from that place. All this was agreed to, and, as a testimonial of his friendship to the Christians, he caused a cross, ornamented with the arms of Portugal, to be erected in a conspicuous part of the city of Hudia, <sup>(3)</sup> where he then resided. Having

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(1) Sri ADIKA (?) or Sri LELA (?).

(2) DUARTE.

(3) Ayuthia, the then capital, higher up the river.

thus succeeded in his mission, COELLO was forced by stress of weather upon the coast of Pahang, where he was received in a friendly manner by the king, who voluntarily submitted to become a vassal to the crown of Portugal, and to pay a cup of gold as an annual tribute. This was done more from hatred to the king of Bintang than from love to the Portuguese.

The kingdom of Siam at that time was one of the greatest in the East, the two other of greater consequence being China and Bisnagar. The great river Menam runs through the middle from North to South, having its source in the great lake of Chiamay, in lat  $30^{\circ}$  N., and its mouth in lat  $13^{\circ}$  N., so that the length of this kingdom is 330 leagues. On the west it joins Bengal, on the south Malacca, on the north China, and on the east Cambodia. The territory contains both mountains and plains, and it is inhabited by many different races of people, some of whom are extremely cruel and barbarous, and even feed on human flesh. Among these, the Guei ornament themselves with figures impressed with hot irons. <sup>(1)</sup> Siam abounds in elephants, cattle, and buffaloes. It has many sea-ports and populous cites, Hudia being the metropolis or residence of the Court. The Siamese build sumptuous temples, in which they have images of vast size. They are very religious, sparing in their diet, much given to divination, and addicted to the study of astrology. The country is extremely fertile, and abounds in gold, silver, and other metals. The memorable services of the subjects are recorded, that they may be read to the kings.

In the year 1518, the king of Bintang <sup>(2)</sup> again attacked Malacca by land, with 1,500 men and many elephants, while 60 vessels blockaded the harbour. The Portuguese garrison consisted only of 200 men, many of whom were sick, but the danger cured them of their fevers, and every one ran to repel the enemy. After a severe encounter of three hours, the

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<sup>(1)</sup> This account of Siam seems to be borrowed direct from stanzas 125 and 126 of the tenth canto of the *Lusiads*. See Mr. SATOW's Bibliography of Siam *supra* p. . Ed.

<sup>(2)</sup> Bentan.

enemy was repulsed with great loss. He continued, however, before the town for three weeks, and then retired, having lost 330 men, while 18 of the Portuguese were slain. On the arrival of reinforcements, having been much injured by frequent inroads from the fort of Muar, not far from Malacca, the Portuguese took that place by assault, killing most of the garrison, which consisted of 800 Moors, and after securing the spoil burnt Muar to the ground. There were 300 cannons at this place, some of which were brass. Nothing more of any note happened this year, except that DIEGO PACHECO with most of his men were lost in two ships, which went in search of the Island of Gold, which probably is Japan.

In the year 1519, ANTONIO CORREA concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the king of Pegu, which was mutually sworn to between him and the king and ministers, assisted by the priests of both nations, Catholic and Pagan. The heathen priest was called the grand RAULIM, who, after the treaty or capitulation was read, made according to their custom in the golden mine, began to read from a book, and then taking some yellow paper, a colour dedicated to holy purposes, and some sweet-smelling leaves impressed with certain characters, set both on fire; after which, holding the hands of the minister over the ashes, he pronounced some words which rendered the oath inviolable. The metropolis of the kingdom is called Bagou, corruptly called Pegu, which name is likewise given to the kingdom. It has the Bay of Bengal on the west, Siam on the east, Malacca on the south, and Arracan on the north. This kingdom is almost 100 leagues in length, and in some places of the same breadth, not including the conquered provinces. The land is plain, well watered, and very fertile, producing abundance of provisions of all kinds, particularly cattle and grain. It has many temples, with a prodigious multitude of images, and a vast number of ceremonies.

At this time GEORGE ALBUQUERQUE was sent to Sumatra, on purpose to restore a king of Pisang, <sup>(1)</sup> who had been

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<sup>(1)</sup> Pâsei. ALBUQUERQUE, on his way to Malacca, had met him going to Java, and promised to aid in restoring him to his kingdom.

expelled and fled to the Portuguese for protection and aid. On his arrival, having secured the co-operation and assistance of the neighbouring king of Ara, ALBUQUERQUE sent a message to the usurper desiring him to resign the kingdom to the lawful prince, who had submitted to the king of Portugal. GENIAL, <sup>(1)</sup> the usurper, offered to make the same submission if allowed to retain possession, but this offer was refused. ALBUQUERQUE then attacked GENIAL in his fort, which was scaled and the gate broken open; yet the usurper and thirty men valiantly defended a tower over the gateway, till GENIAL was slain by a musket-shot, on which the others immediately fled. The Portuguese troops, about 300 in number, were opposed by 3,000 Moors in the market-place, assisted by some elephants. HECTOR DE SYLVEIRA endeavoured to strike one of these in the trunk with his lance, which the last put aside, and laying hold of SYLVEIRA threw him into the air, yet he had the good fortune to survive. Two other Portuguese soldiers had better success, as one of them killed the rider and the other wounded the elephant, on which he turned among his own party, whom he trampled to death without mercy. The Moors now retired to another post, but with the aid of the king of Ara <sup>(2)</sup> they were completely defeated by the Portuguese, 2,000 of them being slain. In this battle ALBUQUERQUE received two wounds in his face, and four or five persons of note were killed on the side of the Portuguese, besides a great many wounded. Next day the dispossessed Prince of Pisang <sup>(3)</sup> was reinstated with much ceremony, being made tributary to the King of Portugal, and a fort was erected at his capital, as at other places, to keep him under subjection.

The island of Sumatra extends in length, from the north-west to the south-east, for about 220 leagues, by 70 in its greatest breadth, and is cut nearly in two equal parts by the equinoctial line. It is separated from Malacca by a nar-

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<sup>(1)</sup> Jênal (?).

<sup>(2)</sup> Aru.

<sup>(3)</sup> Pâsei.



row strait, and its most southern point is parted from Java by one still narrower. Java is about 100 leagues long by twelve in breadth. To the east of Sumatra is the great island of Borneo, through which likewise the equinoctial line passes, leaving two-thirds of the island on the north side of the line. The maritime parts of Sumatra are flat, but the interior is full of mountains, pervaded by many large rivers, and covered by impenetrable woods which even the rays of the sun are unable to pierce. Owing to these circumstances Sumatra is very unhealthy, yet is much resorted to for its rich and valuable productions, and particularly on account of its abounding in gold <sup>(1)</sup>. Besides gold, it produces white sandal-wood, benzoin, camphor, pepper, ginger, cinnamon, abundance of silk, and abounds in fish and cattle. It has in one part a spring of petroleum or rock oil, and one of its mountains is a volcano. The original natives of the island are Pagans, but the Moors, who came there first as merchants, have possessed themselves of the island as lords, ever since the year 1400. Among the island tribes is one called Batas, who are of most brutal manners, and even feed on human flesh. The Moors, who dwell on the coast, use several languages, but chiefly the Malay. Their weapons are poisoned arrows, like those of the natives of Java, from whom they are descended, but they likewise use fire-arms.

This island is divided into nine kingdoms, of which Pedir was once the chief; but now that of Pacem <sup>(2)</sup> or Pisang is the most powerful, yet its kings only continue to reign so long as it pleases the rabble.

At this time ANTONIO DE BRITO arrived at Pisang from Acheen, where his brother GEORGE DE BRITO had been slain by the Moors, with a great number of men, in a scandalous attempt to rob the sepulchres of the kings of that country of

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<sup>(1)</sup> Found chiefly in the districts of Limun, Bâtang Asei, and Pangkalan Jambi, lying south of Korinchi, about tributaries of the Jambi river. The gold is found in a yellow and sometimes reddish clay near a stratum of white crystals, quartz.

<sup>(2)</sup> Pâsei.

a great quantity of gold they were said to contain. ANTONIO was now left by ALBUQUERQUE in the command of the new fort of Pisang, with three ships, which were afterwards of great service against a Moor who infested the coast. On his return to Malacca, of which he had the command, ALBUQUERQUE prepared to make war upon the king of Bintang. That island, about 40 leagues from Malacca, is 40 leagues in circumference, having two strong castles, and its rivers staked to prevent the access of ships, so that it was considered as almost impregnable. ALBUQUERQUE went from Malacca with 18 vessels and 600 men, and finding it impossible to get his ships up, he endeavoured to land his men from boats to attack one of the forts; but the water being up to their middles, and the enemy making a brave resistance, they were forced to retire, after losing twenty men, besides a great number wounded.

In the same year, 1521, ANTONIO DE BRITO sailed for the Molucca islands. These islands are in the middle of a great number of others under the equator, about 300 leagues east from Malacca. There are five principal islands to which the general name of Moluccas is applied, about 25 leagues distant from each other, the largest not exceeding six leagues in circumference. The particular names of these are Ternate, Tidore, Mousell, <sup>(1)</sup> Macquein, <sup>(2)</sup> and Bacham. They are covered with woods and subject to fogs, and are consequently unhealthy. These five islands produce cloves, but no kind of food; and the large island of Batochina, <sup>(3)</sup> which is 60 leagues long, produces food but no cloves. In some of these islands, particularly Ternate, there are burning mountains. The chief subsistence of the people is of a kind of meal made from the bark of certain trees resembling the palm. There are certain canes that have a liquor in their hollows between the joints,

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<sup>(1)</sup> This may be meant for Misol, in which case it is a mistake, as that lies further south-east off the west coast of New Guinea, between it and Ceram; or it may be meant for Morotai, the other of the Molucca isles, lying north-east of Gilolo.

<sup>(2)</sup> Makian.

<sup>(3)</sup> Bâchan.

which is delightful to drink. Though the country abounds in animals, the natives eat very little flesh, but live chiefly on fish, which their seas produce inexhaustibly. They are very warlike and by no means affable, and are most expert both in running and swimming. Their religion is idolatrous, but we have no account whatever respecting their origin. The Moors had possessed themselves of this country not long before the coming of the Portuguese, as a Mahometan priest who had come along with the first of the Moorish invaders was still alive at the arrival of BRITO.

The following account of a struggle which the Portuguese had with the Chinese may not be uninteresting :—

In one of the former years, FERDINANDO PEREZ DE ANDRADA had established a trade at Quan-tung, or Canton, on China, which was so exceedingly profitable that every one was eager to engage in it. In the present year, 1521, SIMON DE ANDRADA was sent by SEQUEIRA to China with five ships, and cast anchor in the port of the island of Tamou opposite to Canton, where his brother had been formerly. The Portuguese ambassador to the Emperor of China still remained at that place, but set out soon afterwards up a large river, with three vessels splendidly decorated with Portuguese colours, it being a received custom that none but those of China should be seen there, which are *gules, a lion rampant*. In this manner he arrived at the foot of a mountain from which that great river derives its source. This mountainous ridge, called Malexam, beginning at the bay of Cochin China on the borders of Yunnan province, runs through the three southern provinces of China, Quang-se, Quantung, [and Fo-kien, dividing them from the interior provinces, as Spain is divided from France by the Pyrenees. THOMAS PEREZ, leaving the vessels at this place, travelled northwards to the city of Nankin, where the king then was, having spent four months in the journey without stopping at any place. The emperor, however, thought proper to appoint his audience at Peking, a city far distant, to which place PEREZ accordingly followed. While on the journey, SIMON DE ANDRADA behaved himself so improperly in the island of Tamou, that an account of his proceedings was sent to court, and THOMAS PEREZ and his companions were con-

demned to death as spies. The rigour of his sentence was mitigated, but the embassy was not received, and PEREZ was sent back as a prisoner to Canton, with orders that the Portuguese should restore Malacca to its native king, who was a vassal to China; in which case the embassy would be received, but otherwise the ambassador and his suite were to be put to death, and the Portuguese for ever excluded from China as enemies. SIMON DE ANDRADA conducted himself with a high hand, as if he had been king of Tamou, where he raised a fort, and set up a gallows to intimidate the people. He committed violence against the merchants who resorted to the port, and bought young people of both sexes, giving occasion to thieves to steal them from their parents. These extravagant proceedings lost nothing in their transmission to court, and were the cause of the severe orders respecting PEREZ and his followers.

At this time DIEGO CALVA arrived, with one ship from Lisbon and several others from Malacca, and in consequence of this addition to their strength, the Portuguese acted still more insolently than before, and so exasperated the governors of the province that they apprehended several of them, and even contrived to take the last-arrived ship. At the commencement of hostilities, DUARTE COELLO arrived from Malacca with two ships well manned and armed. The Itao, or Chinese admiral in these seas, attacked the Portuguese with fifty ships, and though he did them some damage, he was so severely handled by the artillery that he was forced to retire and to remain at some distance, keeping up a strict blockade. After matters had remained in this state for forty days, AMBROSE DE REGO arrived with two additional ships from Malacca, and the Portuguese determined upon forcing their way through the Chinese fleet. The battle on this occasion was very bloody, but, in consequence of a gale of wind dispersing the Chinese fleet, the Portuguese were enabled to get away from the island of Tamou. The Itao revenged himself upon such of the Portuguese as had fallen into his hands, and particularly upon THOMAS PEREZ and his companions, who were all slain, and their baggage robbed of the present intended for the emperor, and of all the commodities which

PEREZ had purchased during his residence in China. Such was the profitableness of the China trade at this time, that PEREZ, though only an apothecary of mean parentage, had by this time acquired 2,000 weight of rhubarb, 1,600 pieces of damask, 400 pieces of other silks, above 100 ounces of gold, 2,000 ounces of silver, 84 pounds of loose musk, above 3,000 purses or coods of that perfume called *papos*, and a great deal of other commodities.

Between the years 1522 and 1524 Malacca was much straitened by the king of Bintang, <sup>(1)</sup> who sent a powerful armament against it, to oppose which GEORGE ALBUQUERQUE sent a naval force under DON SANCHE ENRIQUEZ; but in a violent storm 70 out of 200 Portuguese were lost. Till now the king of Pahang had sided with the Portuguese; but seeing the tide of fortune had turned against them, he too became their enemy. Ignorant of this change, ALBUQUERQUE sent three ships to his port for provisions, where two of his captains and thirty men were killed. The third made his escape, but was slain with all his men at Java. SIMON ABREU and his crew were slain on another occasion, and two vessels sent to prevent provisions from getting into Bintang were lost. At this time MASCARENHAS, who waited in Malacca for the proper season of sailing to Cochin to assume the government, went against Bintang with twenty-one ships and 400 Portuguese soldiers, having likewise 600 Malays commanded by Tãan MAHOMET and SINAI Rajah. Although the capital of Bintang was well fortified and defended by 7,000 men, MASCARENHAS surmounted every opposition and took the place. Of the enemy 400 were slain and 2,000 taken prisoners. A vast booty was made on this occasion, among which were nearly 300 pieces of cannon; and the Portuguese lost only three men in this glorious exploit. The king of Bintang died of grief, and MASCARENHAS restored the kingdom to the lawful heir under vassalage to Portugal, the former king having been an usurper.

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(1) Bentan.

The island of Sunda is divided on the south from Java by a very narrow channel. It produces pale gold with abundance of pepper and provision. The natives are numerous but unwarlike, yet are curious in adorning their arms. They worship idols, and often sell their children to supply their necessities. The women are beautiful, those of the higher ranks being chaste, contrary to what is usual in most parts of the world. They have convents as in Spain and Portugal, in which they reside while virgins; and the married women kill themselves on the death of their husbands. This would be a good custom to show their duty and affection, were it not contrary to the law of nature, and therefore a barbarous error. ENRIQUE SEME happening to go there, drawn by the plenty and goodness of its peppers, was well received by the king SAMIAM, who offered ground for a fort, and to pay a yearly tribute of 351 quintals of pepper to purchase the friendship and support of the Portuguese against the Moors, by whom he was much infested. But when FRANCISCO DE SA came to build the fort, he met with such opposition from the Moors that he was obliged to return to Malacca.

We find afterwards that in the year 1571 another attempt was made by the Moors to wrest Malacca from the power of the Portuguese. The king of Acheen was one of the Indian princes who had entered into the grand confederacy against the Portuguese, and had agreed to lay siege to Malacca, but did not execute his part of the league till about the middle of October 1571, when he appeared before Malacca with a fleet near 100 sail, in which he had 7,000 soldiers, with a large train of artillery and a vast quantity of ammunition. Landing on the night of his arrival, he set fire to the town of Ileer, <sup>(1)</sup> which was saved from total destruction by a sudden and violent shower of rain. He next endeavoured to burn the Portuguese ships in the harbour, but failing in this and some minor enterprizes, he sat down before the city, intending to take it by a regular siege, having been disappointed in his expectations of carrying it by a *coup de main*.

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(<sup>1</sup>) A mistake for "Bandar Hilir."

At this time Malacca was in a miserable condition, excessively poor, having very few men, and these unhealthy and dispirited, having suffered much by shipwreck, sickness, and scarcity of provisions; not without deserving these calamities, for Malacca was then the Portuguese Nineveh in India; I know not if it be so now. In this deplorable situation, incessantly battered by the enemy, cut off from all supplies of provisions, Malacca had no adequate means and hardly any hopes of defence. In this extremity, TRISTAN VAZ accidentally entered the port with a single ship, in which he had been to Sunda for a cargo of pepper. Being earnestly entreated by the besieged to assist them, he agreed to do everything in his power, though it seemed a rash attempt to engage a fleet of 100 sail with only ten vessels, nine of which were almost rotten and destitute of rigging. Among these he distributed 300 naked and hungry wretches; and though confident in his own valour, he trusted only in the mercy of God, and caused all his men to prepare for battle by confession, of which he set them the example. He sailed from Malacca with this armament about the end of November 1571, and soon discovered the formidable fleet of the enemy in the river Fermo-so. <sup>(1)</sup> Giving the command of his own ship to EMANUEL FERRAGRA, TRISTAN VAZ DE VEGA went sword in hand into a galliot, to encourage his men to behave valiantly by exposing himself to the brunt of battle along with them. On the signal being given by a furious discharge of cannon, TRISTAN instantly boarded the admiral ship of the enemy, making great havoc in her crew of 200 men, and even carried away her ensign. FERDINANDO PEREZ, with only 13 men in a small vessel, took a galley of the enemy's. FERDINAND DE LEMOS ran down and sank one of the enemy's ships. FRANCISCO DE SIMA having taken another, set her on fire, that he might be at liberty to continue the fight. EMANUEL FERRAGRA sank three vessels, unrigged others, and slew great numbers of the enemy. In short, every one fought admirably, and the whole hostile fleet fled, except four galleys and seven small

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(<sup>1</sup>) *i.e.* Bâtu Pahat.

vessels that were burnt or sunk. Seven hundred of the enemy were taken or slain, with the loss only of five men on the side of the victors. The Portuguese ships waited three days in the river to see if the enemy would return, and then carried the joyful news to Malacca, where it could hardly be believed. The king of Acheen appears to have raised the siege of Malacca after this naval victory.

Scarcely had India begun to enjoy some respite after the late troubles, when the queen of Japara sent her general QUIAFDAMAND to besiege Malacca, with 15,000 chosen natives of Java, in a fleet of 80 large galleons and above 220 smaller vessels. TRISTAN VAZ DE VEGA happened to be then at Malacca, and was chosen by common consent to assume the command, FRANCISCO ENRIQUEZ, the former commandant, being dead. TRISTAN VAZ sent immediate notice to Goa of his danger, on which MONY issued orders to all the neighbouring places to send succours, and to fit out a fleet for its relief. In the meantime the Javanese army landed and besieged Malacca. VAZ sent JUAN PEREYRA and MARTIN FERREYRA with 150 men to drive the enemy from a fort. After killing 70 of the enemy, they levelled the work, and brought off seven pieces of cannon. PEREYRA afterwards burnt 30 of their galleons, and destroyed some great engines which they had constructed for attacking a bastion. Two other officers, in a sortie, burnt the palisades which the enemy had erected for straitening the garrison and defending their own quarters. After this, PEREYRA, going out of the river with the Portuguese vessels, besieged the besiegers, and at Jor took a large quantity of provisions that were going to the Javanese army. Upon these repeated misfortunes, the Javanese embarked in great consternation and withdrew under cover of night, but were pursued by PEREYRA, who cut off many of their vessels in the rear. Almost half of this great army perished by the sword or sickness in this siege, which lasted three months.

Hardly was the army of the queen of Japara gone from Malacca, when the king of Acheen arrived before it with 40 galleys and several ships and smaller vessels, to the number of 100 in all, with a great train of artillery. TRISTAN VAZ gave orders to JUAN PEREYRA in a galley, BERNARDIN DE SILVA



in a caravel, and FERDINAND DE PALARES in a ship, having each 40 men, to go out of the harbour on purpose to protect a convoy of provisions then on its way to Malacca, of which the city was in great want. The fleet of the enemy immediately attacked them, and soon battered all three ships to pieces. Seventy-five of the Portuguese were slain or drowned on this occasion, forty were made prisoners, and only five saved themselves by swimming. Only 150 men now remained in Malacca, of whom 110 were sick or aged. Being in want both of men and ammunition, TRISTAN VAZ was under the necessity of remaining very quiet; but the enemy, fearing he was preparing some stratagem against them, raised the siege in a panic of terror, when they might easily have carried the city, after remaining before it from the beginning to the end of January 1575. The priests, women and children of the distressed city had implored the mercy of God with sighs and tears; and, next to God, the city owed its safety to the courage of TRISTAN VAZ, and to his generosity likewise, as he spent above 20,000 ducats in its defence.

After this period, we find that the power of the Portuguese in India began to decline, and that of the Hollanders to rise. It may be interesting to know that, according to DE FARIA, <sup>(1)</sup> the historian before us, it was in the year 1597 that the Dutch first ventured to India. We give his own words:

"In May 1597, DON FRANCISCO DE GAMA, Count of Vidugueyra, grandson to the discoverer, arrived at Goa as viceroy of India, but carried himself with so much haughty state that he gained the dislike of all men. During his government the scourge of the pride and covetousness of the Portuguese came first into India, as in the month of September news was brought to Goa that the two first ships of the Hollanders that had ventured to navigate the Indian seas had been in the port of Titangone, and were bound for the island of Sunda. In a grand council held upon this important event, it was ordered to fit out a squadron of two galleons, three galleys, and nine other vessels to attack the intruders,

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(1) FARIA Y SOUZA, Author of "Asia Portuguesa."

and the command was given on this occasion to LORENZO DE BRITO, an ancient and experienced officer. The two Holland ships did some small damage on the coast of Malabar and other places, and when off Malacca fell in with six ships bound from that place for India, commanded by FRANCISCO DE SILVA. They immediately engaged, and fought the whole of the afternoon and part of the night. Next morning the engagement was renewed, and was repeated for eight successive days, till, finding themselves too weak, the Hollanders drew off and made for the port of Queda, many of their men being slain and most of the rest wounded. At that place they quitted the smallest of their ships for want of men, and the other was afterwards cast away on the coast of Pegu.

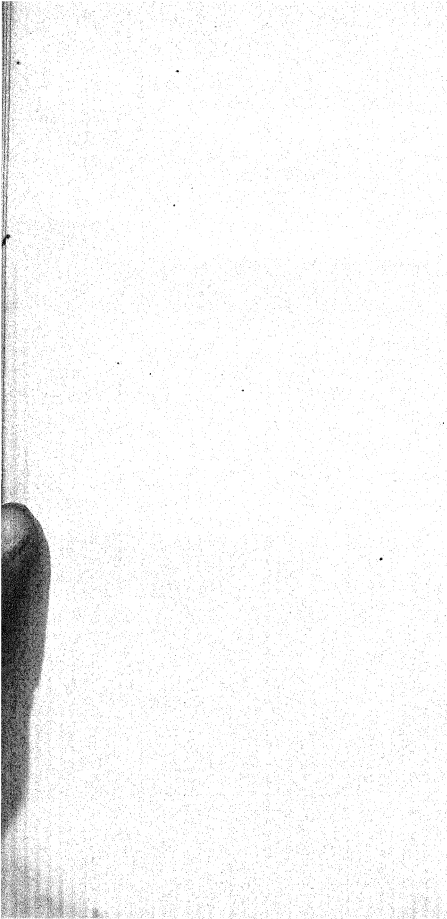
In the year 1597 the Hollanders fitted out a squadron of eight ships at Amsterdam for India, with 800 men and provisions for three years, under the command of the admiral JACOB CORNELIUS VAN NEC. The object of this expedition, besides hostility to the king of Spain, who at that time usurped the throne of Portugal, was that they might purchase the spices and other commodities of Asia at a cheaper rate than they had hitherto been accustomed to in Portugal. The fleet sailed from Amsterdam on the 13th of May 1598. On the 24th July they saw the Cape of Good Hope, where three of the ships were separated in a violent storm. The other five ships, under the admiral, discovered the island of Madagascar on the 24th of August, coming to Cape St. Julian on the 30th of that month. On the 20th of September they came to the island of Ceme or Cisne, in lat.  $21^{\circ}$ S., to which they gave the name of Mauritius. Here they found tortoises of such magnitude that one of them carried two men on its back, and birds which were so tame as to allow themselves to be killed with sticks, whence they concluded that the island was not inhabited. At Banda they joined the other three ships, and having laden four with spices, they were sent away to Holland, while the other three went into the Moluccas. On the 21st January 1599, they discovered the Great Java, and touched at the port of Tuban, after which they came to Madura, an island in lat.  $2.30^{\circ}$ S., on the 27th of that month. At this place they endeavoured to ransom

some of their countrymen who had been cast away in their former ships, and some others who had been made prisoners for endeavouring to pass false money; but as the natives demanded too high a ransom they attempted to rescue them by force; but two boats full of armed men being sunk in the attempt, they were forced to comply with the terms demanded. They settled a trade at Amboina, and two of the ships opened a factory at Banda, where they loaded with spice, and returned into Holland on the 20th of April 1600. Those who were left in the remaining ship at Amboina went to Ternate in the Moluccas, where they were well received by the king, and after procuring a lading of cloves returned home.

The Hollanders, becoming powerful at the Molucca islands, and forming an alliance with these islanders, who were weary of the avarice and tyranny of the Portuguese, expelled them from Amboina and established themselves at Ternate, whence the Portuguese had been formerly expelled by the natives, by the aid of the king of Ternate. The Hollanders likewise about 1604 got possession of the fort of Tidore, whence about 400 Portuguese were permitted to retire by sea to the Philippine Islands, where they were hospitably received by Don PEDRO DE CUNHA, who commanded there for the Spaniards. In February 1605, DE CUNHA sailed from the Philippines with 1,000 Spanish and 400 native troops, and recovered the fort of Ternate, chiefly owing to the bravery of JOAN RODRIGUES CAMALO, who commanded a company of Portuguese in this expedition. DE CUNHA thence proceeded for Tidore, which he likewise reduced, by which conquest the Molucca islands became subject to Spain.

About this time a large English ship and a ketch had an engagement with two Portuguese ships beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which escaped after suffering a severe loss. These English ships went afterwards to Surat, where they were found by NUNUS DE CUNHA, who had four well-manned galleons, but ill provided with gunners, who were ignorant and cowardly. On desecring these large ships, though the English had reason to be afraid of their number, they undervalued them as heavy sailors, and immediately engaged and fought them till evening, killing 30 of the Portuguese. The engagement recom-

menced at daylight next morning, and two of the Portuguese galleons, endeavouring to run on board the large English ship, got aground, on which the pink or ketch, belonging to the enemy, kept firing its cannon upon one of the grounded galleons, till it floated off with the evening tide. The other two galleons fought the large English ship all day. On the third day, all the four galleons being afloat, endeavoured to board the enemy, who relied on their cannon and swiftness, and sailed away to Castelete, a bay of the pirates near Diu. DE CUNHA followed them thither, and again fought them for two days, in all which time the Portuguese ships could never board them by reason of their unwieldy bulk. At length the English stood away, shewing black colours in token that their captain was slain. In these long indecisive actions the English and Portuguese both lost a number of men. The English made for Surat, followed still by DE CUNHA, on which they left that port, and DE CUNHA returned to Goa." How reversed is the order of things now !



## OCCASIONAL NOTES.

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### NOTICES OF BOOKS.

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"*Notes on the Sultanate of Siak*" by H. A. Hymans van Anroij.—Under this title a most interesting treatise on Siak has recently appeared. The writer has been living for years in the Dutch Residency, East Coast of Sumatra, and, as an official in continual contact with the native population, has had better opportunities for prosecuting his researches than a private individual would have had.

Siak is the largest of the Malay Independent States on the East Coast of Sumatra. Its relations to the Dutch are in some degree the same as those of the Malay States of the Peninsula in respect of the English, although probably its independence is greater than that of Pêrak, &c.

A few extracts from this very interesting book will, no doubt, be welcome to the members of the Society.

The Sultan, who is assisted by a minister, the Mangkubumi (formerly Raja Muda), naturally receives the largest part of the taxes due to the Government; he has besides the right to certain prerogatives pertaining exclusively to the Royal Office, amongst which are the so-called *barang larangan* or *larangan raja*.

We find similar prerogatives in Western monarchies, in a different shape.

The principal revenues of the Sultan of Siak are:—

1. The taxes on Imports and Exports collected on the different rivers in his dominions.
2. The tax on the *têrabûk* fishery.
3. A tax on strangers passing through his lands.

4. The monopoly of the sale of opium and salt, and the excise farms generally.
5. Statute labour.
6. A tenth on produce.
7. Money levies on his subjects whenever required.
8. The *serah-an* \* trade in some parts of Siak proper, particularly in the Western dependencies.

The first four of the above-named taxes have been taken over, in consideration of a yearly fixed sum, by the Dutch Government, who also dispute the right of the Sultan to the *serah-an* trade in the dependencies.

The Sultan claims further the right to purchase at four-fifths or even at three-fourths of its value all the bees' wax collected in Siak; he may also sell to third persons the right to open settlements and collect produce, &c., on rivers not yet occupied; he may sell licenses for the felling and cutting of wood; and may give out lands for the laying out of plantations, &c.

It is, however, always understood that any rights possessed by native occupants to grounds so disposed of by the Sultan are properly settled for by him.

The above-mentioned *barang larangan* or *larangan raja* are such articles as are considered to be the exclusive property of the Sultan. Whoever collects or becomes possessed of such articles within Siak limits, is bound to give them up to the Sultan. Though not without value, they must be considered *curiosa* rather than *preciosa*, and as such are to be taken less as a source of revenue than as a perquisite of royalty. They are:—*Gading* (ivory), *sumbok badak* (rhinoceros horn), *guliga* (bezoar), *gaharu merupa*, *chulu tupei*, *jaring napoh* and *musang chabu*, and, to a certain degree, camphor. (This latter article is however treated somewhat differently, as will be shown further on.)

Of every male elephant, killed or found dead in the jungle, one of the tusks is to be given to the Sultan, the second remaining the property of the finder. Should the Sultan wish

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\* The "*serah-an*" trade is a monopoly for the sole right of the sale of salt and iron (particularly tools like *parangs*, &c.).—F. K.

to have the second tusk too, he must pay the usual market price for it.

The finder or hunter gets in exchange for the first tusk a set of new clothing (*per-salin-an*).

Ivory sells in Siak at different prices, according to the different size of the tusks. If the pair weighs above one *pikul*, the price is \$250 per *pikul*; where the weight is about half a *pikul* for both tusks the price is \$150 for the pair; smaller tusks fetch \$1 per *kati*.

Every rhinoceros' horn found is considered the property of the Sultan. The finder gets for it a *per-salin-an*. This article is in great request by the natives as medicine, and is said by them to be particularly efficacious in wounds and snake-bites.

Its value is on the average from \$20 to \$60.

A great rarity is a white horn, for which Chinese will pay as much as \$100.

The general opinion is that the difference between the rhinoceros of Java and that of Sumatra consists in the former having two horns and the latter one only. I am, however, informed on good authority that rhinoceroses with two horns are sometimes, though rarely, met with in Siak.

*Guliga*,\* or Bezoar stone, is a stone found in the intestines of certain animals—bears, monkeys, serpents, porcupines and others.

The *guliga* in Siak, which is considered to belong to the *larangan raja* is an intestinal stone found in a kind of porcupine living principally in the upper reaches of the Mandau. The Sakeis living in this region are the only persons who collect these stones, which they deliver to the Sultan partly as a revenue, partly as *barang larangan*.

By right, all the *guligas* found by them are the Sultan's, the greater number, however, are clandestinely sold to Malay and Chinese traders.

According to their size, they are worth from \$40 to \$600 a piece.

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\* See "On the *Guliga* of Borneo" in No. 4 of this Journal 56-58.—F. K.



Their value, however, does not merely rise with their weight, but, as in the case of precious stones, rises out of all proportion with the mere increase in weight. A *guliga* weighing 1 *ringgit* (8 *mayam*) costs \$600, whereas one of the weight of 3 *mayam* will only be worth \$100.

For *guligas*, particularly large ones, extraordinary prices are sometimes paid. The Sultan of Siak possesses one said to be valued at \$900.

Natives maintain that they are an almost infallible medicine in cases of chest or bowel complaints, but their principal value is founded on their reputed virtue as a powerful aphrodisiac. To operate in this way, one is worn on the navel tied up in a piece of cloth, or water in which one has been soaked is drunk.

The *gaharu merupa* is a piece of strangely formed *gáharu* wood having a rough resemblance to some living creature, be it a bird, a dog, a cat or something else.

The writer of these lines has never been able to see one of these *gaharu merupa*, and it would seem that none have been found in Siak in recent times.

The power which it is believed to possess rests on the supposition that it is the spirit of the *kayu gaharu*. With it in hand, the holder is sure to make large finds of *gáharu* wood in the jungle.

The *gaharu* wood is not the wood of a tree named *gaharu*, but is the product of a tree of the name of *karas*. When this tree has died of old age and has fallen in the jungle, the wood, by some chemical process, forms into the substance known as *kayu gaharu*. Not all dead *karas* trees, however, contain *gaharu* wood, whereas some will yield as much as two *pikuls*. Peculiar qualifications are required before a man can tell beforehand whether a log will contain any of the treasured odorific wood. The persons who possess the power of foretelling this are called *pawang*. The same name is used for people able to find other products. To find, for instance, with any certainty and quickly, articles like tin or camphor, a person must be a *pawang*.

*Gaharu* wood fetches \$.50 to \$1.00 a *kati*, according to quality.

The *chula tupei* is the dried penis of the *tupei*, a kind of squirrel. Malays say that the dead body of the *tupei* is sometimes found with this organ held fast in a cleft of a cocoa-nut tree or bamboo.

I must leave it to others, better judges than myself, to say whether such a thing is possible.

Malays believe that the *chula tupei* is a very strong aphrodisiac, so strong that even to carry one has an effect.

The *taring napoh* is the eye-tooth, grown in ring form, of a *napoh*, a dwarf deer (in size between the *pelanduk* (*kanchil*) and the *kijang*), an animal which it appears is only found in Sumatra and surrounding islands.

The *taring* is worn as a ring, and forms what Malays call a *pēlias*, namely a protection which renders its bearer invulnerable. They are very rare. Another *pēlias*, which however is no *barang larangan*, is the *semambu* \* *songsang*, that is a *semambu* which is deformed or presents some peculiarity of growth; another is *buntat tumbok nyiur*, part of the kernel of a cocoa-nut turned to stone.

The *musang chabu* is a white *musang*, which whenever found is the Sultan's. It seems, however, to have no further useful quality than its extreme rarity. It appears to be so rare indeed that the writer has never found anybody who has seen one.

The camphor is so far considered as a *barang larangan* that nobody is allowed to go and collect it without having a special permit from the Sultan. This permit is only given after the Sultan has made sure that a good *pawang* accompanies the party, a man who is able to know from the outside of a tree whether it contains camphor or not.

The gratuity to be given to the *pawang* is not fixed by law, but is settled beforehand on every expedition, also the share of the Sultan.

The regulations which have to be observed when collecting camphor are most strange, for instance, those who go on the

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\* *Semambu*—better *rotan semambu*—is a rattan commonly known as Malacca cane.—F. K.

expedition, are not permitted during the whole time of its duration to wash or bathe; they have to use a peculiar language, which differs from ordinary Malay. Compare what is known on this point of similar usages amongst the Battaks.

The collectors have to go on through the jungle until the *hantu kapur* (the camphor spirit), a female, appears to the *pawang* in his dreams and shows him the direction in which success may be expected.

Certain customs are observed in Siak in the collection of wax which may be mentioned here.

The *sialang* (that is, a tree on which bees have made nests) is generally considered to belong to him who finds it, provided it stands in a part of the forest belonging to his tribe. Should the tree stand in a part of the jungle apportioned to another tribe, the finder is permitted to take for once all the wax there is on the tree, and ever afterwards during his lifetime all the wax of one branch of the tree. After his death the tree again becomes the property of the tribe to whom that part of the jungle belongs.

When wax is collected from a tree, there are generally three persons to share in it, and the proceeds are divided as follows:—viz., one-third to the proprietor of the tree, one-third to the man who climbs the tree, and one-third to the man who keeps watch below. These two latter offices are considered rather dangerous; the first because he has to climb the towering *sialang* trees, branchless to a considerable height, by means of bamboo pegs driven into the trunk; and the watch-keeper underneath, because he has to face the bears and tigers who (so it is said) come after the wax and honey.

The following trees are generally inhabited by bees (*lebah*), and then become *sialangs*; near the sea, *pulei*, *kempas*, *kayu arah* and *babi kurus*; whilst further in the interior *ringas manuk*, and *chempedak ayer* are their generally habitats.

Besides the *lebah*, there is to be found in Siak another bee, called *neruan*, which does not make its nests on trees, but in holes.

The regulations observed when taking the wax of the *lebah* do not apply to the taking of the wax and honey of the *neruan*.

Anybody is at liberty to look for them wherever and whenever he likes.

F. KEHDING.

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### THE ALPHABETS OF THE PHILIPPINE GROUP.

PARDO DE TAVERA'S Essay on the Alphabets of the Philippines\* was thus reviewed in March, 1885, by Professor MÜLLER of Vienna :—

"Those of the inhabitants of the Philippines who belong to the Malay race possess, as is well known, their own particular alphabet, but it has become more and more obsolete, and has been superseded by the Roman character brought into the country by the Spanish missionaries together with the Christian religion. This alphabet which preserves its principal characteristics among the different tribes—the Tagalas, the Ylocos, the Visayas, and the Pampangas—is connected with the alphabet of cognate races in Celebes (Bugis, Makassar), and Sumatra (Battak, Redjang, Lampong), while both its external form (the shaping of the characters) and its internal design (the conception of the proportion of consonant to vowel) seem to point to India as its place of origin. But whether the alphabet of the Malay races has been derived from the Indian in a straight line, or whether it has been deduced from it by the intervention of another alphabet and what Indian alphabet (that is, the alphabet of what province and of what era) has been the foundation of the Malay ones—these are questions answered differently by different philologists, and have therefore at present to be treated as open ones."

"It would take us too far afield to go into these topics, but we venture to direct the attention of those readers who take a pleasure in following out this paleographically and ethnographically interesting problem, to certain pamphlets in

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\* *Contribucion para el estudio de los antiguos alfabetos filipinos*, (1884).

which he will find abundant information. They are 'The Alphabet, an Account of the Origin and Development of Letters,' by ISAAC TAYLOR, London, 1883, 2 volumes, and 'Eene bijdrage tot de kennis van' ande Philippijnsche letterschrift,' door H. KERN, the latter essay of the celebrated professor of Leyden, offers a solid critical exposition of the whole question, and must be read together with PARDO DE TAVERA's essay."

"The merit of PARDO DE TAVERA's interesting study consists in the way in which the author follows out the question, with special reference to the Philippines, more closely than his predecessors, and illustrates the question with several examples from the whole Philippine literature."

"The plate appended to the essay is of special interest, as it represents not less than 12 Philippine alphabets. Numbers 11 and 12 are obviously the same alphabet, only executed with different instrument on different material, No. 11 being written with a pen on paper, and No. 12 probably cut in wood with a knife."

"The Essay is dedicated to Professor B. BLUMENTRITT in Termeritz, who is better acquainted with the Philippines than any one else in Germany." [See also a notice of the Alphabets of the Philippine Islands in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, XIV, 603, reprinted in *Essays relating to Indo-China*, (Trübner, 1886), I, 335, and Dr. ROST's note on p. 117 of that volume.—ED.]

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The *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris*, (tome VIII-1885-1886, 4th *Fascicule*) contains an article on the Singapore Prison. ("Le Nouvel Établissement Penitentiaire de Singapore" par M. CHARLES LEMIRE.)

## GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

Professor J. KOHLER of Wurzburg (Germany) has been good enough to present the Society with a copy of the following papers:—"Zur Ethnologischen Jurisprudenz" and "Die Ehe mit und ohne Mundium," from the *Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft*; and "Das Handels-und Seerecht von Celebes," from the *Zeitschrift für Handelsrecht*.

A new map of British North Borneo has been received from His Excellency Governor TREACHER.

The Society has also received the following books and pamphlets in addition to the usual exchanges:—

Arabic Dictionary—BADGER. (Presented by the Secretary of State for India in Council.)

Glossary of Anglo-Indian Words and Phrases—YULE and BURNELL. (Presented by the Secretary of State for India in Council.)

Quelques Notes sur Sarawak (Borneo)—E. COTTEAU.

Catalogue of the Library, Royal Colonial Institute.

A Search for the First Man—C. C. CATTELL.

Nederlandsch-Indische Plakaatboek—J. A. VAN DER CHIJS.

Ancient and Modern Methods of Arrow-release—E. S. MORSE.

Grammar and Vocabulary of the Motu Tribe (New Guinea)—Rev. W. G. LAWES.

The 'Sacred' Kurral of Tiruvalluva-Nāyanār—Rev. G. U. POPE, M.A., D.D.

CORDIER, HENRI:—

Le Conflit entre la France et la Chine.

Essai d'une Bibliographie des Œuvres publiés en Chine par les Européens.

Le Consulat de France à Hué sous la Restauration.

HAMY, Dr. E. T.:—

Notice sur les Penongs Piaks.

Matériaux pour l'Histoire Primitive et Naturelle de l'Homme.

Rapport. Le Développement et l'Etat Actuel des Collections Ethnographiques.

Etude sur les Peintures Ethniques.

Quelques Observations sur la Distribution Geographique.

Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Découvertes Geographiques et Ethnographiques en Oceanie.

Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences—Congrès de Rouen.

Cook et Dalrymple.

Rapport sur le Concours du Prix Legerot.

Association Scientifique de France—Les Tolteques.

Les Alfours de Gilolo.

Decades Americanæ, Memoires d'Archéologie et d'Ethnographie Americaines.

Notes d'Anthropologie Paleontologique.

Les Nègres de la Vallée du Nil.

Commentaire sur un Bas-relief Aztèque, &c.

Note sur une Inscription Chronographique.

To the donors of the above the thanks of the Society are presented. The receipt of Journals of learned Societies and other periodical literature up to the end of 1886 will be acknowledged in a list which will be published with the next number of this Journal.

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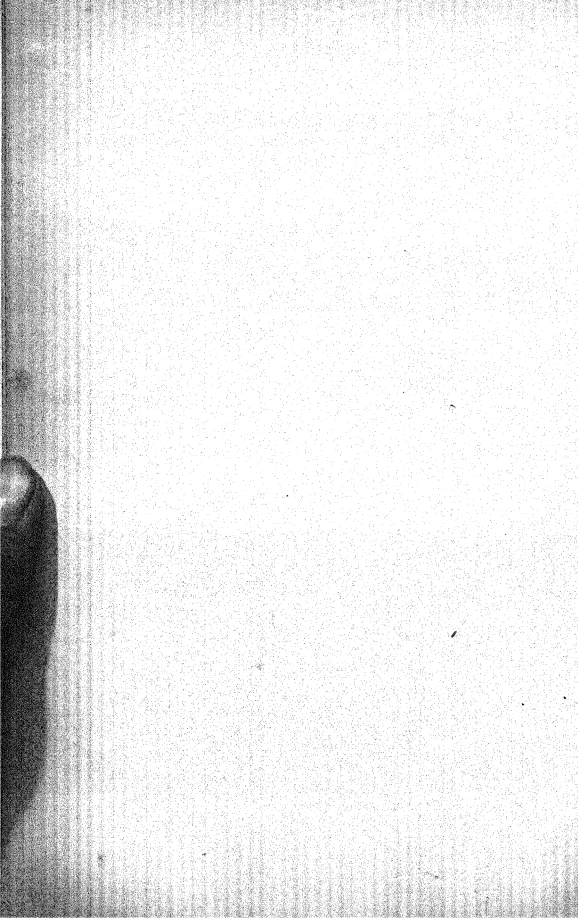
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ESSAY TOWARDS  
A  
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# ESSAY TOWARDS A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SIAM.

(Continued from *Journal* No. 17, p. 85.)

## PART II.

### *Periodicals and Proceedings of Learned Societies.*

184. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München, 1883, pp. 22,—Kuhn—Über Herkunft und Sprache der Transgangetischen Völker.
- 184 *a* American Baptist Missionary Magazine.
185. **Annales de l'Extrême Orient**, edited by Count Meyners d'Estrey, Paris 1878-84, 6 vols. large 8vo.
- Vol. I, p. 97. Les Monuments de l'ancien Cambodge, by the Marquis de Croizier.
- Vol. I, p. 152. Indo-Chine, Etudes d'après les voyages du Dr. Bastian, by the Marquis de Croizier.
- Vol. I, p. 169. Idem.
- „ p. 277. Idem.
- „ p. 306. Idem.
- „ p. 329. Notes de Voyage en Indo-Chine, by Dr. J. Harmand. (Maps.)
- Vol. I, p. 347. Summary of a paper entitled “Rapport sur une Mission en Indo-Chine de Bassac à Hué, by Dr. J. Harmand. See also p. 393.
- Vol. I, p. 361. Notes de Voyages en Indo-Chine, by Dr. J. Harmand.
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- Vol. II, p. 12. Une audience au Palais Royal de Bangkok sous le roi Monkût, by Albert

de Vallandé (extract from a paper communicated to the Société Académique Indo-Chinoise).

Vol. II, p. 29. Mention of a Siamese Mission to England.

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„ p. 90. Les distinctions honorifiques à Siam. A. W. Taylor.

Vol. II, p. 94. Siamese embassy in Germany.

„ p. 121. Extract from a paper by H. Bionne, entitled "La France, l'Angleterre et l'Allemagne au point de vue Colonial," in l'Exploration of 20th July, 1879.

Vol. II, p. 136. Indo-Chine, Le Laos et les populations sauvages. (Notice of paper with this title contributed by Dr. J. Harmand to "Le Tour du Monde," 5, 12 and 19 July, 1879.)

Vol. II, p. 149. Notice of "Le Royaume de Siam," by A. Gréhan.

Vol. II, p. 193. Inscriptions Cambodgiennes, by Dr. H. Kern.

Vol. II, p. 208. Siam. Un Bonze charmeur, by R. Postel. (Reprinted from "Figaro.")

Vol. II, p. 212. Voyage au Cambodge, by L. Delaporte. (Notice of the work so entitled).

Vol. II, p. 220. Une lettre de Bangkok. (Notice of a letter which was published in the Revue Orientale et Américaine for July-September, 1879.) See also p. 255.

Vol. II, p. 247. Ce que devrait être la politique française dans l'Extrême Orient, by M. L. Rodanet. (Extracts from an article in the Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Rochefort, 1879.)

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Vol. III, p. 109. Indes Orientales. Les Langues Modernes, par Léon Feer. (Analysis of "A sketch of the modern languages of the East-Indies," by R. N. Cust.)

Vol. III, p. 149. Prière Laotienne, lettre du Dr. Harmand.

Vol. III, p. 156. Letter from Dr. C. P. K. Winkel on Siamese coins.

Vol. III, p. 275. La Colonie européenne de Bangkok, by W. A.\*Taylor.

Vol. IV, p. 58. Notices of papers read at a meeting of the Société Académique Indo-Chinoise by M. Bazangeon on his journey from Bangkok to Penang and by M. Taylor on the cremation of the Queen of Siam.

Vol. IV, p. 61. Bangkok. Shipping returns of Bangkok for 1879.

Vol. IV, p. 65. A Teak saw-mill at Bangkok.

" p. 171. Le Siam. By Senn van Basel. (Continued at pp. 199, 233, 317, 347, 378.)

Vol. IV, p. 311. Le percement de l'isthme de Kra.

Vol. IV, p. 328. Le Discours du trône du roi de Siam.

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Vol. V, p. 31. *Exhibition at Bangkok*.

„ p. 32. *Siamese Mission to Europe*.

„ p. 120. *Isthmus of Kra canal*.

„ p. 148. Do. do.

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„ p. 238. *Rapports ethnologiques et linguistiques des Races Indo-Chinoises et Indo-Pacifiques*. (Translated from the English of A. H. Keane.) Continued at p. 264.

Vol. V, p. 318. *Kra canal*.

„ p. 319. Do.

Vol. VI, p. 63. *Ligne télégraphique entre Saïgon et Bangkok*.

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38. Letter from M. Bruguière. Bangkok, 19 May, 1829. *Ib.*, p. 49. Letter from the Bishop of Sozopolis, Bangkok, 27 Sept., 1829. *Ib.*, p. 33. Letter from Mgr. Bruguière, Bangkok, 1829.

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No. XL, p. 595. Extract from a letter of M. Régéreau, Battambang, 1 March, 1834. See also p. 618.

No. LI, p. 407. Extracts from a letter of M. Albrand, Bangkok, 24 Nov., 1835.

No. LXXII, p. 488. Letter from M. Miche, Battambang, 15 Jan., 1839.



No. LXXVII, p. 307. Letter from Mgr. Courvez, Singapore, 26 Nov., 1839.

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187. **Anthropological Review**, April, 1870, p. 108, a paper by Dr. J. Campbell.

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192. **Bangkok Calendar**: *Compiled* by D. B. B. (Daniel B. Bradley) from 1858 to 1873.  
Contains a number of valuable articles on the history, religion and natural history of Siam.
193. **Bangkok Directory**, from 1878 onwards, published by S. J. Smith, Bangkok.
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*Ib.*, p. 26. Missionary news from Siam.

*Ib.*, p. 224. Review of Journal kept during a voyage from Singapore to Siam, and while residing nine months in that country, by J. T. Singapore; A missionary journal kept at Singapore and Siam; from May, 1830, to January, 1832. By J. Tomlin, Malacca; Journal of a tour through the settlements on the eastern side of the peninsula of Malacca in 1828. Singapore (By W. H. Medhurst, senr.)

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- Ib.*, p. 535. Siamese History.
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- Ib.*, p. 321. Religious Intelligence, Siam.
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- Vol. XII, p. 281. G. T. Lay. Notice of Brief Grammatical notices of the Siamese languages, with an appendix, by B. J. Taylor Jones, Bangkok. Printed at the Mission Press, 1841.
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- Vol. XIV, p. 155. Embassies from Siam.
- Ib.*, p. 337. Meteorological Notices of the thermometer, &c., made in Bangkok during five successive years ending 1844. By J. Caswell.
- Vol. XV, p. 80. Missionary Labours in Siam; ophthalmic hospital in Bangkok; Death of Mrs. Bradley; schools and present prospects of the mission.

Vol. XVII, p. 373. Disturbances in Siam.

Vol. XVIII, p. 23. Bibliographical notices of Works relating to Siam in the English and French languages.

*Ib.*, p. 503. Cholera in Bangkok.

Vol. XIX, p. 548. Tenets of the Buddhists and Laws respecting their idols in Siam.

Vol. XX, pp. 345-63. Brief History of Siam.  
p. iii. Burning of mission premises.

p. i. Siamese year for 1851.

196. **Chinese and Japanese Repository** for May 3, 1864.

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*Ibid.*—Blanc—Voyage d'un marchand de boeufs au Laos (du 15 Août 1880 au 3 mai 1881).

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*Ibid.*—Same Author—Les deux inscriptions de la pagode de Pra-kéo à Bangkok (1re partie).

*Ibid.*—Same Author—Ligne télégraphique de Pnom-Penh à Bangkok (1re partie).

Tome VIII.—Aymonier—Notes sur le Laos.

*Ibid.*—Hardouin—Voyage à Ratboursy et à Kanboursy.

*Ibid.*—Schmitt—Les deux inscriptions de la pagode de Pra-keo à Bangkok (2e partie).

Tome IX.—Aymonier—Notes sur les Laos.

Tome X.—Schmitt—Inscription de la statue de Çiva trouvée par M. Rastmann dans la forêt qui recouvre l'emplacement de l'ancienne ville de Kamphēng phet.

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Schmitt—Inscription Siamoise du Vat Bovaranivet, à Bangkok.

200. **Foreign Missionary Chronicle.**

201. **Hours at Home:** Vol. IV, pp. 464, 531; vol. V, p. 66.

Papers describing a visit to Siam in one of the vessels of the United States Squadron in 1857, by G. B. Bacon, published in the United States.

202. **Ibis:** Siam Birds by Sir R. H. Schomburgk, in vol. for 1864, p. 246.

Siamese Garrulax, letter from Viscount Walden, in vol. for 1867, p. 381.

203. **Journal of the Indian Archipelago and Eastern Asia.**

[Edited by J. R. Logan]. 1847-1863. 8vo. 9 vols. Appendix 1 vol. New Series, 4 vols.

Contains with reference to Siam the following papers:—

Vol. I, pp. 328-426. On the Laws of Muang Thai or Siam, by Lieut.-Col. James Low.

Vol. II, pp. 568-580. Analysis of the Ancient Annals of Siam.

Vol. IV, p. 164. Notes on the tract of country lying between the head of the Zimmi river and the source of the Kamdran adjacent to the Siamese province of Ryout Raung.

Vol. V, p. 74. Notice of the new Siamese grammar of Bishop Pallegoix.

*Ib.*, p. 498. On the ancient connexion between Kedah and Siam.

*Ib.*, p. 538. Some account of the Thrai Thun.

*Ib.*, p. 586. Coronation, etc. of the King of Siam.

Vol. VI, p. 117. Notices of the coast of Cambodia from Kampot to Chentabon.

*Ib.*, p. 692. An account of the illness and death of H. M. the Queen of Siam.

New Series, vol. II, p. 221. A comparative vocabulary of Shan, Ka-kying and Pa-laong.

New Series, vol. III, p. 140. Notes on Buddhism in Ceylon and Siam.

204. **Journal Asiatique**, 1855—L. de Rosny—Quelques Observations sur la langue Siamoise et sur son écriture.

Same year—Extrait d'un rapport fait à la Société asiatique sur une nouvelle carte du royaume de Siam.

205. **Linnean Journal**, Zoology. Vol. XIV, p. 534. Geographical Distribution of Indian Freshwater Fishes, by Francis Day.
206. **Le Mercure Galant**: rédigé par Jean Donneau de Vize, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688. (Lanier.)
207. **Missionary Herald**: containing the proceedings at large of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, published monthly, contains a large number of notices of missionary work in Siam, beginning from the year 1829.

208. **Mittheilungen** der geographischen Gesellschaft zu Jena, Bd. III, Heft 4, contains account of a journey in the north of Siam.
209. **Moniteur des Consulats**: Dec. 1880 & Jan. 1881.—Bazangeon—Le pays des saphirs à Siam.
210. **National Review**—see Colquhoun No. 176.
211. **Nenes Jahrbuch für Mineralogie**, Geologie und Paläontologie; Jahrgang 1882, Bd. II, pp. 195-9. Über Siamesische Mineralien—Fischer.
212. **Oriental Repertory**: London, 1808, vol. I, pp. 399-402. Michael Topping—Some account of Que-dah. (Reprinted in vol. I, of "Essays Relating to Indo-China.")
213. **Pharmaceutical Journal**: On the Gamboge tree of Siam, by Dr. Christison, vol. X, p. 235. Siam Cardamons, *ib.*, vol. XVI, p. 556.
214. **Révue de Géographie**, 2e semestre de 1883—Ceberet—Journal.
215. **Revue de l'Orient** for 1846 contains the account of a journey by a French missionary named Grand-jean.  
1860.—Girard, D.—Le commerce de Siam.
- 215a. **Révue des deux Mondes**, 1869—De Carné—Exploration du Mékong.
216. **Revue Maritime et Coloniale**: 1869 Cambodge, les ruines d'Angkor; Laos Siamois.  
Brossard de Corbigny—De Saigon à Bangkok par terre, avec carte.  
Rheinart et d'Arfeuille—Voyage au Laos.
- 216a. **Royal Asiatic Society—Transactions**—Vol. III, pp. 291-304.—Gutzlaff—Remarks on the Siamese Language.  
Same vol., pp. 57-124—Low—On Buddha and the Phrabat.



217. **Royal Geographical Society**—Journal for 1855. Geographical Notes on Siam by H. S. Parkes (Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.)  
 Proceedings for January, 1886.—Holt S. Hallett—Exploration survey for a Railway connection between India, Siam, and China, pp. 20, with a map.
218. **Scribners Monthly**: Vol. V, pp. 421-31, In and Around Bangkok [by G. B. Bacon.]  
 Vol. VIII, pp. 223-28, An Elephant Hunt in Siam, by Ganier d'Abain.
219. **Siam Repository**, 6 vols. 1869-1874, published by S. J. Smith, Bangkok.
220. **The Siam Times**, newspaper, published weekly on Thursdays, from July 28, 1864, to , J. H. Chandler, proprietor.
221. **The Siam Weekly Advertiser**, conducted by S. J. Smith from 1869 to 1876.
222. **Siam Weekly Monitor and Bangkok Journal of Commerce**; the first number was published 22 May, 1867. Editor, E. D'Encourt. (This newspaper seems to have been discontinued at the end of its first year.)
223. **Société Académique Indo-Chinoise**, vol. I.—Feer—Le Bouddhisme à Siam.  
*Ibid.*—Croizier—Notice sur les manuscrits Siamois de la Bibliothèque nationale.  
 For July 1881—Bazangeon—Mon voyage à Siam.  
*Ibid.*—Taylor—Crémation de la Reine de Siam.
224. **Société de Géographie** Bulletin de la:—Sept. and Oct. 1871—F. Garnier—Voyage lointain aux royaumes de Cambodge et Laotien, de Gérard von Wusthof.

September, 1877—Harmand—Notes sur les provinces du bassin méridional du Se Moun.

*Ibid.*—Harmand—Excursion de Bassac à Attopeu.

October, 1876—Harmand—map entitled Exploration du Thonle-Repau, du Stung-sen et des pays Kouys.

June and July, 1880—Décugis—Deux Semaines à Bangkok.

4<sup>e</sup> trimestre 1884—Blanck—Le Trane-Nigne, à l'ouest du Tong-King, with a map.

225. **Société de Géographie de Samarang**, Bulletin de la ; 2nd part—Winckel—(an article on Siam.)
226. **Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society**, Journal of the : Singapore, No. 15, 1885, p. 103—G. Dabin—A missionary's journey through Laos from Bangkok to Übon.
- 226a. **Technologist**, the : I, p. 355—Sir R. Schomburgk. On the Vegetable Products of Siam ; II, p. 444 —by the same—On Siamese products transmitted to the International Exhibition ; IV, p. 337—by the same—On the Ton-khai or Paper-tree of Siam (*Trophis aspera*).
227. **Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, land-en volkenkunde** : vol. XII, pp. 380-502, an account of A. Loudon's Mission to Siam in 1862.
228. **Le Tour du Monde** :—1879 July-August—Harmand —Le Laos et les populations sauvages de l'Indo-Chine.  
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1879, p. 136 : Description of new Asiatic Lepidoptera, by F. Moore.

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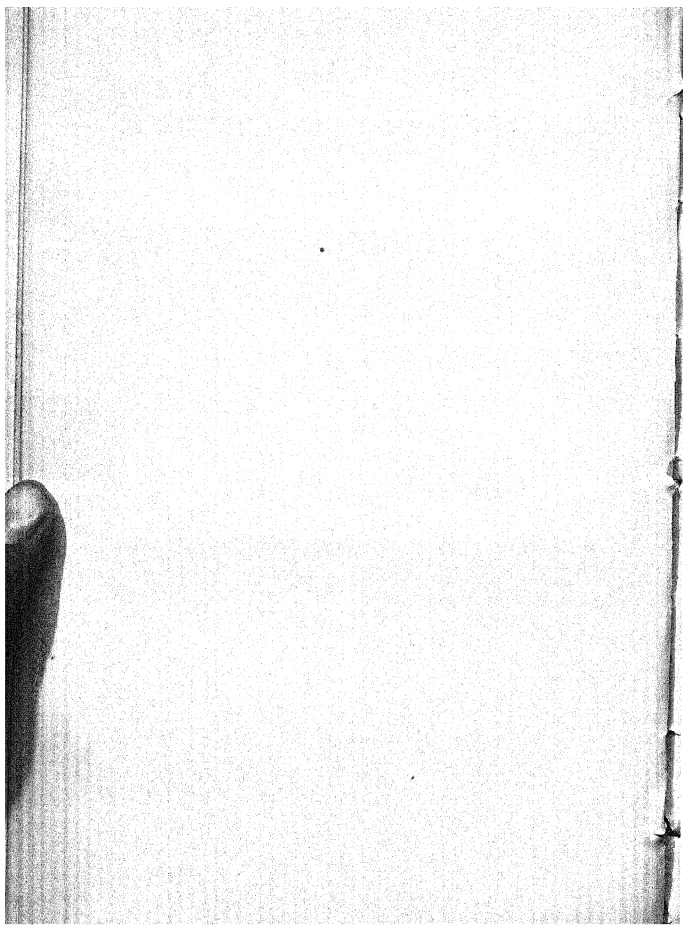
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- 229a. **Bollettino** della Società Geografica Italiana. Serie II, vol. XI, Settembre 1886—*Luzzati, A.*—"Il presente e l'avvenire del Regno di Siam, dell'ing. *A. Luzzati.*" pp. 689-704.
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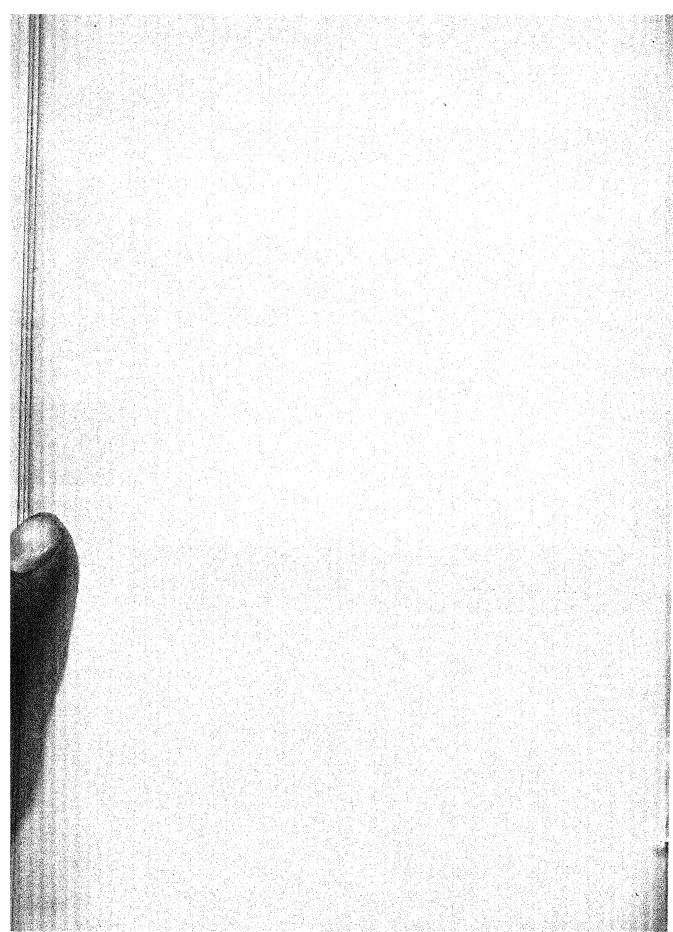


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Part III.

LANGUAGE.

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### PART III.

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#### *Language.*

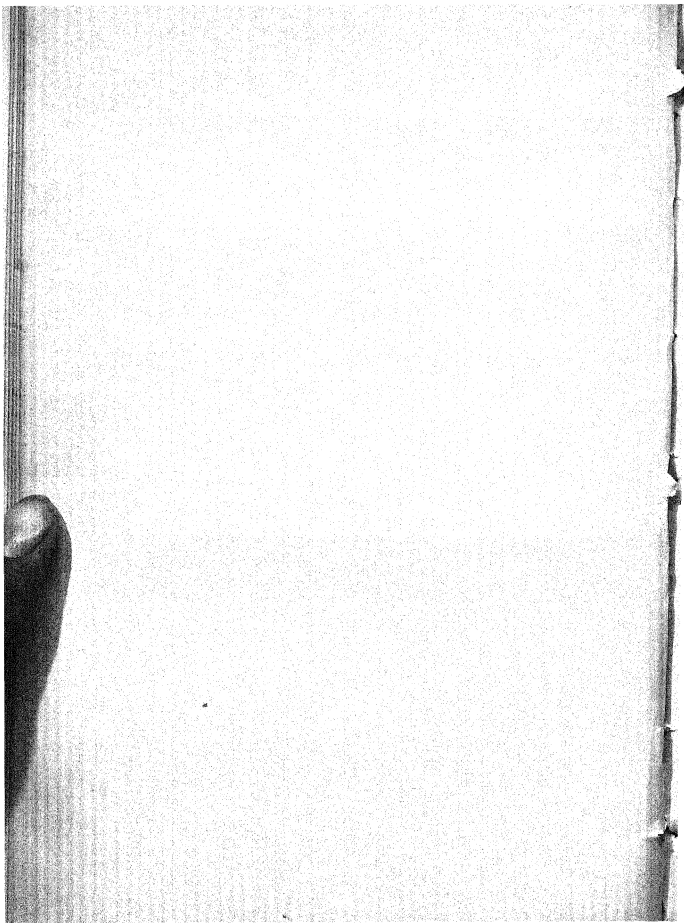
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231. **Low** : A Grammar of the Thai, or Siamese Language. By Capt. James Low of the H. E. I. C. Military Service. Calcutta, Printed at the Baptist Mission Press. Sold by Messrs. Thacker & Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. Parbury, Allen & Co., London. 1828. 4to.  
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232. **Jones, J. Taylor** : Brief Grammatical Notices of the Siamese Language, Bangkok, 1842, about 80 pp. 8vo. (Reprinted in Smith's Siam Repository, vol. II, p. 366).
233. **Pallegoix** : Grammatica Linguae Thai, auctore D. J. Bapt. Pallegoix, Episcopo Mallensi Vicario Apostolico Siamensi. Ex typographiâ collegii Assumptionis B. M. V. in civitate regiâ Krung Thèph mǎhá nǎkhon sí Ajuthāja, vulgò Bangkok. Anno Domini 1850. sm. folio.
234. **Dictionarium Latinum Thai.** Ad usum Missionis Siamensis. Ex Typographia Collegii Assumptionis, B. M. V. Bangkok. Anno domini, MDCCCL. sm. folio.
235. **Pallegoix** : Dictionarium Linguae Thai sive Siamensis Interpretatione Latina, Gallica et Anglica Illustratum Auctore D. J. B. Pallegoix Episcopo Mallensi, Vicario Apostolico Siamensi, Parisiis, Jussu Imperatoris impressum In Typographeo Imperatoris MDCCCLIV. 4to.

236. **Schott, W**: Über die sogenannten indochinesischen Sprachen, insonderheit das Siamesische, in Abhandlungen der kgl. Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin, 1856, pp. 161-79. 4to.
237. **English and Siamese Vocabulary**, 1st edition, 400 copies. Bangkok Presb. Mission Press. 1865. 12mo. Second edition, 1886.
238. **Caswell**: Treatise on the Tones of the Siamese Language, by Rev. J. Caswell. (in Smith's Siam Repository, vol. II, p. 93.) 1870.
239. **Bastian**: Sprachvergleichende Studien mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Indo-chinesischen Sprachen, von Dr. Adolf Bastian, Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1870. 8vo.  
Über die siamesischen Laut-und Ton accente, in "Monatsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin," Juni, 1867, pp. 357-386.  
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240. **McDonald**: A Collection of Words and Phrases in English and Siamese for schools and beginners prepared by Mrs. Davenport revised by N. A. McDonald. Presb. Miss. Press. 1873. pp. 1-109, 200-289.  
New edition, revised by Rev. S. G. McFarland D. D. Bradley's Press. 1883. pp. 152.
- 240a. **Gallois**: La langue et la littérature du royaume Thaï ou de Siam. 8vo. Paris, 1874.
241. **Von Bergen**: Passive verb of the Thai Language, by F. L. Werner von Bergen, Consul for the German Empire. With the Siamese verb and Vocabulary of the words used in these notices, by Rev. S. J. Smith, A. M. The Alphabet, vowels, and syllabic combinations, Published at S. J. Smith Place Bangkok, 1875. pp. 24.



242. **Cust** : A Sketch of the Modern Languages of the East Indies. Accompanied by two Language Maps. By Robert N. Cust. London : Trübner & Co. 1878. 8vo.  
p. 119. The Tai Family.
243. **Forbes, C. J. F. S.** : Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Chinese Languages. London, 1881. pp. 77-91 deal with the Siamese language.
244. **Ewald** : Grammatik der T'ai-oder Siamesischen Sprache von L. Ewald...mit einer vergleichenden Schrifttafel. Leipzig. T. O. Weigel. 1881. 8vo.
245. **Mueller, Friedrich** : Gründriss der Sprachwissenschaft, contains a sketch of the Siamese language, in vol. II, section, 2, pp. 367-88. Wien, 1882.
246. **Kuhn** : Über Herkunft und Sprache der transgangetischen Völker, Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München, 1883, 22 pp. 4to.
247. **Lepsius** : Standard alphabet, p.p. 236-41, treats of the Siamese alphabet.
248. **Introduction** to the Siamese language. (An English-Siamese Vocabulary, for the use of natives ; the Siamese words printed in Roman type ; size 12mo. or 16mo. A new edition, published in 1877, is entitled "English Siamese Vocabulary enlarged with an introduction to the Siamese Language and a supplement by D. J. Bapt. Pallegoix, etc., Bangkok for sale at the Catholic Mission Press.")
249. **Forchhammer, E.** : Article on the Indo-Chinese languages in the "Indian Antiquary," Bombay, vol. XI, pp. 177-89.
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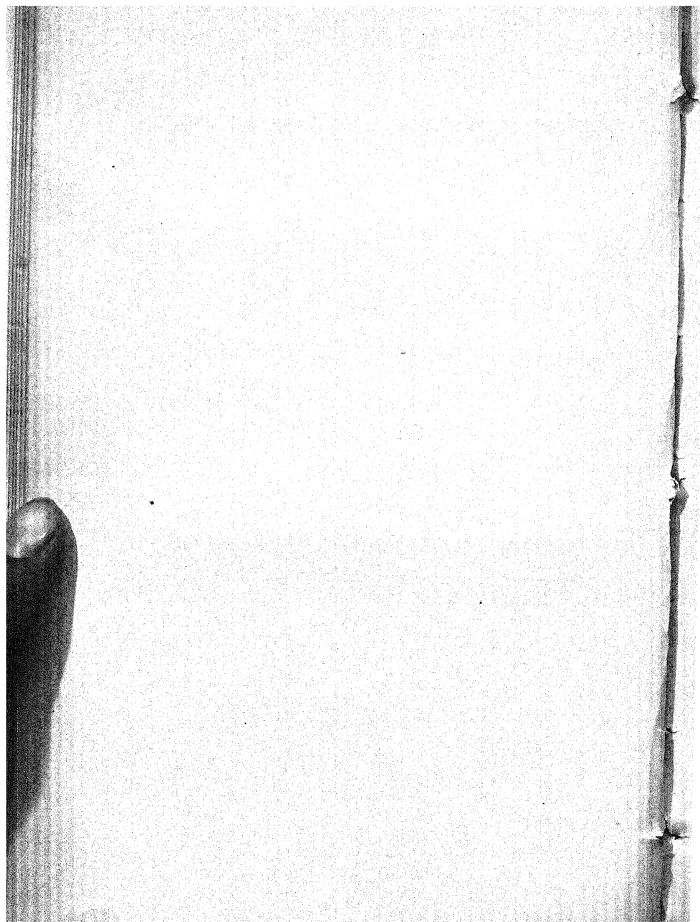


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## Part IV.

MAPS.

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## PART IV.

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### *Maps.*

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**Kiepert :** Karte der indochinesischen Reiche Birma, Siam, Kambodja und Annam nebst Bemerkungen dazu. Von Dr. H. Kiepert, Professor. Jena, Hermann Costenoble. 1867.

**Arrowsmith, J. :** Map of Burmah, Siam, and Cochinchina. By J. Arrowsmith, new edition, London, Edward Stamford, 55, Charing Cross, S.W. June, 1875.

Le Royaume de Siam avec les Royaumes qui luy sont tributaires, &c. A Amsterdam chez Joachim Otens. Avec les observations des Six Peres Jesuites envoyez par le Roy en qualité de ses mathématiciens dans les Indes, et à Chine, ou est aussi Tracée La Route qu'ils ont tenue par le Destrict de la Sonde jusqu'à Siam. In 2 sheets.

(In this map the Malay Peninsula is marked Malacca ou Sornau.)

**Dutreuil de Rhins.** Carte de l'Indo-Chine Orientale, (in two sizes, one in four sheets, the other in one sheet) publiée sous le Ministère de Mr. le Vice Amiral Jaureguiberry. Au dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine en 1881.

Carte des Missions de L' Indo-Chine par E. C. L..... ancien Missionnaire, 1879.

**Pavie :** Itinéraires de M. A. Pavie dans le Sud-ouest de l' Indo-Chine Orientale Cambodge et Siam, 2 sheets. Challamel aîné, 5, rue Jacob, Paris.

Eastern Bengal, Assam, Burmah and parts of China and Siam, 1870, with corrections to 1875. Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta.

Carte de l'Asie Orientale, comprenant l'Empire chinois, le Japon, les états de l'Indo-Chine et la Malaisie. Paris, Andriveau-Goujon. 2 sheets.

Map of the Kingdom of Siam and her dependencies among the Laosians and Cambodians, constructed from surveys which the Siamese Government had made A. D. 1867 and 1868 (4 sheets).

The Siamese part of the Malay Peninsula, without title, in 2 sheets.

A roughly lithographed map of the Siamese delta, published by the late Dr. D. B. Bradley is also in existence.

Other maps will be found in the works of

Jancigny.

De la Loubère.

Mouhot (course of the Mekong).

Vincent (Further India).

Bock (Bangkok to Kiangtsen).

McLeod (Central part of British Burmah with Shan provinces of Burmah and Northern Laos).

Crawford (Map of Siam and Cochin-China).

Bowring (Map of Siam and its dependencies).

Bacon (Map of Siam, Cambodia and Laos).

Colquhoun (In "Across Chrysê," map of Indo-China).

Bastian (in vol. 3. This is the same as Kiepert's map published separately).

Conder (Map of Indo-China).

Pallegoix (Map of Siam and its dependencies).

Révue Maritime et Coloniale (Map to accompany Brossard's account of his journey from Saigon to Bangkok).

Garnier (Carte Générale de l'Indo-Chine et de la Chine centrale ; Carte Générale de l'Indo-Chine ; 10 Cartés Itinéraires ; & plan à vol d'oiseau des cataractes de Khon. In the Atlas to his "Voyage d'Exploration, q. v.).

Hallett, Map of Siam and Northern Laos, in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society for Jan., 1886.

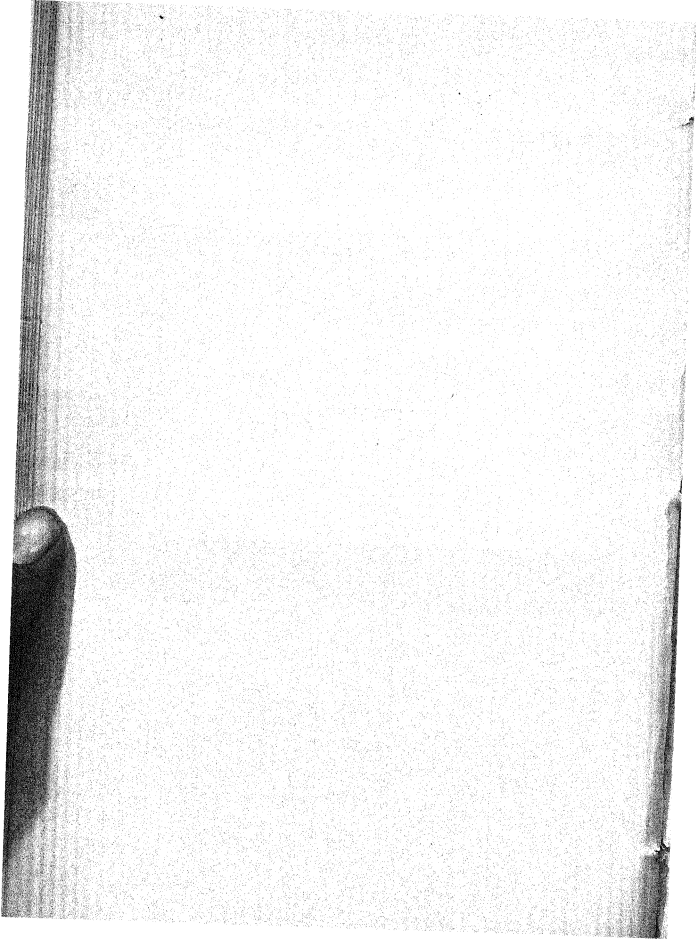
Société de Géographie, Bulletin de la : Oct., 1876, by Dr. Harmand, map entitled "Exploration du Thonlé Repau, du Stung-sen et des pays Kouys ; 4e trimestre 1884, map of Trane-Nigne by Père Blanck.

Le Tour du Monde (*q. v.*), maps showing Dr. Harmand's journeys.

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#### POSTSCRIPT.

The Index having been printed before the body of this bibliography, some entries in Parts I and II, which were made after the MS. had been sent to the printer, were unavoidably omitted from it.

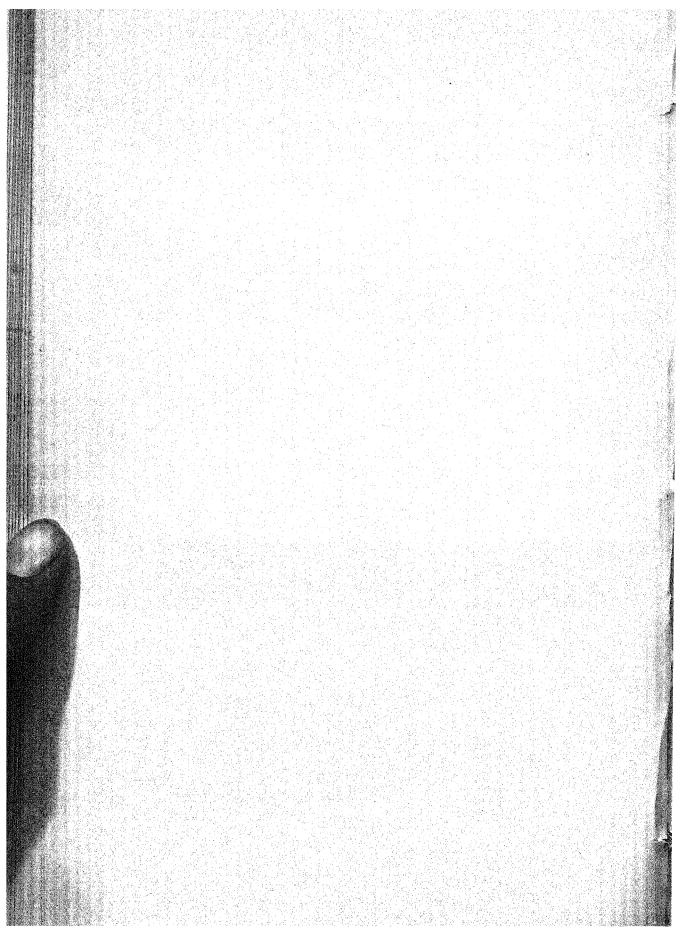




ENGLISH, SULU, AND MALAY VOCABULARY.

—:O:—

(*Continued from Journal No. 16.*)



# ENGLISH, SULU, AND MALAY VOCABULARY.

(Continued from Journal No 16, p. 384.)

## N

| <i>English.</i>           | <i>Sulu.</i>        | <i>Malay.</i>   |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Nail (of iron)            | lângsâng            |   |
| Nail, to                  | lângsângăn          |   |
| Nail (of the finger)      | * kûku              | kuku. (See Hoof)  |
| Naked                     | hûbu                |   |
| Name                      | ngân                |   |
| Narrative                 | kâtă-kâtă           | (See Fable)   |
| Narrow                    | bûkun muâk          |   |
| Nation ; race             | * bângsă            | bangsa. (See Family)  |
| Nature ; disposi-<br>tion | părângai ; * tăbiât | { (See Disposition)<br>tabi'at (Ar.)  |
| Navel                     | * pûsăt             | { pusat. Jav. and Day.,<br>puser ; Bat., pusot ;<br>Mak., pochi ; Bug.,<br>posi ; Tag., posor ;<br>Bis., posod                              |
| Neap-tide                 | ăăn ; dăgătăn       | darat-an, dry land  |
| Near (position)           | daik ; măsûhk       |   |
| Nearly                    | ăpît                | apit, to squeeze  |
| Neat                      | măraian-măraian     |   |
| Necessity                 | * păksă             | { paksa. Jav. and<br>Sund., peksa   |
| Neck ; throat             | lîûk ; lîûg         | leher   |
| Needed ; wanting          | * kûrâng            | korang. (See Less)  |
| Needle                    | jaum                | { jarum. Jav., dom,<br>needle, jaruman,<br>go-between ;<br>Sund. and Bat.,<br>jarum ; Mak. and<br>Bug., jarung ;<br>Tag. and Bis.,<br>dagom |

| <i>English.</i>                  | <i>Sulu.</i>       | <i>Malay.</i>   |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Neglect                          | pāsārān            |   |
| Negligent                        | * lălēi            | { lalei. Jav. and<br>Sund., <i>lali</i> ; Mak.,<br><i>lale</i>  |
| Negotiate, to                    | * bīchārāhkān      | bichara. (See Case)   |
| Nephew                           | ânākun             | anak per-anak-an  |
| Nerve; sinew                     | * ūrăt             | urat. (See Artery)  |
| Net                              | .....              | (See Seine)   |
| Never                            | wāllā bīāksă       |   |
| Never mind                       | sâhrinâ ; sîâhrinâ |   |
| New                              | bâgu               | { baharu. Jav., <i>wahu</i> ;<br>Sund. and Bug.,<br><i>baru</i> ; Bat., <i>im-</i><br><i>baru</i> ; Mak., <i>bêru</i> ;<br>Tag. and Bis., <i>bago</i> |
| News                             | ngāwī              |   |
| Night                            | dom                |   |
| Night, Last                      | kāwīi ; kâvi       |   |
| Night, To-                       | dom inī            |   |
| Nine (9)                         | sîām               |   |
| Ninety, (90)                     | kăsiāmân           |   |
| Nipa-palm leaf for<br>cigarettes | tīgol              |   |
| No                               | dī                 |   |
| Noble birth                      | pânkât             | pangkat   |
| Noise                            | hûru-hâră          | { rank haru-hara.<br>(See Distur-<br>bance)   |
| None                             | wai                |   |
| Noose                            | taingă             |   |
| North                            | * ūtârâ            | { utara. Jav., Sund.<br>and Day., <i>utara</i> ;<br>Bat., <i>otara</i> ; Bis.,<br><i>otala</i> , east-wind  |

| <i>English.</i>                 | <i>Sulu.</i>     | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--|
| North-east                      | tûngârâ          | { tenggara. Mak.,<br>tunggara; Day.,<br>tanggara, S. E.<br>wind  |
| North-west                      | hilâgâ ; hâbâgât | { barat. Sund., ba-<br>rut; Jav., barat,<br>storm; Mak., ha-<br>ra, W. wind;<br>Day., barat, W.<br>wind, storm |
| Nose                            | ilông            | { hidong. Jav. and<br>Sund., irung;<br>Bat., igung;<br>Tag. and Bis.,<br>ilong                                 |
| Nose, Running at<br>the         | sipûn            |  |
| Not                             | bûkun            | bukan  |
| Not, Do ; don't                 | eio              |  |
| Not yet                         | di-pâ            |  |
| Not quite                       | wâllâ-pâ         |  |
| Noxious                         | * bisă           | bisa. (See Deadly)   |
| Nursery (for plants)<br>orchard | kubûn            | { kabun, garden,<br>plantation. Jav.<br>and Sund., kebon   |

O

|              |                   |   |
|--------------|-------------------|---|
| Oar ; paddle | * daiăng ; bogsei | { dayong. Occurs in<br>Jav., Sund., Bat.<br>and Day. Gayong<br>in Mak., Bug,<br>Tag. and Bis. |
| Oath         | sâpâh             |   |
| Obey, to     | âgât              |   |

| <i>English.</i>   | <i>Sulu.</i>        | <i>Malay.</i>              |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Obscure ; dark    | līm                 |                            |
| Odour             | māhmud              |                            |
| Of                | diă                 |                            |
| Offence           | * dosâ              | dosa. ( <i>See Crime</i> ) |
|                   |                     | { biasa, accustomed.       |
|                   |                     | Kw., <i>biyasa</i> ;       |
| Often             | biăksă-biăksă       | Sund., <i>bisa</i> ; Bat., |
|                   |                     | <i>biyasa</i> , enough ;   |
|                   |                     | Mak., <i>biyasa</i> ;      |
|                   |                     | Tag., <i>bihasa</i>        |
| Often, How        | mākă-pilâh          |                            |
| Oil               | lânâh               |                            |
| Oil, Kerosine     | lânâh-lûpă *        |                            |
| Old ; aged        | măăs                |                            |
| Older, The        | mă'ûtông            |                            |
| Omit, to ; forget | kălûpâhân           | { lupa, to forget, 'ka-    |
|                   |                     | lupa-an, forget-           |
|                   |                     | fulness                    |
| On                | hâtăs               | { atas, occurs in          |
|                   |                     | Sund., Bat. and            |
|                   |                     | Day.                       |
| Once              | kumîsân             |                            |
| One               | îsă ; îsai ; hâmbûk |                            |
| One, It's all     | wai-bidă            |                            |
| Onion             | * bawâng            | { bawang. Occurs in        |
|                   |                     | Jav., Sund., Bat.          |
| Only              | * schêjâ            | and Day.                   |
| Open              | okei                | sahaja                     |
| Open, pearl       |                     |                            |
| shells, to        | sîsioen             |                            |
| Opinion           | pikîlân             | { pikir-an, fikir-an.      |
|                   |                     | ( <i>See Imagine</i> )     |

\* *Lupa*=*Europa*?

| <i>English.</i>                  | <i>Sulu.</i>    | <i>Malay.</i>   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Opium,                           | *chându ; mādāt | { chându, (prepared opium), madat, (raw opium).<br>Jav., Sund. and Mak., <i>chandu</i> ;<br>Bat., <i>sandu</i> ; Jav. and Sund., <i>madat</i> |
| Oppose, to                       | măgâto          |   |
| Order, an                        | * hûkum         | { hukum ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>hukum</i> ; Bat., <i>ukum</i> ; Mak., <i>hukung</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>hokom</i>                  |
| Origin                           | *asâl           | { asal. Jav. and Sund., <i>asal</i>   |
| Orphan                           | yâtîn           | { yatim ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Sund., <i>yatim</i>   |
| Other ; another ;<br>different } | dugeing         |   |
| Our                              | nâmu ; -mu      |   |
| Out, outside                     | hâgoă           |   |
| Out, From                        | dain hâgoă      |   |
| Out, to Cast                     | bûgît           | { burit, the stern. Kw., <i>wuri</i> ; Jav. <i>huri</i> and <i>burit</i>  |
| Out, to Cry                      | tâwâk           |   |
| Overboard                        | nâhog ; hâgoă   |   |
| Overflow, to                     | mâlipût         |   |
| Overgrown with<br>weeds }        | hipu bâgun      |   |
| Owner                            | dâk             |   |

*English.**Sulu.**Malay.*

## P

|                     |           |  |
|---------------------|-----------|--|
| Packing case        | tông      | (See Cask)   |
| Paddle, to          | mă'bogsei |  |
| Pail, bucket        | băldĩ     | { (See Bucket and<br>Note on p. 384)   |
| Pain                | săkĩt     | { sakit. Jav., Tag. and<br>Bis., <i>sakit</i> ; Bat.,<br><i>sahit</i>  |
| Pair, a             | lĩmbâng   |  |
| Palace              | *ăstănă   | astana (Pers.)†  |
| Palpitate, to       | mĩdpĩt    |  |
| Pan (iron)          | kăhă      |  |
| Papa, father        | âmă       |  |
| Paper               | *kărtăs   | { kartas ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and<br>Sund., <i>kertas</i> ;<br>Mak., <i>karatasa</i>                                   |
| Parasol; umbrella   | *păyông   | { payong. Occurs in<br>Jav., Sund., Day.,<br>Tag. and Bis.   |
| Parcel, a           | putus     |  |
| Part, a             | *bhăgiăn  | { bahagi-an (See Dis-<br>tribute)  |
| Part to; cut in two | sĩpăkăn   |  |
| Part with, to take  | tulông    | { tulong, to help. Oc-<br>curs in Jav., Mak.,<br>Bug., Day., & Tag.<br>In Bis. <i>tabang</i>                           |
| Partition; wall     | *dĩndĩng  | { dinding. Sund., Bat.,<br>Tag. and Bis., <i>ding-</i><br><i>ding</i> ; Mak., <i>rinring</i> ;<br>Day., <i>dinding</i> |

† Persian, *astana*, a threshold, a Fakir's residence; from Sansk. *sthana*, place.—Ed.



| <i>English.</i>    | <i>Sulu.</i>         | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| Partner            | *kôngsi              | { kôngsi ( <i>Ch.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>kôngsi</i>   |
| Pass by, to        | lâbei                |  |
| Passage (through)  | mâktuĩ               |  |
| Paste ; cakes      | bâmbâng              |  |
| Pawn, to           | sendă                | sandar. Bat., <i>sindor</i>  |
| Pay, to            | băyăd                | { bayar. Jav., Sund., Day. and Tag., <i>bayar</i> ; Mak., <i>bayara</i> ; Bis., <i>bayad</i>     |
| Pay wages, to      | tândâng              | tandang, wholesale   |
| Pea ; bean,        | *kăchâng             | { kachang. Jav. and Sund., <i>kachang</i>  |
| Pearl              | mûchâ                | { mutia, mutiara (Sansk., <i>mutya</i> )   |
| Peasant, a         | *raiăt               | { ra'iyat. ( <i>Ar.</i> ). † Jav. and Day., <i>rayat</i> , the household or retainers of a chief |
| Pedigree           | pângkăt              | pangkat, rank  |
| Peel, to           | paisân ; paisĩh      | ( <i>See Skin</i> )  |
| Pen                | *kălăm               | { kalam ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav., Sund. and Day., <i>kalam</i> ; Mak., <i>kalang</i>                 |
| Pepper             | *lădă                | { lada. Occurs in Sund., Bat., Mak. and Tag.   |
| Perfect ; complete | *gănâp               | ganap  |
| Perhaps            | hătĩko ; kălau kălau | kalau-kalau  |

† "In the Europeo-Asiatic jargon, 'Rayah' is the Turkish, 'Ryot' the Indian, peasant; both, you would scarcely believe the feat of cacography, being one and the same Arabic word *ra'iyat* (رية), " (*Burton. Sind Re-visited*, I, 299.)

| <i>English.</i>            | <i>Sulu.</i>       | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Period (time)              | logei ; *wâktu     | { waktu ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>waktu</i> ; Mak., <i>wattu</i>  |
| Permanent                  | hâwă               |  |
| Perspiration               | hulăs ; ulăs       |  |
| Pick, (to gather)          | pusûd              |  |
| Piebald                    | lăg                | { bělang. Jav., <i>belang</i> and <i>welang</i> ; Sund., and Day., <i>belang</i> ; Bat., <i>bolang</i> ; Mak., <i>balang</i><br>kêtul, a piece, lump |
| Piece, a ; bit             | ângûtul            |  |
| Piece (of cloth) ; bolt, a | { hângbus          |  |
| Pier                       | tîtîân ; *jămbătăn | (See Bridge)   |
| Pig                        | băbûi              | babi (See Hog.)  |
| Pigeon                     | ăsung              |  |
| Pigeon (green)             | lăbûyu             |  |
| Pigeon (large)             | bogók              |  |
| Pilgrim                    | *hăji              | { haji ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and Sund., <i>haji</i> ; Mak., <i>aji</i>  |
| Pillar ; post              | toko               |  |
| Pillow                     | ûân                |  |
| Pilot                      | mălîm              | (See Mate)   |
| Pincers                    | gipît              | { sepit, penyepit. Jav., <i>sapit</i> ; Sund., <i>jepit</i> ; Mak. and Bug., <i>sipi</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>sipit</i>                               |
| Pineapple                  | pisăng             | { pisang, † banana. <i>Id.</i>   |
| Pirate                     | păngôrăb           | { in Jav. and Day.   |
| Pit                        | lôngăk             |  |

† Supposed to be derived from Sansk. *piçangga*, yellowish.

| <i>English.</i>                  | <i>Sulu.</i>    | <i>Malay.</i>   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Pitch; resin                     | *dāmă           | { damar. Occurs in<br>Jav., Sund., Bat. &<br>Day. In Mak., <i>Da-</i><br><i>marā</i>  |
| Pitch (at sea), to               | māglûngăn       |   |
| Pitcher; water-jar               | pûgâ            |   |
| Place                            | *tāmpăt         | tampat  |
| Place of, In                     | gântiîn         | (See Exchanged)   |
| Place, to                        | bûtâng          |   |
| Plain, a; open<br>ground         | } pāntei        | { pantei, beach (See<br>Flat and Level)   |
| Plant, to                        | tănâm           | { tanam. Jav. & Sund.,<br><i>nanem</i> (Jav., <i>tanem</i> ,<br>a plant); Bat., <i>ta-</i><br><i>nom</i> ; Mak., <i>tannong</i> ;<br>Tag., <i>tanim</i> ; Bis.,<br><i>tanam</i> |
| Plants                           | poko            | { pokok. Jav., <i>pokok</i> ;<br>Bat., <i>pokoh</i>   |
| Plate, a                         | leiï            |   |
| Play, to (music)                 | pānaiām-naiām   | main (See Act)  |
| Play, to (games)                 | pānaiām         |   |
| Pliant; flexible                 | bâlïoen         |   |
| Plough, a pearl-<br>shell dredge | } bājâk         | baja  |
| Pluck feathers, to               | lārûtân         |   |
| Plump; fat                       | mătâmbok        | těmbûn  |
| Plunge in, to; dive              | lûrop; māklurop |   |
| Pock-marked                      | pālï-pângkut    |   |
| Pocket                           | bosâh           |   |
| Poem                             | *pântun         | { pantun, stanza of 4<br>lines  |
| Point (of land)                  | tândôk          | tanjong (See Horn)  |
| Point (of a wea-<br>pon, &c.)    | } *tûju,        | { tuju, to point, to aim;<br>tuntung. point of a<br>kris. Jav. & Sund.,<br><i>tungtung</i>  |

| <i>English.</i>     | <i>Sulu.</i>                   | <i>Malay.</i>   |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Poison              | *râchun                        | { rachûn. Jav., <i>rachun</i> ;<br>Bat., <i>rasun</i> ; Mak.,<br><i>rachung</i> ; Tag., <i>la-</i><br><i>son</i><br>(See Deadly)      |
| Poisonous           | *bisă                          |   |
| Poor                | miskîn                         | { miskin (Ar.). Jav.,<br><i>miskin</i>  |
| Populous            | *râmei                         | { ramei. Kw., <i>ramya</i> ;<br>Jav. and Sund.,<br><i>ramé</i> ; Mak., <i>rama-</i><br><i>rama</i> ; Day., <i>rami</i><br>daging babi |
| Pork                | ûnut bâbûi                     |   |
| Portrait            | pâtâh                          |   |
| Positive; certain   | bănâl tâûd                     |   |
| Possess, to; have   | aun                            |   |
| Post, a             | hâg; toko                      |   |
| Pot, a              | ânglît                         |   |
| Pour, to            | dûgângi                        |   |
| Powerful; muscular  | mâkissăk                       |   |
| Pox, Small-         | pângkut                        |   |
| Practice, to; learn | mâksûlei sûlei                 |   |
| Praise (him), to    | { hinâng ngân (nă),<br>măraian |   |
| Prawn; shrimp       | *ûdâng                         | { udang (See Lobster)<br>sambahyang. * Jav.,<br><i>sembahyang</i> ; Sund.<br>and Mak., <i>semba-</i><br><i>yang</i>                   |
| Pray, to            | *sămbaiâng                     |   |
| Precede, to         | unahan                         |   |
| Precipice           | pănpăng                        |   |
| Pregnant            | bûrus                          |   |
| Present, a          | tăndăk                         |   |
| Present, to give,   | dûmchil                        |   |
| Previous            | mûnă; tăgnă                    |   |

\* See note Journal Straits Branch Royal Asiatic Society, No. 9, page 63.

| <i>English.</i>             | <i>Sulu.</i>      | <i>Malay.</i>                |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Price ; rate,               | hâlgă             | harga ( <i>See</i> Charge)   |
| Prince ; heir ap-<br>parent | } *Râjâh údă      | Raja Muda                    |
| Profit                      | ântông            | untung ( <i>See</i> Fortune) |
| Prohibit, to                | liâng             | larang                       |
| Promise                     | *păjânjiân        | per-janji-an                 |
| Promontory                  | *tânjông          | tanjong ( <i>See</i> End)    |
| Proprietor                  | dăg               |                              |
| Protect, to                 | pălihără          | ( <i>See</i> Bring up)       |
| Provide, to ; get<br>ready  | } sâkăp           |                              |
| Provisions                  | lûtuhân           |                              |
| Proxy                       | *wâkîl            | wakil ( <i>Ar.</i> )         |
| Prudent                     | *bijăk            | bijak                        |
| Pull, to ; haul, drag       | hêlă              | ( <i>See</i> Drag)           |
| Pulley                      | timôn             |                              |
| Pulse, the                  | bădlăp            |                              |
| Pump                        | * pôm pă          | bomba ( <i>Port.</i> )       |
| Pumpkin ; calabash          | kălăbăsî ; * lâbu | labu ( <i>See</i> Gourd.)    |
| Punish, to                  | hukumân           | ukum. ( <i>See</i> Order)    |
| Puppy                       | ănăk êdu          |                              |
| Purchase, to ; buy          | mî                |                              |
| Purpose ; inten-<br>tion    | } * măsûd         | maksud ( <i>Ar.</i> )        |
| Pursue, to                  | măkûrul           |                              |
| Push, to                    | tîod              |                              |
| Put, to                     | bûtâng            |                              |
| Put out, to ;<br>extinguish | } pông            |                              |
| Put away, to                | pauk              |                              |

Q

|                     |         |                        |
|---------------------|---------|------------------------|
| Quake, Earth-       | linuk   |                        |
| Quarrel, to ; fight | bântâh  | { lântah, dispute. Kw. |
| Quarter, a          | ôngûtut | { lântah.              |

| <i>English.</i>  | <i>Sulu.</i>      | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|------------------|-------------------|--|
| Queer            | * hêrân           | (See Astonished.)  |
| Question         | ăssûwuh           | { sual ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Occurs<br>in Jav., and Day.                         |
| Quick            | sûmut             |  |
| Quick ; swift    | us-us ; * lâju    | { laju. Sund. and<br>Day., <i>laju</i> ; Jav.,<br><i>laju</i> , to follow. |
| Quiet ; silent   | đâmuhûn           |  |
| Quiet ; calm     | lināũ ; mălināũ ; |  |
| Quilt ; covering | chîûp             |  |
| Quit, to         | igân              |  |

## R

|                     |           |  |
|---------------------|-----------|--|
| Race ; running      | * lûmbă   | { lomba. Jav., <i>lumba</i> ,<br>to rise up.<br>(See Family)   |
| Race ; nation       | * bângsă  |  |
| Rag                 | đăgmei    |  |
| Rage (of Rajah)     | * moekă   | { murka. Jav., <i>murka</i> ,<br>greedy, dissatisfied.   |
| Rail at, to ; abuse | măningăt  |  |
| Rain                | ûlân      | { ujan and hujan. Jav.,<br><i>hudan</i> ; Sund., <i>hu-</i><br><i>jan</i> ; Bat., <i>udan</i> ;<br>Day., <i>ujan</i> ; Tag.<br>and Bis., <i>olan</i> . |
| Rainbow             | * plăngie | { pelangi. Tag. and<br>Bis., <i>balanggao</i> .  |
| Raise, to ; lift    | bûăt      |  |
| Rake, a             | kăs       |  |
| Rap, to ; tap       | tûkul     | { tukul. (Add this<br>word <i>sub voce</i> Ham-<br>mer.)   |

| <i>English.</i>               | <i>Sulu.</i>       | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Rape                          | sĭâgau             |  |
| Rapid (of water<br>or horses) | mătigdă            |  |
| Rare ; precious               | măhâng             |  |
| Rat                           | âmbau              |  |
| Rattan                        | whai               |  |
| Ravenous ; hungry             | hăbdĭ              |  |
| Raw ; uncooked                | hêlăũ              |  |
| Read, to                      | membăchă           | { bacha, Jav. and<br>Sund., <i>wacha</i> ; Mak.<br><i>bacha</i> ; Bat., Day.,<br>Tag. and Bis., <i>bas</i> .   |
| Ready                         | păniăpân           | { siap, ready ; meny-<br>iap-kan, to make<br>ready   |
| Ready, to Get                 | măksăpăk           |  |
| Reasonable                    | aun sebab          |  |
| Recede, to                    | săggă ; sibûk      |  |
| Recent                        | băgu               | baharu ( <i>See</i> New)   |
| Reckon, to                    | itûngân ; * bilâng | { itong and hitong.<br><i>Itong</i> occurs in Jav.,<br>Sund., Mak. and<br>Day. ( <i>See</i> Compute)           |
| Recognise, to                 | kilăh              |  |
| Recollect, to                 | * ingăt            | { ingăt. Jav., <i>enget</i> ;<br>Sund. and Day.,<br><i>ingat</i> ; Bat., <i>ingot</i> ;<br>Mak., <i>inga</i> . |
| Recover, to<br>(from illness) | kăhûlĭ             |  |
| Red ; scarlet ;               | polăh              |  |
| Reduce, to lessen,            | kulângân           | { korang-kan ( <i>See</i><br>Less)   |
| Reef ; rock ;                 | tăkut              |  |
| Reject, to                    | bugĭt              | burit ( <i>See</i> Out.)   |

| <i>English.</i>                     | <i>Sulu.</i>               | <i>Malay.</i>   |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Relation, a ; con-<br>nection       | } taimănghûd ; * kaum kaum | (Ar.)   |
| Relief ; help                       |                            |   |
|                                     | * tûlông                   | (See Part)  |
| Religion                            | * âgâmă                    | { agama (Sansk.)<br>Found in Jav., Sund.,<br>Mak., Bug. and Day.  |
| Rely upon, to                       | măkăndul                   |   |
| Remit, to ; forgive                 | * âmpûnkân                 | { ampun. (See For-<br>give)   |
| Remnant                             | kăpin                      |   |
| Remote ; far ; dis-<br>tant         | } meio                     |   |
| Remove, to ;<br>change the<br>place |                            |   |
|                                     | * pîndăhkân                | (See Change)  |
| Repay, to                           | păkbaiyât                  | (bayar (See Pay)<br>jawab (Ar.). Jav. and<br>Sund., jawab ;<br>Bat., majuwapkon,<br>to reply ; Day. ja-<br>wap (See Answer) |
| Reply, a                            | dăwă ; * jăwăb ;           |   |
| Report, a ; rumour,                 | ngăwî                      |   |
| Represent, to ;<br>complain         | } beitai                   |   |
| Representation,                     |                            |   |
| Reprove, to                         | hălăw<br>măngîndûk         |   |
| Repudiate, to ;<br>divorce          | } dămehîl telăk ;          | { bri talak. Jav. and<br>Sund., talak ; Mak.,<br>talaka ; Day., talak   |
|                                     |                            |   |
| Reputation                          | ngăn                       |   |
| Request                             | păângaioiân                |   |
| Require, to ;<br>want ; like        | } măbaiyă                  |   |
| Require, to ; de-<br>mand ;         |                            |   |
|                                     | * lûntut                   | { tuntut. Jav., tut ; tun-<br>tut, to follow  |



| <i>English.</i>        | <i>Sulu.</i>         | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Rescue, to             | mâkrâmpão bâlik      | { rampas, to match,<br>plunder ( <i>See</i> Booty)   |
| Resemble him, to       | sâli sâli dâgbus-niã |  |
| Reserve, to            | tauk                 |  |
| Reside, to             | * tîngâl             | { tinggal. Jav., Sund.<br>and Bat., <i>tinggal</i> ;<br>Mak., <i>tinggala</i><br>( <i>See</i> Cede)  |
| Resign, to; give up,   | mâksêrah             |  |
| Resin                  | bulitêk              |  |
| Resist, to             | âto                  |  |
| Respect                | mâkhôrmât            | (See Honour)<br>supan  |
| Respectful             | * sûpân              |  |
| Rest, to; repose;      | mâlempâng            |  |
| Restore, to            | dûmehîl bâlik        |  |
| Restrain, to           | lââng                | { larang. Jav., <i>larang</i> ,<br>rare, <i>larangan</i> , for-<br>bidden; Sund. and<br>Mak., <i>larang</i> ; Bat.,<br><i>rarang</i>   |
| Result                 | * âkhoenyâ           |  |
| Retain, to; keep       | sâgau                | akhir  |
| Retaliate, to          | bâlâsîn              | { balas. Jav., <i>wales</i> ;<br>Sund., <i>bales</i> ; Bat.,<br><i>balos</i> ; Mak., <i>balasa</i> ;<br>Day., <i>balek</i> ; Bis.,<br><i>balas</i> , to give back,<br><i>balus</i> , revenge |
| Retired; secluded      | mădûniã              |  |
| Return, to;<br>go back | { mănîik; * bâlik    | { balik. Jav., <i>walik</i> ;<br>Sund., Bat., Day.,<br>Tag. and Bis., <i>ba-<br/>lik</i> ; Mak., <i>bali</i>   |
| Reveal, to             | beită                |  |

| <i>English.</i>                    | <i>Sulu.</i>                                 | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Revenue,                           | * hāsīl                                      | { hasil. Jav. and Sund.,<br><i>asil</i>  |
| Reverse, to ;<br>change            | { ūbāhīn<br>dūgeing                          | ubah ( <i>See Change</i> )   |
| Reverse ; quite<br>different       |  |  |
| Revile, to                         | māksimut simut                               |  |
| Revive, to                         | * sedēr                                      | sedar. Bat., <i>sodar</i>  |
| Revolt, to                         | * drāhkă                                     | { derhaka. Jav., <i>dura-</i><br><i>ka</i> ; Sund., <i>doraka</i>  |
| Revolution (of<br>heavenly bodies) | { pānauān<br>măgligăt<br>tāngdān<br>* sengăl |  |
| Revolve, to                        |  |  |
| Reward                             |  |  |
| Rheumatism                         |  | sengal   |
| Rhinocero                          | * bādāk                                      | { badak. Jav. <i>wadak</i> ;<br>Sund., Bat. and<br>Day., <i>badak</i> ; Mak.,<br><i>bada</i>   |
| Rib, a                             | bukoeg rūsok                                 | { buku, joint ; rusuk,<br>side ; tulang rusuk,<br>rib. Bat., <i>rusuk</i> ;<br>Mak., <i>rusu</i> ; Bis.,<br><i>gosok</i>   |
| Rice ; paddy<br>(unhusked)         | { pei  |  |
|                                    |  |  |
| Rice (husked)                      | boghăs                                       | { bēras. Jav., <i>beras</i> and<br><i>wos</i> ; Sund., <i>beyas</i> ;<br>Bat., <i>boras</i> ; Mak.,<br><i>berasa</i> ; Day., <i>be-</i><br><i>has</i> ; Tag., <i>bigas</i> ;<br>Bis., <i>bogas</i> |
| Rice (boiled)                      | kauoenoen                                    |  |
| Rice (crops)                       | pauotān                                      |  |
| Rich ; wealthy                     | deigāhān                                     |  |

| <i>English.</i>             | <i>Sulu.</i>      | <i>Malay.</i>   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Riches                      | * kākâyân         | ka-kaya-an  |
| Ride, to                    | tûngông           | { tunggang. Jav., <i>tung-</i><br><i>gang</i> , to sit; Sund.,<br><i>tonggong</i> , the seat  |
| Ridge of a roof             | bûbungâng         | { bumbong-an and bu-<br>bung-an ( <i>See Roof</i> )   |
| Right; starboard            | pâtoh             |   |
| Right; proper               | mâtuûd; * benâr   | { benar. Jav. and Sund.,<br><i>bener</i>  |
| Rigorous; severe            | mâturâs           | ( <i>See Hard</i> )   |
| Rim                         | * bibîr           | { bibir, lip. Bat., <i>bibir</i> ;<br>Mak., <i>bibéré</i> ; Bug.,<br><i>wiwé</i>  |
| Rind; peel; skin            | pais              |   |
| Ring, a                     | chîrchîn          | { chinchin. Sund. and<br>Mak., <i>chinchin</i> ;<br>Bat., <i>sinsin</i> . Tag.<br>and Bis., <i>singsing</i><br>subang ( <i>See Earring</i> )      |
| Ring, an Ear-<br>Ringleader | bâng<br>mââs mââs |   |
| Rinse, to; wash             | ûgâsi             |   |
| Rinse, to; steep            | * rândăm          | { rendam. Jav., <i>ren-</i><br><i>dam</i> ; Bat., <i>rondam</i> ;<br>Day., <i>randam</i><br>( <i>See Noise</i> )                                  |
| Riot, a                     | mâ'hûru-hâră      |   |
| Ripe                        | măhênûk           |   |
| Ripe, Over-                 | lândok măhênûk    |   |
| Ripe, Un-                   | wállă pâ măhênûk  |   |
| Rise, to; get up            | * bângûn          | { bangun. Jav., <i>bangun</i> ,<br>the latter part of the<br>night; Mak., <i>ban-</i><br><i>gung</i> , to get up; Tag.<br>and Bis., <i>bangon</i> |
| Rise, to; fly away          | măglúpât          |   |

| <i>English.</i>                 | <i>Sulu.</i>     | <i>Malay.</i>   |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Rise, to ; shoot<br>(as plants) | } gumtâh         |   |
| Rise in price, to               |                  | { naik harga ( <i>See</i><br>Charge)<br>( <i>See</i> Brook)   |
| River                           | sûbâh            |   |
| Road ; path                     | dâm              |   |
| Roast, to                       | * pânggâng       | { panggâng. Occurs in<br>Jav., Sund., Bat.,<br>Day. and Tag.<br>me-rompak   |
| Rob at sea, to                  | mâkrômpâh        |   |
| Rob, to ; steal                 | mâktâkan         |   |
| Robber, a ; high-<br>wayman     | } tau sugârûl    |   |
| Robber, a ; pirate              |                  |   |
| Robber, a ; thief               | tau bâlângĩngĩ   |   |
| Rock                            | tau mâktâkau     |   |
| Rod ; stick                     | kârâng           | karang. ( <i>See</i> Crab)<br>( <i>See</i> Cane)  |
| Roe, deer                       | * tôngkât        | { kijang. Jav., <i>kidang</i> ;<br>Bat., <i>hijang</i>  |
| Roe of fish                     | * kejâng         |   |
| Roll up, to                     | iklog sîn ĩstă   |   |
|                                 | * gûlông         | { gulong. Jav., Sund.<br>and Mak., <i>gulang</i> ;<br>Bat., <i>gulang</i> ; Tag.<br>and Bis., <i>golong</i>   |
| Roll along, to                  | * gûlĩng         | { guling. Jav., <i>gamu-<br/>ling</i> ( <i>guling</i> a bol-<br>ster) ; Sund., <i>guling</i>  |
| Roll (at sea), to               | mălĩngăn         |   |
| Roof                            | * bûmbông ; âtâp | { bubung & bumbong.<br>Sund., <i>wuwung</i> ;<br>Bat., <i>bubung</i> ; Mak.,<br><i>bumbung</i> ; Bug.,<br><i>buwung</i> ; Tag. and<br>Bis., <i>bobong</i> ; Jav.,<br><i>atep</i> ; Sund., <i>ateup</i> ;<br>Mak., <i>ata</i> ; Bis.,<br><i>atop</i> |

| <i>English.</i>                | <i>Sulu.</i>                    | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Roof of the mouth              | lângit lântit sîn si-mut        | { langit-langit ; mulut.<br>(See Heaven)   |
| Rook ; crow,                   | wâk                             | { gagak. Jav. & Sund.,<br>gagak ; Bat., gak ;<br>Mak., kala ; Day.,<br>kak   |
| Room ; space<br>Room, a        | *tâmpăt<br>tâmbok               | (See Place)  |
| Roomy                          | lâpâng                          | { lapang. Jav., lawang,<br>a door ; Sund., la-<br>pang, waste land ;<br>Bat., lapang, a road ;<br>Bug., lampang  |
| Root, a                        | âkâg                            | { akar. Sund., akar ;<br>Bat., ahar ; Mak.,<br>aka   |
| Root ; origin                  | *Asâl                           |  |
| Root, to Take                  | măgâkâg                         | ber-akar   |
| Rope                           | lûbît ; lûbîk                   |  |
| Rotation, In                   | mâ'gântî gântî                  | (See Exchange)   |
| Rotten ; foul                  | hâlok                           |  |
| Rotten ; decayed ;<br>worn out | { mângî                         |  |
| Rough                          | mădâkmul                        |  |
| Round                          | { * kêlilũng ; bûlât ;<br>bûntă | { kuliling, surround ;<br>bulat, round ; bun-<br>tar, circular. Sund.<br>kuliling ; Mak., ku-<br>ling, to return ;<br>Day., kuling, to be<br>surrounded. Jav.<br>and Sund., ulat,<br>face. Mak., bula ;<br>Day., bulat |

| <i>English.</i>             | <i>Sulu.</i> | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--|
| Rouse, to ; waken           | pukauĩn      |  |
| Rudder                      | * kāmûdĩ     | { kamudi. Jav., <i>mudi</i> ;<br>Sund. and Mak.,<br><i>kamudi</i> ; Bat., <i>ha-</i><br><i>mudi</i>                |
| Rude ; unman-<br>nerly      | } wai âdât   |  |
| Rule, to                    | * māmărentâh | { parentah, memaren-<br>tah. Jav. and Sund.,<br><i>parentah</i> ; Mak.,<br><i>parenta</i> ; Day.,<br><i>rentah</i> |
| Rump                        | pigĩk        |  |
| Run, to                     | dumâgân      |  |
| Run against,<br>to ; charge | } mǎglângât  |  |
| Run away, to ;<br>abscond   | } mǎgwĩ      | { pĕrgi, pĕgi, mĕmĕgi,<br>to go.   |
| Rush, a (plant)             | * rǎntek     | rantik   |
| Rusty, to Become            | mǎgmângĩ     |  |

## S

|                              |          |   |
|------------------------------|----------|---|
| Sacrifice, to ;<br>slaughter | } sũmbe  | (See Kill)  |
| Sad ; sorry ; difficult      | sũsǎ     | (See Care, Difficult)   |
| Saddle                       | pâkol    |   |
| Safe ; safety                | *sǎlâmât | { salamat. ( <i>Ar.</i> ) Jav.<br>and Sund., <i>salam</i> ;<br>Mak., <i>sallang</i> ;<br>Mak. & Bug., <i>sala-</i><br><i>ma</i> , happiness ;<br>Day., Tag. and Bis.,<br><i>salamat</i> |

| <i>English.</i>                | <i>Sulu.</i>      | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Sago                           | rûmbiă            | { rumbia. } Bat. and<br>Mak., <i>rumbiya</i>   |
| Sail                           | laiyăg            | { layar. Jav. & Sund.,<br><i>layar</i> ; Bat. & Day.,<br><i>rayar</i> ; Tag. & Bis.,<br><i>layag</i>   |
| Sail, to ; to make<br>sail }   | măklaiyăg         | ber-layar  |
| Sailor, a Foreign              | k'lăsi            | { khalashi. Hind., <i>kha-</i><br><i>lasi</i> from Ar. <i>kha-</i><br><i>las</i>                       |
| Sale by auction                | *lêlông           | { lelong (from Port.<br>leilão). Jav. and<br>Sund., <i>lêlang</i> ;<br>Mak., <i>lelong</i>             |
| Saline ; brackish<br>Saliva    | măăsîn<br>lûrât   | masin  |
| Sallow ; pale                  | *pûchât           | { puchat. Jav. <i>puchet</i> ;<br>Sund., <i>puchat</i> ;<br>Mak., <i>pucha</i> ; Day.,<br><i>musat</i> |
| Salt                           | ăsîn ; ăsîm       | (See Brackish)   |
| Saltpetre                      | *sendăwă          | { sendawa. Jav., <i>senda-</i><br><i>wa</i> ; Sund., <i>chinda-</i><br><i>wa</i>                       |
| Salutation                     | ăsălăăm           | salam  |
| Salutation<br>(when meeting) } | ăsălăăm mû âlikom | { es-salam 'aleikum<br>(Ar.), peace be on<br>you   |
| Salver of metal                | *tălâm            | { talam. Jav. & Sund.,<br><i>talam</i> ; Mak., <i>ta-</i><br><i>lang</i> ; Dag., <i>talam</i>          |
| Salver of wood                 | *dûlâng           | { dulang. Occurs in<br>Jav., Sund., Bat.,<br>Mak., Day., Tag.,<br>and Bis.                             |

| <i>English.</i>            | <i>Sulu.</i>     | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|----------------------------|------------------|--|
| Same ; alike               | sālī ; sālī sālī |  |
| Same, It's all the         | wai bidā         |  |
| Same as this, The          | sālī sālī yeto   |  |
| Sample                     | * chōnto         | (See Example)  |
| Sand                       | bohângin         |  |
| Sash round<br>the waist    | } kändīt         | (See Belt)   |
| Satan                      | chêtân ; sêtân   | (See Devil)  |
| Satiated ; gorged          | kiānsûgân        |  |
| Satiated ; satisfied       | serâng-nâ        |  |
| Satisfaction ; re-<br>turn | } gântī          | (See Exchange)   |
| Satisfaction<br>content    | } māsênâng       | (See Happy)  |
| Sauce                      | sâbau            |  |
| Saucer                     | tâpāk            | { tapak, palm of the<br>hand, sole of the<br>foot. <i>Id.</i> in Jav.,<br>Sund. and Bat.<br>In Tag. and Bis.,<br><i>tapak</i> , trace, track |
| Savage, a                  | tau kâtīān       |  |
| Savage ; fierce            | māngī buūd       |  |
| Save from, to<br>(danger)  | } sālāmât        | (See Safe)   |
| Saving ; except            | * mālainkân      | melainkan  |
| Saw, a                     | gaugārī          | { gargaji. Jav., <i>graji</i> ;<br>Sund., <i>gergaji</i> ;<br>Bat. and Mak.,<br><i>garagaji</i>  |
| Sawdust                    | âpokniā          |  |
| Say, I                     | âku beitā        |  |
| Says, He ; said            | laung-niā        |  |
| Say, That is to            | beheian          |  |



| <i>English.</i>          | <i>Sulu.</i>      | <i>Malay.</i>   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Saying, a                | pākātāānĭă        | per-kata-an   |
| Scab                     | gāgāān            |   |
| Scabbard; sheath         | tāgobān           |   |
| Scald, to                | busogān           |   |
| Scale (of a fish)        | hoināpān; *sisek  | { sisik. Jav., Bat. and<br>Bis., <i>sisik</i> ; Mak.,<br><i>sisi</i>                                |
| Scales for weighing      | } *timbāngān      | { timbang, to weigh.<br>Occurs in Jav.,<br>Sund., Bat., Mak.,<br>Bug., Day., Tag.<br>and Bis.       |
| Scandal                  | *fitānāh          | (See Mischief)  |
| Scar                     | tigbās; nāhiā     |   |
| Scarce                   | māhunĭt kābāken   |   |
| Scare, to                | dāktoān           |   |
| Scarecrow                | tābĭniān          |   |
| Scatter, to              | māmūāng; sūbūngān | m. em-buang, to throw   |
| Scattered; dispersed     | } kaukauun        |   |
| Scent; scented           | māhmūt            |   |
| Scholar; scholarly       | māpāndei; *ālĭm   | { pandei, 'alim ( <i>Ar.</i> ).<br>(See Clever, Learned)  |
| Science                  | elmu              | (See Knowledge)   |
| Scissors                 | *gūntĭng          | { gunting. Occurs in<br>Jav., Sund., Bug.,<br>Day., Tag. and<br>Bis. In Mak., <i>gon-<br/>ching</i> |
| Scissors (for betel-nut) | } katchūp         | { kachip. Jav. and<br>Sund., <i>kachip</i>  |
| Scold, to                | mākāmā            |   |
| Scorch, to               | māsūnog           |   |
| Score, a; mark           | tāndāān           | tanda. (See Brand)  |

| <i>English.</i>             | <i>Sulu.</i>        | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Score ; twenty<br>(20)      | kauhân              |  |
| Scorpion                    |                     |  |
| Scour, to ; wash ;<br>clean | daktākân            |  |
| Scrape, to                  | kāgīsân ; kīskīsân  | { kikis. Day., <i>ikis</i> .<br>(See File)   |
| Scrape, to ; grate          | liīs                |  |
| Scraper, a ; grater         | liīsân              |  |
| Scratch, to ; claw          | mākâmās             |  |
| Scream, to                  | māksilohwāk         |  |
| Screen, a                   | kulāmbu             | { kalambu, mosquito-<br>curtain. Jav. and<br>Sund., <i>kelambu</i> ;<br>Bat., <i>hulambu</i> ; |
| Scrub, to                   | koskosân            |  |
| Scrutinize, to ;<br>examine | māmāriksâ           | { preksa, memareksa.<br>(See Inquire)  |
| Scuffle ; affray            |                     |  |
| Scum ; froth ; foam         | mākālu              |  |
| Scurf                       | būkāl               |  |
| Scythe                      | lisāk               |  |
| Sea                         | lālâpâ              |  |
| Sea-shore                   | dāgât               | darat, dry land  |
| Sea-sick                    | higât               |  |
| Sea-sick                    | māhêlu              |  |
| Sea-water                   | tûbîg māsîm ; dāgât |  |
| Sea-weed                    | âgă-âgă             | { agar-agar ( <i>plocaria</i><br><i>candida</i> )<br>chap. (See Brand)                         |
| Seal ; signet               | tumbûkun ; *châp    | { tembokan or kem-<br>bokan, a small basin ;<br>kembok, a brass bowl                           |
| Seal, to                    | māktûmbuk           | tumbok, to pound   |
| Seam, a                     | laupân              |  |
| Search, to                  | māklâwâg            |  |

| <i>English.</i>                              | <i>Sulu.</i>       | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|--|--------------------|--|
| Season ; year                                | musim              | { musim. Sund. and<br>Day., <i>musim</i> ; Bat.,<br><i>musin</i> and <i>musim</i> ;<br>Mak., <i>musing</i> |
| Seat   | lingkôrân          |  |
| Seat, Take a                                 | lingkût-nâ         |  |
| Second ; secondly                            | kârnâ              |  |
| Second (of time)                             | bâgu bâgu          | (See New)  |
| Secret                                       | bisârâ             |  |
| Secretly                                     | hîtâpuk            |  |
| Section (of a<br>subject)                    | { pâsâl            | (See Chapter)  |
| Sediment                                     | lûbug              |  |
| Sedition                                     | dâhulâkâ           | derhaka. (See Revolt)  |
| Seduce, to ; lead<br>astray                  | { sâsât            | { sesat, to go astray,<br>wander. Jav., <i>sasar</i> ;<br>Day., <i>sasat</i>                               |
| Seduce, to ;<br>deflower                     | { mâkoerg          |  |
| See, to                                      | kumitâ             |  |
| Seed ; grain                                 | * bijî             | { biji. Jav., <i>wiji</i> and<br><i>wijah</i> ; Bat. and<br>Mak., <i>bija</i> ; Bug.,<br><i>wija</i>       |
| Seek, to                                     | mâklâwâg           |  |
| Seemingly                                    | inlûpâ             | rupa-nia   |
| Seine, a (net)<br>circular net<br>(to throw) | { pûkut<br>laiât   | { pukat. (See to Fish)   |
| Seize, to ; catch                            | sâgau ; mâksâgau ; |  |
| Seize, to ; hold                             | kâpûti             |  |
| Seldom                                       | mâhûnet kâbâken    |  |
| Select, to ; selected                        | mâgpî              | { pilih, memilih. (See<br>Choose)  |
| Selfish                                      | tâmâân             | tema'a (Ar.) avarice   |
| Sell, to                                     | pâgbî              |  |

| <i>English.</i>           | <i>Sulu.</i>       | <i>Malay.</i>                             |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Send, to                  | pārâh              |   |
| Send for, to              | pākārîân           |   |
| Senior, the               | yâng mās           |   |
| Sense; intellect          | * âkâl             | (See Capacity)                            |
| Senseless; fainted        | mâpûngûng          | pengsan                                   |
| Sensible                  | aun sebâb; * bijak | (See Prudent)                             |
| Separate; to divide;      | mâkbâhâjî          | { mem-bahagi. (See Distribute)            |
| Separate to; set aside    | { mâkbûtâs         |   |
| Sepulchre                 | * kûbôr            | (See Burying-place)                       |
| Servant                   | bâtâk              | { batur. Jav. and Sund.,<br>batur         |
| Serve, to; work for       | { mâghinâng ibân   | { inang, a female servant                 |
| Set out, to; start        | mănau; sùng-nâ     |   |
| Set out, to; (of Sultans) | { mĩânau           |   |
| Seven (7)                 | pitu               |   |
| Seventy (70)              | kâpituân           |   |
| Sew, to                   | menhâhê            |   |
| Sew up, to                | tâhêk              |   |
| Shade; shadow             | lâmbûngân          | { lindong, sheltered.<br>{ (See Darkness) |
| Shade ourself, to         | sĩmilông           |   |
| Shake, to                 | jûg-jûgăân         |   |
| Shake hands, to           | sălâmân            | (See Safe)                                |
| Shaky; loose              | mâghâkul hâkul     |   |
| Shall                     | mâbaiă; sobei      |   |
| Shallow (depth)           | hâbâbau            |   |
| Sham, to; feign           | ûlă-ûlă            | olok-olok. (See Jest)                     |
| Shame                     | mâsipûg; sopân     | (See Respectful)                          |
| Shameless                 | wai sopân          |   |
| Shape                     | jînês; dagbus;     | (jines Ar.) See Kind                      |
| Share, a                  | * bhâjîân          | { bahagi-an (See Distribute)              |

| <i>English.</i>            | <i>Sulu.</i>     | <i>Malay.</i>   |
|----------------------------|------------------|---|
| Share, to                  | măkbăhăjiân      | mem-bahagi-kan  |
| Shark                      | kaitân           |   |
| Sharp                      | măheîit          |   |
| Sharp ; acid               | măâslom          |   |
| Sharp ; cunning            | măpândeî         | (See Apt)   |
| Sharpen, to                | măghăsă          | { asah. (See Grind-<br>stone)   |
| Shave, to                  | băgûngân         |   |
| She ; her                  | săă              |   |
| Shed tears, to             | măktângis        | (See Cry)   |
| Sheep                      | * bîrî-bîrî      | biri-biri   |
| Sheet, a (rope of a sail)  | { jâmpông        |   |
| Shell of a nut             | ûghob            |   |
| Shells (molluscs)          | bubu             |   |
| Shelter, to ; protect      | silung           |   |
| Shew, to                   | êndu             | { unjuk, tunjuk. Jav.,<br>unjuk   |
| Shield, a                  | tâmîng           |   |
| Shift, to ; move           | pîndâhê          |   |
| Shift, to ; change clothes | gântîi           | { (See Change)  |
| Shine, to ; shining        | măsăwă           |   |
| Ship                       | kăpâl            | { kapal.* Sund. and<br>Day., kapal ; Bat.,<br>hopal ; Mak., kapala<br>kapal laiar |
| Ship, Sailing              | kăpâl taiăg      |   |
| Shipwreck, a               | kăpâl ma'bûg-bûg |   |
| Shiver, to                 | tândog           |   |
| Shoal ; sand               | bohângin         |   |
| Shoal ; rock               | gûsuk ; tâkut    |   |

\* *Kapal* in Javanese means a horse (Favre Dict). In Tamil *kappal* signifies a ship or vessel (Caldwell's *Comp. Drav. Grammar*, 481). Which side of the Bay of Bengal borrowed from the other ?  
Ed.

| <i>English.</i>                     | <i>Sulu.</i>   | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Shoe ;                              | tômpă          | { terompah. Jav. and<br>Sund., <i>tarumpah</i> ,<br>slippers   |
| Shoot with fire-<br>arms, &c., to } | tîmbák         | { tembak. Sund. and<br>Day., <i>tembak</i> ;<br>Mak. and Bug.,<br><i>temba</i>   |
| Shore (of the sea)                  | higât          |  |
| Shore, a ; prop                     | săgnâtăn       |  |
| Short                               | măhopu         |  |
| Shot ; ball ; bullet                | pônglo         |  |
| Shot, Small                         | hămbul         | peluru ( <i>See</i> Bullet)  |
| Shoulder                            | ăbăghă ; ăgăbă | { ber-suara. Jav and<br>Bat., <i>sowara</i> ; Mak.,<br><i>sara</i><br>ber-sorak. Jav.,<br>Sund., Bat., and<br>Day., <i>surak</i>                           |
| Shout, to                           | măksuălăk      |  |
| Shrimp                              | ûlâng          | ( <i>See</i> Lobster)  |
| Shuffle, to (at cards)              | b'lăshăhân     |  |
| Shut, to                            | tămboloen      |  |
| Sieve, to                           | * âîăkăn       | { ayakan ; ayak, to<br>sift. Jav. and Sund.,<br><i>ayak</i> ; Mak., <i>aya</i><br>( <i>See</i> Breath)   |
| Sigh, to                            | năpăs          | { sutra. Jav and<br>Sund., <i>sutra</i> ; Bat.,<br><i>suntora</i> ; Mak. and<br>Bug., <i>suntara</i> ;<br>Tag., <i>sutla</i><br>perak ( <i>See</i> Dollar) |
| Silk                                | sutlă ; sutră  |  |
| Silver ; dollar                     | pilăk          |  |
| Simple ; easy                       | bûkun măgsûsă  |  |
| Sin                                 | * dosă         | ( <i>See</i> Commit)   |
| Sinew, a                            | ûgât           | ( <i>See</i> Artery)   |
| Sing, to                            | măkbăăt-băăt   |  |

| <i>English.</i>                   | <i>Sulu.</i>   | <i>Malay.</i>   |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Singe, to                         | nâsûnog        |   |
| Single; unmarried                 | * bûjâng       | { bujang. Jav., <i>wu-jang</i> , unmarried;<br><i>bujang</i> , a servant;<br>Sund., Bat. and<br>Day., <i>bujang</i> |
| Single out to ; }<br>choose       | pikân          |   |
| Singular; curious                 | âjai           | ajaib ( <i>Ar.</i> )  |
| Sink, to ( of }<br>wood, &c.)     | lûdâng         |   |
| Sink, to (of boats)               | lûnot          |   |
| Sirih leaf                        | bûyu           |   |
| Sister                            | mâgûlâng       |   |
| Sit, to                           | lînkud         |   |
| Sit, to; squat }<br>(as a native) | nâmilâng       | ber-sila  |
| Six (6)                           | * ânâm         | { anam. Jav., <i>enem</i> ; Bat.<br>and Bis., <i>onom</i> ; Mak.,<br><i>anang</i> ; Tag., <i>anim</i>               |
| Sixty (60)                        | kâânămân       | anam-puloh  |
| Skilful                           | pândeî         | ( <i>See Apt</i> )  |
| Skin; peel                        | pais           | { pais, to cook in a<br>wrapper of leaves   |
| Skirt; robe                       | habul          |   |
| Skull a                           | bukoeg-sîn-hoh |   |
| Sky                               | lângit         | langit ( <i>See Heaven</i> )  |
| Slack off, to; }<br>pay out       | tûgutî         | { turut, to follow. Jav.,<br>Sund. and Bat.,<br><i>turut</i> ; Mak. <i>туру</i> .                                   |
| Slacken, to                       | * tồđđ         |   |

| <i>English.</i>            | <i>Sulu.</i>          | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Slap, to (in anger)        | mâksâmpāk             | { tampar. Jav. and<br>Tag., <i>tampal</i> ; Bat.<br>and Day., <i>tampar</i><br>(See Servant) |
| Slave                      | ipûn; bătāk           |  |
| Sleep, to                  | tûg; mâtûk            |  |
| Sleepy                     | măkiâro               |  |
| Slow; slowly               | inut-inut; subul      |  |
| Small                      | âsivî                 |  |
| Smell, a                   | mâhmüt                |  |
| Smoke                      | âsu                   | asap   |
| Smoke, to (with<br>a pipe) | { hângopûn            |  |
| Smooth                     | mălânok               |  |
| Snail, Sea-                | mănângkai             |  |
| Snake;                     | hââs                  |  |
| Sneeze, to                 | mămâhânoen            |  |
| Snore, to                  | năghâgong             |  |
| Snout                      | sûngâd                |  |
| Snow                       | * thălj               | salju (Ar.). Jav., <i>salju</i>  |
| Snuff, to (a candle)       | pûngăn; pătēiăn       |  |
| So; therefore              | sebăb yeto            |  |
| So and so; just so         | âmonâ                 |  |
| Soap                       | * sâbun               | { sabun (Ar.). Jav.<br>and Sund., <i>sabun</i>   |
| Soil; earth; land          | lûpâ                  |  |
| Sole of the foot           | păd-păd sîkî          |  |
| Solid; firm; hard          | mâtûrâs               | (See Hard)   |
| Some; a little             | tîo-tîo               |  |
| Son                        | ânâk issăk            |  |
| Song; voice;<br>sound      | { tîngoeg             |  |
| Sorry; sad; sor-<br>rowful | { sûsâ; magsûsâ hâtei | (See Care)   |
| Sort, a                    | * jênîs               | (See Kind)   |
| Soul, the                  | niăwâ                 | { nyawa. Occurs in<br>Jav., Sund., Mak.<br>and Bug.  |
| South                      | selâtân               | selatan  |



| <i>English.</i>                  | <i>Sulu.</i>    | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| South-east                       | selâtân-diă     | selatan-daya, S.S.W.   |
| South-west                       | bârât-diă       | barat-daya, S. W.  |
| Sow, to                          | sâbûrân         | { tabur. Jav., <i>tawur</i><br>and <i>sawur</i> ; Sund.,<br><i>tabur</i> ; Bat., <i>sabur</i> ;<br>Mak., <i>taburu</i> ; Tag.,<br><i>sabog</i><br>(See Case)   |
| Speak, to ; address              | bîchârâ         |  |
| Speak, to ; tell                 | baită           |  |
| Speak, to ; say                  | laung           | { laung, to hail, <i>e.g.</i> ,<br>from a boat to the<br>shore   |
| Speak, to ; talk a<br>language } | pomon           |  |
| Spear, a                         | bûjâk           |  |
| Spectacles                       | * chărmîn mâtă  | { chermin mata. (See<br>Eye and Glass)   |
| Spice                            | * rămpâh rămpâh | { rampah-rampah.<br>Mak. and Bug.,<br><i>rampa-rampa</i>   |
| Spider                           | lâwâk           | { laba-laba, lawa-lawa,<br>and lawah-lawah.<br>Bat., <i>lawah</i> ; Day.,<br><i>lawa</i> ; Tag., <i>la-</i><br><i>lawa</i> ; Bis., <i>lava-</i><br><i>lava</i> |
| Spin, to ; weave                 | măkhâblun       |  |
| Spine, the                       | dân-dân-taikut  |  |
| Spit, to                         | lûrât           |  |
| Splice, to                       | sûpâtoen        |  |
| Split, to                        | sipâkîn         |  |
| Spoon, a                         | sûduk ; sûdur   | { sepak, to kick<br>sudu and suduk.<br>Sund., <i>suru</i> ; Jav.,<br><i>suru</i> , a spoon   |

| <i>English.</i>                  | <i>Sulu.</i>               | <i>Malay.</i>   |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Spotted                          | pâlang                     | { bëlang. (See Piebald<br>and Rainbow),<br>shaped leaf  |
| Spring tide                      | bulâgâs                    |   |
| Squall; storm                    | hûnus                      |   |
| Square; square<br>timber; joists | { păsâgît                  | { pesegi and persegi.<br>Jav., <i>pasagi</i> ; Sund.,<br><i>persagi</i>   |
| Stab, to                         | tâgbâkân                   |   |
| Stable                           | beii kûrâ                  |   |
| Stake, a (in the<br>water)       | { hitâgbâ                  |   |
| Stand up, to                     | tindûg                     |   |
| Star                             | bitoon                     | { bintang. Kw. <i>win-<br/>tang</i> ; Jav., <i>lintang</i> ;<br>Sund., <i>benlang</i> ;<br>Bat. and Day., <i>bin-<br/>tang</i> ; Tag., <i>bitoin</i> ;<br>Bis., <i>bitoon</i> |
| Stare, to                        | { tântâng; dúng-<br>dúngân | { tentang, to look at;<br>opposite  |
| Starving; hungry                 | hâbdî; yâp-dî              |   |
| State; country                   | bânûă                      | (See Country)   |
| Stay, to; wait;<br>remain        | { tâgât tâgât              |   |
| Steady; firm                     | dio-dio                    |   |
| Steal, to                        | mâgtâkau                   |   |
| Steam                            | âsu                        | (See Smoke)   |
| Steel                            | kâhâ                       |   |
| Steep                            | mâlûd                      |   |
| Steer, to                        | mângâbûli                  |   |
| Stench, a                        | mâbâhok                    | { bau. Sund., Bat.,<br>Mak. and Bug.,<br><i>bau</i> ; Tag., <i>baho</i> , to<br>stink; Bis., <i>baho</i> ,<br>a smell   |

| <i>English.</i>          | <i>Sulu.</i>      | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Stern of a boat          | hâbûlî            |  |
| Stick, a                 | tôngkât           | (See Cane)   |
| Still ; quiet            | dâhoeng           |  |
| Still-born               | mîâtei            |  |
| Sting                    | kîr-kîr           |  |
| Stingy                   | mâhikut           |  |
| Stir, to (in cooking)    | gîlîng            | { giling, to grind, to turn. Occurs in Jav., Sund., Bat., Mak., Day. and Tag.      |
| Stomach ; belly          | tîân ; tîaun      |  |
| Stone                    | * bâtu            | { batu. Java., watu ; Sund., Bat., Mak., Bug. and Day., batu ; Tag. and Bis., bato |
| Stone of a fruit         | bigî              | biji (See Seed)  |
| Stone, Precious          | * pârmatâ         | permata (See Gem)  |
| Stool ; chair            | chiêr             |  |
| Stoop, to                | dungûk            |  |
| Stop till I come         | tâgârî âku        |  |
| Stop, to ; hinder        | lângin            |  |
| Stop, to ; staunch blood | boetâkoen         |  |
| Story, a ; narrative     | mâkêsâ            | { kêsat, kisat, kissat (Ar.)   |
| Stout ; robust ; fat     | mâtâmbuk          | tembun   |
| Straight                 | mâtolid           |  |
| Stranded                 | sâgnât            |  |
| Strange                  | âjai              | (See Singular)   |
| Stream ; river           | sûbâk             | (See Brook)  |
| Stream, to Go up         | mâtu pâ hoh sûbâk |  |
| Stream, to Go down       | mwîk-nâ ; mwî-nâ  |  |
| Street                   | dâân              |  |

| <i>English.</i>           | <i>Sulu.</i>    | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Strength                  | mâkoesoeg       | { palu. Jav., <i>palu</i> ;<br>Sund., <i>palu</i> , ham<br>mer ; <i>paluan</i> , to<br>strike ; <i>palu</i> , to beat<br>a musical instru-<br>ment ; Tag. and<br>Bis., <i>palo</i> . |
| Strike, to                | pâluûn          |  |
| String ; rope             | lûbît ; lûbîk   | { untong, ber-untong.<br>(See Fortune)   |
| Strip, to ; naked         | mâghobu         |  |
| Stroke, to                | êloegoeng       | { sa'kali, once, kali,<br>time. Sund. and<br>Mak., <i>kali</i> ; Bat.,<br><i>hali</i>  |
| Strong ; manly ;<br>brave | { mâkissâk      |  |
| Success                   | mauntông        | { shakar and sakar<br>(Pers.)  |
| Suddenly                  | să'kâlî         | { tebu. (See Cane)   |
| Sugar                     | sûkâl           | { bunoh diri <i>lit.</i> kill<br>self. <i>Diri</i> is found<br>in Sund., Bat. and<br>Day.  |
| Sugar-cane                | tobu            | { balêrang. Jav. and<br>Sund., <i>waliyang</i> ;<br>Bat., <i>barêrê</i> ; Mak.,<br><i>baliran</i> , <i>warang</i> ,<br><i>warangan</i> , arsenic.                                    |
| Suicide                   | pâteiân dîgî    | { kamarau  |
| Sulphur                   | mâlâng          |  |
| Summer ;<br>weather       | dry } pângau    |  |
| Summit                    | pâtâûn bâbau    |  |
| Sun                       | shêgrâ          |  |
| Sun, to Dry in the        | ûbârwan         |  |
| Sunrise                   | gûmwă in shêgrâ |  |

| <i>English.</i>             | <i>Sulu.</i>        | <i>Malay.</i>   |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Superior ; better           | lâudok mǎraiyau     |   |
| Surf                        | mâ'âlûn             |   |
| Surgeon ; doctor            | tau mângobât        | { tukang ubat. (See<br>Medicine)  |
| Surprise, to ;<br>startle   | { kǎblǎân           |   |
| Surround, to                | mâlibut             |   |
| Swagger, to                 | mâhibâht tuud       |   |
| Swallow, to                 | toenoen             |   |
| Swear, to ; take<br>an oath | { sâpâh ; mâksâpâh  | { sumpah. Jav., Sund.,<br>Bat. and Day., <i>sum-<br/>pah</i> ; Mak., Bug.,<br>Tag. and Bis., <i>sum-<br/>pa</i>         |
| Swear, to ; curse           | mâksimut simut      |   |
| Sweat                       | hûlâs               |   |
| Sweat, to                   | hûlâsân ; ûlâsân    |   |
| Sweep, to                   | mâksâpu             | sapu (See Broom)  |
| Sweeper, a ; broom          | sâpûhân             |   |
| Sweet                       | maimu               |   |
| Sweet potatoes              | ûvî                 | { ubi. Jav., <i>uwi</i> ; Bat.,<br><i>ubi</i> ; Day., <i>owi</i> ;<br>Tag. and Bis., <i>obi</i> .<br>kakasih (See Love) |
| Sweetheart                  | mâkâsih             |   |
| Swelling, a ; to<br>swell   | { hûmûbâg           |   |
| Swift ; fast                | sûmut ; mâ'sûmut    |   |
| Swim, to                    | mâklângoi           |   |
| Swim, to ; float            | liâlântuk           |   |
| Swim in the<br>head, to ;   | { kǎgdâng sîn sâlâk |   |
| Swing, to                   | mâkdûngdâng         | dondang, to rock  |
| Swing, to (at<br>anchor)    | { mǎbǐng            |   |

*English.**Sulu.**Malay.*

## T

|                                 |                    |   |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Table                           | lâmisâhân          |   |
| Tack, to (at sea)               | mâkbilok           | belok ( <i>See</i> Abeam)<br>ekor. Bat., <i>ikur</i> ;  |
| Tail, a                         | ikog               | { Mak., <i>ingkong</i> ;<br>Day., <i>ikoh</i> ; Tag.<br>and Bis., <i>ikog</i>                               |
| Take, to                        | kâwâk ; kauwâ      |   |
| Take, to ; accept               | taimă              | { trima. Jav., Sund.,<br>Mak., Bug. and<br>Day., <i>tarima</i>  |
| Take, to ; receive              | sâgouân            |   |
| Take, to ; snatch               | hâwâsen            |   |
| Take back, to                   | kauwâ mâkbâlîk     |   |
| Take away, to                   | kâwâkânâ           |   |
| Take care, to                   | dio-diou           |   |
| Take heed, to                   | * ñngât            | ( <i>See</i> Recollect)   |
| Take hold, to                   | kâpût              |   |
| Take prisoner, to               | sîâgkan            |   |
| Take up, to ; lift              | ângkâtoen          | { angkat. Jav., Sund.<br>and Day., <i>angkat</i><br>( <i>See</i> Story)                                     |
| Tale, a                         | * kissâh           | { tangkal, 'azimat ( <i>Ar.</i> ).<br>Sund., <i>tangkal</i> ,<br>abode of a deity ;<br>Bat., <i>tangkal</i> |
| Talisman, a                     | tângkâl ; * âzimât |   |
| Talk, to ; address ;<br>discuss | mâgbîchârâ         | { ( <i>See</i> Case)  |
| Talkative                       | mâksimut-simut     |   |
| Tall                            | hâtââs             |   |

| <i>English.</i>             | <i>Sulu.</i>      | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Tambourine                  | * gëndâng         | { gendang. Jav. and Sund., <i>kendang</i> ; Bat., <i>gondang</i> ; Mak., <i>ganrang</i> ; Day., <i>gandang</i> |
| Tame                        | * jinák           | { jinak. <i>Id.</i> in Jav., Bat. and Day. sasar, sasar-an ( <i>See Bright</i> )                               |
| Target, a ; mark            | sâsar             |  |
| Tarnished                   | wai châhîâ        |  |
| Taro ( caladium esculentum) | ûpi               | { ubi ( <i>See Sweet Po-</i> atoes)  |
| Taste, to ; try             | sûlei sûlei       |  |
| Teach, to                   | măngâjî           | ( <i>See Learn</i> )   |
| Teacher                     | * gûru            | ( <i>See Instructor</i> )  |
| Tear, to                    | gisik             | { gesek, to rub, scrape. Sund., <i>gisik</i> tĕropong  |
| Telescope                   | tolômpûng         |  |
| Tell, to ; relate           | beitai            |  |
| Temper ; disposi-<br>tion   | pârângai          | { ( <i>See Disposition</i> )   |
| Ten (10)                    | hângpo            |  |
| Term, For what              | pilâh mogei       |  |
| Terms, On what              | biâdin pĕjânjiân  | ( <i>See Agreement</i> )   |
| Terrified                   | mâbûgâ ; hâbûgâ ; |  |
| Than                        | dau               |  |
| That ; those                | yêto              | { itu. Jav., <i>iku</i> ; Sund.,<br><i>itu</i>   |
| That, In order              | sobei             |  |
| That which                  | bêhâr             |  |
| Theft                       | tĭăkauân          |  |
| Their                       | kânîlâh           |  |
| Then ; next                 | obûs yêto         | lepas itu, after that  |
| Thence                      | dârĭ ditu         | deri situ  |

| <i>English.</i>                    | <i>Sulu.</i>      | <i>Malay.</i>   |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| There                              | ditu              | situ  |
| There !                            | nâ !              | nah !   |
| Therefore                          | yâto              |   |
| These                              | iân               |   |
| They                               | silă              |   |
| Thick (clothing)                   | dăkmul            |   |
| Thick (ropes, needles, fish-hooks) | măâslŭg           |   |
| Thief, a                           | tau sugârûl       |   |
| Thigh                              | pâh               | paha  |
| Thin (clothing)                    | mânipis           | { tipis, tipis, mipis<br>and mimpis. Jav.,<br>tipis ; Bat., Tag.<br>and Bis., <i>nipis</i> ;<br>Mak., <i>nipisi</i>                               |
| Thin (ropes, needles, fish-hooks)  | menâhut           | } halus ( <i>See Fine</i> )   |
| Thin ; lean                        | măkaiûg           |   |
| Thine ; your                       | mu ; kaimu        | mu, kamu  |
| Thing ; article                    | bârâng bârâng     | { barang. Occurs in<br>Jav., Sund., Bat.<br>& Mak., Day., <i>bara</i> ;<br>Tag., <i>balang</i> ; Bis.,<br><i>botang</i><br>( <i>See Imagine</i> ) |
| Think, to                          | pikîl             |   |
| Third, the ; thrice                | ka'to             |   |
| Thirsty                            | măhăpûs ; yûhau ; |   |
| Thirsty, Blood-                    | măbingis          |   |
| Thirty (30)                        | kătluan           | ( <i>See Cruel</i> )  |
| This                               | iân ; * inî       | { ini. Jav., <i>iki</i> ; Sund.,<br><i>inya</i> ; Mak., <i>anu</i>  |
| Thorn, a                           | tunuk             | unak  |
| Thou ; you                         | ikau              | angkau, dikau   |



| <i>English.</i>           | <i>Sulu.</i>  | <i>Malay.</i>   |
|---------------------------|---------------|---|
| Thousand (1,000) ôngibu   |               | { sa'ribu. Jav., <i>ewu</i> ;<br>Sund., <i>ewu</i> and<br><i>rebu</i> ; Bat. and Day.,<br><i>ribu</i> ; Mak. and<br>Bug., <i>sabu</i> ; Tag,<br>and Bis., <i>libo</i> ; Malg.<br><i>ariwu</i> |
| Two thousand<br>(2,000)   | duâ ôngibu    |   |
| Ten thousand<br>(10,000)  | sâ'lâksâ      | { laksa. Jav., <i>leksa</i> ;<br>Sund., Day., Tag.<br>and Bis., <i>laksâ</i> ;<br>Bat., <i>loksa</i> ; Mak.,<br><i>lassa</i>  |
| Thread                    | sâbân         |   |
| Threaten, to              | hinâng mágubâ |   |
| Three (3)                 | to            |   |
| Three-quarters            | to ôngkâsipôk |   |
| Thrice                    | kâto          |   |
| Throat ; gullet           | goengoen      |   |
| Throat ; neck             | liûg          | leher   |
| Throw, to ; throw<br>away | bugît         | { (See Out)   |
| Thumb                     | bâkul         |   |
| Thursday                  | âdlau 'hâmîs  | { hari khamis ( <i>Ar.</i> ).<br>Jav., <i>kemis</i> ; Mak.,<br><i>kamisi</i>  |
| Tide                      | gâgât         |   |
| Tide, Ebb-                | lââng         |   |
| Tide, Flood-              | taub          |   |
| Tide rip                  | âlûn          |   |
| Tie, to ; make fast       | ikoetoen      | { ikat. Tag. and Bis.,<br><i>gakot</i> (See Fasten)   |
| Tiger                     | hâlimau       | { harimau. Kw., <i>ri-</i><br><i>mong</i> ; Bat., <i>arimo</i> ;<br>Day., <i>harimaung</i>  |

| <i>English.</i>             | <i>Sulu.</i> | <i>Malay.</i>   |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---|
| Timber ; wood ;<br>tree     | kâhûi        | { kayu. <i>Id.</i> in Jav.,<br>Sund., Mak. and<br>Day. Bat., <i>hayu</i> ;<br>Tag. and Bis., <i>ka-</i><br><i>hong</i>                    |
| Timid ; frightened          | mâbûgâ       |   |
| Tired                       | hiâpûs       |   |
| To                          | kan          |   |
| To (motion)                 | pâ           |   |
| Tobacco (Chinese)           | hûn          |   |
| Tobacco (for chew-<br>ing)  | biûnkâl      |   |
| Toe                         | sikit        |   |
| Toe, Great-                 | bâkul sikit  |   |
| Tomb                        | kubul        | { kubur ( <i>See</i> Burying-<br>place)   |
| To-morrow                   | kînsûm       |   |
| To-morrow, Day<br>after-    | kûnîsâ       | { lusa  |
| Tongue, the                 | dilâh        | { lidah. Jav., <i>lidah</i> ;<br>Bat., <i>dila</i> ; Mak.<br>and Bug., <i>lila</i> ;<br>Day., <i>jela</i> ; Tag.<br>and Bis., <i>dila</i> |
| Too ; also                  | isâb         |   |
| Too ; excessively ;<br>very | lândûk       |   |
| Tooth                       | ipoen        |   |
| Tooth, Eye-                 | tângo        |   |
| Teeth, Front-               | ipoen        |   |
| Tooth, Grinder-             | bugóng       |   |
| Teeth, to File the          | lâgnâs       |   |
| Toothache                   | mângilû      |   |
| Toothpick                   | tîngâ        |   |
| Top (ridge) of roof         | bubûngâng    | bubungan ( <i>See</i> Roof)   |

| <i>English.</i>        | <i>Sulu.</i>     | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|------------------------|------------------|--|
| Top ; cover            | lohôr            |  |
| Tortoise-shell         | sisîp            | sisip. ( <i>See Scale</i> )  |
|                        |                  | tunda. Sund. and Day., <i>tunda</i> ; Mak., <i>tonda</i> ; Bug., <i>tonra</i> ; Tag. and Bis., <i>tondaan</i> , taken in tow         |
| Tow, to                | tûndân           | ( <i>See Country</i> )   |
| Town                   | vânuâ            | saluar ( <i>Pers.</i> shalwar) and saruwal ( <i>Ar.</i> Sirwal). Jav., <i>seruwal</i> ; Bat., <i>sarawar</i> ; Mak., <i>saluwara</i> |
| Trousers               | lâlwu ; sâwâl    | benar ( <i>See Lawful</i> )  |
| True ; quite so        | bunâl ; * boenâr | ( <i>See Box</i> )   |
| Trunk ; box            | bîlûlâng         |  |
| Try, to                | sûlei sûlei      |  |
| Turban ; handkerchief  | pîis             |  |
| Turn, to ; return      | mâkbâlik         | balik. ( <i>See Return</i> )   |
| Turn, to ; roll over   | bîng             |  |
|                        |                  | penyu. Jav., <i>penyu</i> ; Sund., <i>pinyu</i> ; Bat., <i>ponu</i> ; Mak., <i>pannyu</i> ; Tag., <i>pagong</i>                      |
| Turtle, a              | pîokân           | tarang. Bat., <i>taring</i>  |
| Tusk of a boar         | tâling sîn bâbûi |  |
| Twelve (12)            | hângpo tâg dâã   |  |
| Twenty (20)            | kauhân           |  |
| Twice                  | kâdûã            | kadua, second  |
| Twine, to ; twist      | mâghibîd         |  |
| Twine round, to ; wind | sumolîg          |  |
|                        |                  | kembar. Jav. and Sund., <i>kembar</i> ; Bat., <i>hombar</i> ; Mak., <i>kambara</i> ; Tag., <i>kambal</i>                             |
| Twins                  | mâkumbâr         |  |

| <i>English.</i> | <i>Sulu.</i>     | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|-----------------|------------------|--|
| Two (2)         | dûă              | { dua. Kw., <i>duwi</i> ;<br>Jav., <i>ro</i> ; Sund.,<br>Bat. and Bug.,<br><i>duwa</i> ; Mak., <i>ruwa</i> ;<br>Tag., <i>dalawa</i> ; Bis.,<br><i>deha</i> ; Malg., <i>rua</i> |
| Both            | dûădûă ; dûărdûă |  |

## U

|                      |                  |  |
|----------------------|------------------|--|
| Udder, an            | dûroh            |  |
| Ugly                 | măngĩ dăgbus     |  |
| Ulcer                | puru puru        | puru   |
| Umbrella             | *păyong          | payong. ( <i>See Parasol</i> )                           |
| Uncle                | ămăkăn ; ămăân   |  |
| Unconscious          | năpûnûng         |  |
| Under                | kăbăwăh          | bawah. Mak., <i>rawa</i>                                 |
| Understand, to       | măkăhătĩ         | { mengarti ( <i>See Com-</i><br>prehend)                 |
| Undo, to             | howôrĩ           |  |
| Unfold, to ; unfurl  | hukăpin          |  |
| Unreasonable         | wai sebăb        |  |
| Unripe               | wăllă pă mătênog |  |
| Unknot, to           | ûbărân           |  |
| Untangle, to ; clear | năgloemoen       |  |
| Until                | sumâmpei         |  |
| Up ; above           | pătăăs ; hătăs   | atas ( <i>See On</i> )                                   |
| Upright              | tĩndûk           |  |
| Upside down          | toengkïoen       |  |
| Urine                | mihi             |  |
| Us                   | kămi             | { kami. <i>Id.</i> in Sund.<br>and Bis. Bat. <i>hami</i> |

*English.*

*Sulu.*

*Malay.*

V

|                      |                        |  |
|----------------------|------------------------|--|
| Vegetables           | saiul                  | { sayur. Jav. and Sund.<br>sayur; Day., sayor<br>(See Artery)  |
| Vein, a              | * ûrât                 |  |
| Verandah             | pântâân ; hâgoă        |  |
| Very ; too           | hûîd ; lândûk ; toed ; |  |
| Village              | * kâmpông              | { kampong. <i>Id.</i> in Jav.,<br>Sund., Mak. and<br>Day. Bat. <i>tampung</i> ;<br>Tag., <i>kampun</i><br>chuka. Sund., <i>chuka</i> ;<br>Tag. and Bis., <i>suka</i> |
| Vinegar              | sûkâk                  |  |
| Violate, to ; ravish | dâkupun                |  |
| Virgin               | dârâh                  | dara (See Maid)  |
| Visit, to            | tumibau                |  |
| Voice                | suâlă ; tîngoeg        | suara (See Shout)  |
| Volcano              | boât nâlûngkâg         |  |
| Volume ; book        | sûlât ; sûrât          | surat (See Book)   |
| Vomit, to            | mâksûkâh               |  |

W

|                     |                 |   |
|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| Wag the tail, to    | mâklâbâd        |   |
| Wages               | * gâjî          | { gaji. Jav. and Day.,<br>gajih; Sund. and<br>Mak., <i>gaji</i> |
| Waist, the          | mâhauut         |   |
| Wake (another), to  | pukauûn         |   |
| Wake (oneself), to  | bâtik           |   |
| Walk, to            | panau           |   |
| Wall, a             | dîndîng ; sumau | { dinding. (See Parti-<br>tion)                                 |
| Want, to ; wish for | mâbaiă          |   |
| Wares               | îndâpopâh       |   |
| Warm ; hot          | mâpâsso         |   |

| <i>English.</i>               | <i>Sulu.</i>                    | <i>Malay.</i>   |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Wart, a                       | ogûd                            |   |
| Wash clothes, to              | daktakan                        |   |
| Wash, to ; bathe              | { maigo ; mâgo ;<br>*mâkmûndî ; | } mandi. Sund., <i>mandi</i>  |
| Wash, to ; clean              | ûgâsî                           |   |
| Watch, to                     | kitâ kitâ                       |   |
| Water                         | tûbîg                           |   |
| Water (salt or<br>brackish)   | } tûbîg määsîn                  |   |
| Waterfall                     |                                 | tûbîg mâholog   |
| Watermelon                    | timûn                           | { timun and mentimun,<br>cucumber. Jav., <i>ti-</i><br><i>mun</i> and <i>ketimun</i> ;<br>Sund. <i>katimun</i> and<br><i>hantimun</i> ; Bat.,<br><i>ansimun</i> ; Day., <i>tan-</i><br><i>timun</i> ; Tag. <i>kati-</i><br><i>mun</i> |
| Wave, a                       | bombâng                         | { ombak, gelombang.<br>Jav. and Sund., <i>om-</i><br><i>bak</i> ; Bat., <i>umbak</i> ;<br>Mak. and Bug., <i>bom-</i><br><i>bang</i> ; Tag. and Bis.,<br><i>hombak</i>   |
| Wave, to                      | mâgûyân                         | { goyang. Occurs in<br>Jav., Sund., Mak.,<br>Day. and Bis.  |
| Wax                           | tâlu                            |   |
| Wax, Ear-                     | âtîh                            |   |
| Waylay, to                    | tâpok                           |   |
| We ; us                       | kâmu                            |   |
| Weak ; feeble                 | kaiâhûn                         |   |
| Weary                         | mâhâpus                         |   |
| Weather side, the             | määbâl                          |   |
| Weather side, to<br>be on the | } pällis                        |   |
|                               |                                 |   |

kami (*See Us.*)

| <i>English.</i>        | <i>Sulu.</i>     | <i>Malay.</i>  |
|------------------------|------------------|--|
| Weather, to            | pâsoengen        |  |
| Weave, to              | mâghâbloen       |  |
| Wedding, a             | mâgtiâûn         |  |
| Wednesday              | âdlau âbââ       | hari arba'a ( <i>Ar.</i> )   |
| Week, a                | jûmâât           | { juma'at ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav.<br>and Sund., <i>jamahat</i> ;<br>Mak., <i>juma</i><br>( <i>See Cry.</i> )<br>( <i>See Stone.</i> )   |
| Weep, to               | mâktângis        |  |
| Weights                | bâtu bâtu        | ( <i>See Stone.</i> )  |
| West                   | bârât ; bâgât    | { barat ( <i>See North-</i><br>west)   |
| West, North-           | hîlâgă ; hâbâgât |  |
| West, South-           | bârât diă        | barat daya   |
| Wet                    | mâbâsâh          | ( <i>See Moist</i> )   |
| When                   | kâono            |  |
| When, At the time      | kotikă yeto      | { katika, time. Bat.,<br>katika ; Day., katika   |
| Where                  | hâdlin ; hârîin  |  |
| Whet, to               | âsâoen           | ( <i>See Grindstone</i> )  |
| Whichever ;<br>whoever | } sio sio        |  |
| Whip, a                | lălâgut          |  |
| Whip, to               | lâgûtun          |  |
| Whistle, to            | mâgtâghûi        |  |
| Who                    | sio              |  |
| Whose                  | siŭ ; kiusŭ      |  |
| Why                    | meită            |  |
| Wick, a                | sûmbuhûn         | { sumbu. Occurs in<br>Jav., Sund., Bat.,<br>Mak. and Day.<br>luas and lawas. Jav.<br>and Sund., <i>lawas</i><br>(length of time) ;<br>Bat., <i>lawas</i> ; Mak.,<br><i>luwasa</i><br>lebar |
| Wide ; spacious        | mâlûâs           |  |
| Wide ; broad           | lêbâg            |  |

| <i>English.</i> | <i>Sulu.</i> | <i>Malay.</i>   |
|-----------------|--------------|---|
| Widow ; widower | bálu         | { balu. Occurs in Bat.,<br>Mak., Day., Tag.<br>and Bis.   |
| Wife            | āsávâ        |   |
| Wife, Divorced  | bítuânân     |   |
| Win, to         | hímâpus      |   |
| Wind            | * ângîn      | (See Breeze)  |
| Window          | pânândanwân  |   |
| Wine            | * ânggôr     | { anggor. Jav. and<br>Sund., <i>anggur</i> ;<br>Mak., <i>anggoro</i> ;<br>Day., <i>anggor</i>             |
| Wing, a         | pik pik      |   |
| Wink, to ; wink | kûndâtaun    |   |
| Wipe up, to     | sâpoîn       | (See Broom)   |
| Wire            | * kâwât      | { kawat. Jav., Sund.<br>and Day., <i>kawat</i> ;<br>Bat., <i>hawat</i><br>(See Capacity)                  |
| Wit             | * âkâl       |   |
| With            | ibân         |   |
| Withered        | kumolûs      |   |
| Witness         | * sâksî      | saksi. (See Attest)   |
| Woman           | bâbai        |   |
| Wood ; timber   | kâhûi        | kayu. (See Timber)  |
| Wool            | bulbul       |   |
| World, the      | * duniâ      | { dunia ( <i>Ar.</i> ). Jav. and<br>Sund., <i>dunya</i> ; Bat.,<br><i>domiya</i> ; Mak.,<br><i>duniya</i> |
| Wound           | pâlih        |   |
| Wound, to       | pâlloen      |   |
| Wrangle, to     | mâgsâgâk     |   |
| Wrap up, to     | pûtos        |   |
| Wreath, a       | mâjuntig     |   |
| Wrestle, to     | mâgsûntog    |   |
| Wring out, to   | tâbirân      |   |
| Wrist, the      | tâtâglaiân   |   |



*English.*

*Sulu.*

*Malay.*

Write, to

mâksûrât

{ menyurat, from surat.  
(See Book)

Wrong ; fault

sâk

(See Blame)

Y

Yam

ûpi ; kântang

{ ubi ; kentang (See  
Sweet Potato)

Yawn, to

mûngiâwân

Year, a

ângkâtâhûn

{ tahun. Jav., Sund.  
and Bat., *tahun* ;  
Mak. and Bug.,  
*tanug* ; Tag., *taon*  
kuning. Jav. and  
Sund., *kuning* ;  
Bat., *huning* ; Mak.,  
*kunyi*

Yellow

biânîng

Yes

hoo

Yesterday

kâhâpûn

Yesterday, The  
day before

{ tâgîsâ

Yesterday morning

kâhâpûn mâhimâât

Yesterday evening

{ kâhâpûn dom ;  
kâvîi ;

Yet, Not

wâllâ pâ ; dipâ

Yield, to ; submit

dîog-nâ

Yolk of an egg

polâh-polâh

You

\* kau ; kâmu ; ikau angkau, kamu, di'kau

Young (animal life)

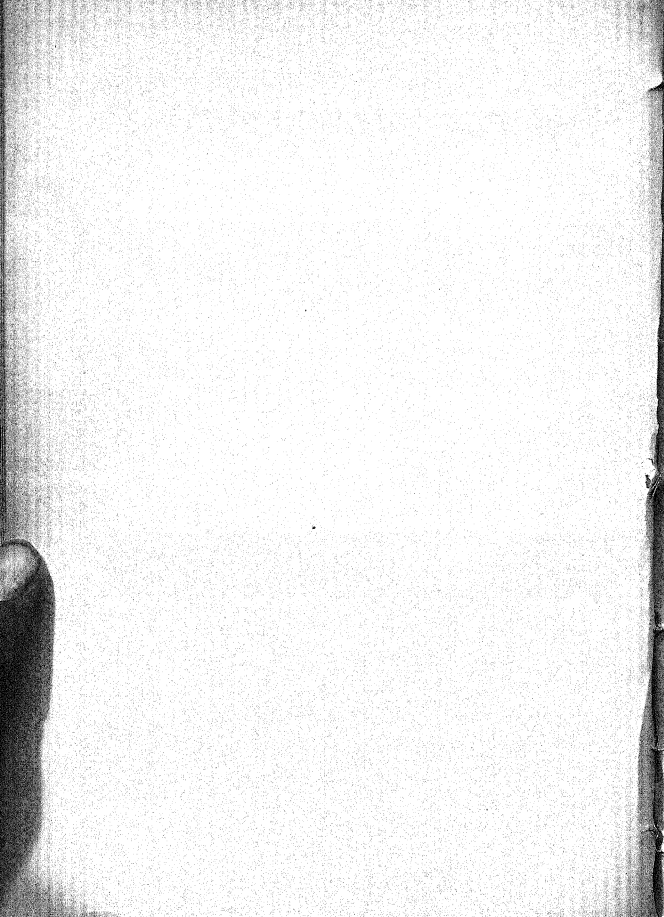
bâtâk

Young (fruit)

bârâk

Your

kaimo ; -mo



برخبر هندق برجالن فرگي مننتوت فرجنچين دشن توان فترې  
 ليگم چھيا داتس اودرا مک دشن توان فترې گندايرن تلہ ممبرکن اکن  
 موامپ فرگي ايت مک فد سوات هاري راج دونن برجالنہ  
 دشن مٿورخديرپ ماسق هوتن کلور فادغ ماسق فادغ کلور هوتن  
 نايک بوکيت تورن بوکيت بيراڦ مالوئي سگل گونځ يڄ ٿيڳي ۲  
 هڳ مسمي توجہ هاري توجہ مالم مک راج دونن مسميله کتغہ  
 فادغ ايت لالو دودق دباوہ فوهن کايو بريڃين ايت سکنيلک  
 دودق ايت مک بورڄ مق توڄغ ايتفون داتغلہ مغمبل راج دونن  
 ايت لغسوخ دتربڄکن کاٿس کياڄن تلہ مسمي داتس کياڄن لالولہ  
 نيک دشن توان فترې ليگم چھيا مسمي توجہ بولن توجہ هاري  
 راج دونن ايت دودق برسوک ۲ دشن توان فترې ايت مک  
 ايتفون ترايتلہ اکن جنچي دشن توان فترې گندايرن امترپ  
 ٿيڳل دنگري گداوڄ باٿو

مک فد سوات هاري ايتفون منتاٺ فد امترپ توان فترې  
 ليگم چھيا هندق باليق کدنيا مندافتکن امترپ مک دشن توان فترې  
 ليگم چھيا سگرا لہ مڱيل بورڄ مق توڄغ دسورہ هنترکن راج  
 دونن ايت مسمي فد امتناپ ددالم نگري گداوڄ باٿو تلہ سدہ  
 برکات ۲ ايت مک راج دونن نايک داتس بلاکڄ بورڄ مق توڄغ  
 تريڄ منوجو نگري گداوڄ باٿو تلہ مسمي راج دونن فد امتناپ  
 بورڄ مق توڄغ فون برموهن باليق مک راج دونن ٿتقلہ دودق  
 داتس ٿست مڱسان کراڄامن نگري گداوڄ باٿو دمکينلہ چتراپ  
 دچتراکن اولہ اورڄيڄ امشوپ چترا اداپ

ترسورہ حکايت اين ددالم بندر ميڄافورا فد ۳ هاريبولن

نگري ايه مسكتيك برکاة ۲ ايه مک راج دون فون مجري ايشاره  
 کفد مگل اورغيسر ۲ ايه مپوره تفکف مک بریون ۲ هلبالغ ايه  
 منغکف نجوم توجه هابس سکالي ترثکف لالو دسوره باوا فولغ  
 کنگري مندي اغين دپوه ددالم فنجارا بسي مک سکلين رعية  
 ايسي نگري ايه مستغه دباوا کنگري ايه دان مستغه دتشفن تيشگل  
 منوځگو نگري ايه متله مده سلسي فرکارا ايه مک راج دون  
 فون باليقله مندافتکن ايهپ دان دکمبالیکن کسناځن دان  
 ککيان نگري مندي اغين ايه لبيه ليشفه درفد مديکال ليمفه  
 معبرپ

تله مده تنف ايهپ منجادي راج ايه مک راج دون دان  
 راج فيکس دان بودق بوروق فون برموهنله فد راج بسر ايه  
 هندق فولغ کنگري گداوځ باټو مغيريشکن راج دون دان راج بندھرا  
 توا تيشگل مځکو کراچان ايهپ دنگري مندي اغين تله ايه  
 مک راج دون فون برلاير فولغ کنگري گداوځ باټو منجادي راج  
 بسر دان راج فيکس دجاديکن راج بسر ددالم نگري بيرم بيرو  
 دان بودق بوروق دراچکن ددالم نگري گوا باټو منجادي  
 ککله کراچان امفت بواه نگري ايه اوتس مغوتس کسان کناري  
 فد تيف ۲ بولن دځن برموکا ۲ امفه بواه نگري ايه مک تله مده  
 تنف کراچان امفه بواه نگري ايه دځن سلامه مچھتران  
 مک دکمبالیکن فول کفد چترا راج دون تنکل برجنجي  
 دځن بورغ مق توشغ دباوه فوهن کايو بريغين دتغه فادغ ايه  
 مک اداله کفد مواته هاري راج دون ايتفون ترايخته اکن جنجين  
 ايه مک ايتفون فرگي مندافتکن امترپ توان فتري گندايرن

ساتو تمشة كشد سوات تمشت مغليئي نكري اية تيگ اورغ تباد  
 برچري مكتيك برجالن ايت مك برتموله دغن نجوم توايغ  
 مغتاكڻ راج برتواه دهولو مرت دندغ اوله راج دونن مك نجوم  
 توا ايتفون تندوق مپمبه دان مراوش تافق كاكي راج دونن لالو  
 دفرمياكن نايك كرومهيپ مرت دفرجامو ماكن دغن مگل  
 فلباغي لعمه مك راج دونن فون دودقله ببراف هاري فد رومه  
 نجوم توا ايت مرت راج دونن اية برتپاكن مگل حال احوال فرنته  
 اتوران نكري ايت درفد مگنث فركاراپ لالوله دچتراكن اوله  
 نجوم توا اية درفد مكلين باگيپ تله سده دكتهوي اوله راج دونن  
 مك ايفون برخبر كشد نجوم توا هندق فرگي مغادف نجوم توجه  
 اية مك مپمبه نجوم توا اية جكلو توانكو هندق برچمفا دغن نجوم  
 توجه اية ننتيله دهولو بوله فائك فرتموكن توانكو دغن مگل اورغيسر  
 ايهند اية دهولو مفيبا بوله دكنلن توانكو تله سده بركا۲ ايت مك  
 نجوم توا فون فرغيله مځگل اورغيسر۲ اية دباوا فد رومهن دكنلن  
 دغن راج دونن سرة موفاكة دغن مگل اورغيسر۲ اية هندق برچمفا  
 دغن نجوم توجه دان هندق دتغكف كتوجهپ۲ تله فوتس موفاكة  
 اية مامبيغ۲ فون فولغ فد رومهيپ

تله سده كا۲ يسكن هاريپ مك راج دونن دان راج فيكس  
 دان بودق بوروق فرغيله مغادف نجوم توجه ايان تغه حضير  
 دبالې دهادف اوله مگل اورغيسر۲ اية مكتيك لاگي راج دونن  
 فون نايك تيگ اورغ لغسوغ تندوق مپمبه دان موهنكن مگل  
 فلباغي فنچهارين ددالم نكري اية مك نجوم توجه ايتفون ماشه  
 سوك هندق ممبري دان دموره فيليه ا۲ كسوكا۲ ددالم

استرین تیبیا ۲ دموره راج دونن برلیمو دان بوبدق مسره دهری ماکا  
فکاین یغ انده ۲ دان دموره دودق فد تمغه یغملیام مک اورغتوا  
ایشفون ماسختله کتاکوتن ددالم هاتین مک راج بندهراتوا فون کلور  
درفد کوروخ دانغ مملوق دان منچپوم ادیچپ مسره میتاکن اینله  
انق اددن یغدپواغکن کلاوت دهولو اددن ماسخه مندغرکن فرکتان  
نجوم توجه تله ددغر اوله راج بسر مک ایثون برتاغیسن ۲ کامفت  
برانقپ

تله سلسی درفد برتاغیسن ۲ ایه مک راج دونن فون تمفیلله  
برکره مگل رحیه بلانتتران یغدفراهوایت مسوره نایک کدارت  
میموات مگل کومت دان فاریه دان مگل بالی دان امتان مسره  
منچیتا مگل غملا حکمتن مک دغن مکچف مکتیک ایه مدهله  
منجادی نگری دان مگل رحیت بلانتتران فون ترلالوله رامی  
بالیق مشفوت مدیا کالا دغن کومت فاریه دان فاگر مامق دان  
مگل هلبالغ لشکر یغبرتوغگو جاگ فبوه مسق میغ دان  
مالم تله مده میف مکلینپ لالوله دتشفکن بالیق ایه بنداپ  
داتس کراچان ددالم نگری مندی اغین دودق داتس تهت  
مغکھسان دغن کسانغپ

مک راج دونن فون موفاکت فول دغن راج فیکس دان  
بودق بوروق تیگ اورغ برجالن مشفوت اورغ رحیه جوگ فرگی  
منوجو کنگری نجوم توجه دهولو موغی مندی اغین ایه ببراف  
هاری برجالن ایه مک ایثون لالومفی فد نگری نجوم توجه ایت  
مک ددندغپ ترلالوله بایق مگل رحیه بلانتتران چوکف لغکف  
دغن مگل لشکرهلبالغ مک راج دونن فون لالو برجالن ۲ درفد

كفراهو دان اورځ توا اية ببراف فول دبړي امس دان هرټ  
 تله مېڅ كايسټكن هارين مك راج دون فون نايك كدارت  
 مېڅپاري ايهن ببراف هاري ثياد جوگ برجمفا مك فد موات  
 هاري اي برجالن دتشي هوتن ايت ترفندځله كشد مېوه داڅو  
 كچيك دتغه هوتن اوله راج دون فرغي دهمشيري مروت دكت  
 دفندځ اداله اورځ تراهيډوڅ لاكي بېني مك راج دون ايتفون  
 لغسوڅ نايك فد رومه اورځ توا ايت برتپاكن مگل حال احوال  
 نكري ايت مك اورځ توا ايتفون برچتراله درفد اول هڅگ  
 اخيرپ بركات ۲ ايتفون برلينڅ ۲ اير متاپ مك فيكر ددالم هائي  
 راج دون پتاله گراځن اورځ توا اين ايهكو مك راج دون فون  
 بركات هي نينيشكو بيسوق بوله تورن كفراهو باوا مگل بواهن ۲  
 تله مده بركات ۲ ايت راج دون فون باليق تورن كفراهوپ تله  
 كايسټكن هارين مك اورځ توا ايتفون تورنله كفراهو راج دون  
 مېباوا مگل فلباځي بواهن ۲ كايو دان مگل تاروق ۲ دان فوچق  
 اولم دان اويي گلاډي دفرسمېهكن كشد راج دون مك مسمفي  
 فتغ هاري ايتفون باليق مك ببراف فول دبړي اوله راج دون  
 مگل امس هرټ كاين دان باجو مك ترلالوله موك اورځ توا اية  
 براوله هرټ دبړي راج دون ايت مك براولغله اي تيف ۲ هاري  
 مك افكلا داغ اورځ اية راج بندهرا توا ايت برسمېويي مځنتي  
 درفد دالم بيليق كوروځن مك دفندځن پتاله مده اديشپ  
 مك فد ماثوهاي راج دون فون برتيتنه فنتا مېشكن ليمو  
 دان بدق دان مگل كاين باجوځ بايك ۲ مك دكرچاكن اورځله  
 دځن مگرپ مك كايسټكن هارين اورځ توا ايتفون تورن لاكي

تياد برهنتي ميځ دان مالم مک لالوله سمځي دکوال موځي  
 نگري منځي اغين مک راج بندھرا توا ايتشون بځکيۍ ممندځ فد  
 نمفت رومه کمځوځن يځدتيځگلکن دهولو اۍ مده منځادي هوتن  
 مکليڼپ مک مگل فراھوا ايتشون لالوله مامق برلا بوه دکوال  
 نگري ايت سرت مېواځ اوۍ مگل مريم دان ليلا رتناک منافع  
 فمورس گځي ځمځيۍ دلاوت ايت سمځي تيگ هاري تيگ مالم  
 تياد جوگ تورن مېوون دري دالم نگري مک راج دونن فون  
 مپوره بوځکر ساوه مکلين فراھوا اۍ بلاير مامق کدالم نگري تله  
 سمځي فد تځۍ ځمبان لارځ ايھن لالوله برلا بوه مکليڼپ

تله مده برلا بوه مکلين فراھوا ايت مک راج بندھرا توا  
 ايتشون لالوله برچترا کځد راج دونن سرت دتځځکن مگل نمفت  
 استان دان بالي کوم فارۍۍ ايھن دهولو تنافي مده تيځگل بکس  
 مهاج منځادي هوتن جارق فادځ ټکوکر مک راج بندھرا توا  
 دان راج دونن ممندځ اۍ ترلالوله بلس هاتين مک انتارا بيراف  
 هاري راج دونن دودق دميټو مک برټموله دځن اورځ توا يځاد  
 موځ دوا تيځگل دميټو مک لالوله دفرقا دان دميټۍ کځد اورځ  
 توا ايت دافتله خبر حال نگري اۍ مده ترانيائي اوله نجوم توجه  
 مکارځ راج يځبراصل ايت اداله اياپ دودق دځن کساکيتين  
 کدوا لاکي استرين مېواځ لادځ فد مېله دارتن نگري اين دان  
 نجوم توجه اۍ مده منځادي راج دځن مگل رعيت بلا تتراب  
 مېواۍ نگري دهولو موځي اين چوکف دځن مگل کوم فاريتن  
 دان هلبالځ لشکرپ تله ددځر اوله راج دونن چترا اورځ توا ايت  
 ماکين ماشۍ فول برټمبهۍ بلس کسيهڼن مک ايشون لالوله تورن



لاکي امستري دان راج بندھرا توا کدوا لاکي امستري هندق  
 نيکھکن بودق بوروق دغن توان فتري چي مودا ددالم نگري  
 گواپاٹومک تله فوئس موفاکت ايت انتارا توجه هاري توجه مالم  
 مک راج دونن دان راج بندھرا توا دان راج فيکس فون بلاير  
 مامبيغ ۲ ممباوا امستري دغن رعية بلاتنترا دان مامبيغ ۲ دغن  
 فراهو کنايفکن مک انتارا توجه هاري توجه مالم بلاير ايت لالوله  
 ممفي فد نگري گواپاٹومک مک کلين راج ۲ دان رعيت بلاتنترا  
 ايتفون هابسله نايک کدارت دودق مامبيغ ۲ دغن تمفتن مک  
 انتارا بيراف لمپ تمفيلله ممولاي کرجا برجاگ ۲ دغن ممالو  
 مگل بويين ۲ گتق گمفيه ترلالو عظمت ثياد برهنتي ميغ دان  
 مالم دغن برسوک ۲ ماکن دان مينم دان برجامو مگل رعيت  
 بلاتنترا تله ممفي فد کتيک دان وقتپ مک بودق بوروق  
 دان توان فتري چي مودا ايتفون لالوله دهيامي اوله مگل اورغ  
 بسر ۳ مک قاضي دان مگل حاج دان لبي ايمام دان خطيب  
 بيال دل دان شيخ فون تمفيلله منيکھکن تله مده نيکھ مک تنفله  
 بودق بوروق ايت برکاميهن کدوا لاکي امستري

ميرمول مک راج بندھرا توا ايتفون فرگي موفاکت دغن  
 راج دونن هندق فولغ مليه ايهند بند بگند راج بسر ددالم نگري  
 مندي اخين مک تله فوئس موفاکت ايت مک راج دونن فون  
 برتيته کقد مگل هلبالغ دان فغليما مپوره ميغن مگل فراهو  
 يغ تيگ راتس هلوان ايت مک انتارا بيراف هاري سدهله ميغ  
 مکلين تله ممفي فد کتيک يغبايک مک راج دونن فون لالوله  
 ملغکه تورن بلاير هغک ممفي تيگ بولن مقله هاري فلايرنپ

توان فترې تليفوق چپيا اديق راج فيكس تيښگل دنگري بيرم  
 بيرو مك تله فوټس بچاران لالوله دسورهكن راج فيكس ايت برلاير  
 دهولو فولځ كنځريپ مك انتارا ببراف لام لفس موفاكه ايت مك  
 راج فيكس ايتفون برلاير ممباوا امترين توان فترې چي امبوڅ  
 بلاير ايت توجه هاري توجه مالم مك راج فيكس فون مسفي  
 كنځرين لالو برميف كلځكافن همدق دودق كرجا دان مشيمفونكن  
 مگل رعية بلاتنتران دان راج دونن تيښگل دنگري گواباتو فون  
 برميف جوگ مگل حالة كلځكافن تله مسفي توجه هاري توجه  
 مالم راج فيكس برلاير ايت مك راج دونن فون بلاير فول ممباوا  
 امترين دان راج بندهرا توا مرة دغن مگل مبهاره مارهن مشرة  
 عادة راج يفسبرم همدق ليكح جوگ توجه هاري توجه مالم راج  
 دونن بلاير ايت مسفيه كنځري بيرم بيرو مك راج فيكس فون  
 تورنله كدوا لاکي امترين ميمبوة راج دونن لالو دباوا نايك كدالم  
 نځري دبري ميمواه امتان انتارا توجه هاري لمپ راج دونن  
 دودق ددالم نځري ايت مك لالوله دودق كرجا ممولائي برجاگ ۲  
 توجه هاري توجه مالم دغن برموك ۲ فلباگي فرماينن يغدوا  
 بلس بغسا تيا دبرهنتي ميبخ دان مالم گگق ځمفيه ترلالو عظمت  
 بويين ۲ دان ماكن مينم فلباگي نعمت برجامو مگل اورغبسرم  
 دان رحيت بلاتنترا مكلين تله مسفي فد وقت يغبايك لالوله  
 دنكهن راج بندهرا توا دغن توان فترې تليفوق چپيا مك  
 دودقه كدوا لاکي امترين ملاكوكن كسوك ۲ ماشتله بركاميهين ۲  
 مك تله سلسي درفد فكرچان منيكن راج بندهرا توا  
 ايت مك راج دونن فون موفاكست فول دغن راج فيكس كدوا

منافع فمورم تپاد برکیرا ۲ لاڳي مک راج دونن فون مارا جوڳ  
 ماسق کدالم موڳي مکتیک برفرڻ ایت مک توان فتری چي  
 امبوڳ فون ممباکر لیل کچیک یغدنگلکن راج دونن منوڳو  
 نگري ایت مک فیلورون بتول ماسق کتاڻ راج دونن مک دفندڻ  
 اوله راج دونن ترلاو کرمس فوکل اورڳ ۲ ددالم نگري ایت فلورو  
 سفره هوجن یغلبت تپاد بوله منچلیقکن ماة مک ایشون ممبوائله  
 علامت تندوق سرمے دپتاکن فراهو اي سندیری تله دفندڻ اوله  
 اورڳ ۲ ددالم نگري مک برهنتیلہ فرڳ لالوله تورن مکلینن ممبوبة  
 راج دونن ایت دباوا نایک کدوا لاڳي استرین دان مگل انق راج ۲  
 ایت هابس دباوا نایک مکلین دبری تمقت موڳ موات مک  
 دودقله برموک ۲ انتارا ببراف لماپ برموک ۲ ددالم نگري  
 گوا باتو این

مک راج دونن فون لالو بریتته مپوره مفهیمثونکن مگل  
 اورڳسر ۲ دان مگل رحیت بلانترن مکلین هندق ممولای  
 برجاڳ ۲ هندق منیکهکن راج فیکس دڻن توان فتری چي  
 امبوڳ مک تله فوتس موفاکتین لالوله برجاڳ ۲ توجه هاري توجه  
 مالم تپاد برهنتي میڳ دان مالم ترلاو عظمت دڻن مگل بویین ۲  
 یغدوابلس بغسا تله مسفی کفدهاري یغبایک کتیک ماعت یغ  
 مسفرن لالوله دلیکهکن راج فیکس ایت دڻن توان فتری چي  
 امبوڳ مک دودقله اي ملاکوکن فلپاڳي کسوکاڻن دان ترلاو  
 برکامیپن ۲ کدوا لاڳي استرین سلاو جوڳ دائڻ مغادف راج  
 دونن انتارا ببراف لمال ملسي فکرجاڻ ایت مک راج دونن فون  
 موفاکت دڻن راج فیکس هندق دلیکهکن راج بندھرا توا دڻن

ممباوا راج فيكس مامق كدالم نكري گداوځ باٿو ممرس برموكان ۲  
 توجه هاري توجه مالم ممالو مگل بوبين ۲ دان ماكن مينوم دغن  
 مگل اورځبسر ۲ تله ايه مك انتارا بيراف لماپ مك راج دون  
 فون برتيتنه كغد مگل اورځبسر ۲ فتنا ميفكن فراهو تيگ رانس  
 هلوان کران هندق بلير باليق كنكرپ گوا باٿو ممباوا راج فيكس  
 هندق دليكهكن دغن توان فتري چي امبوځ انتارا بيراف هاري  
 مدهله سيف مگلين فراهو ايه مك راج دون فون برلايرله مكالي  
 دغن امترپ دائريهكن اوله راج فيكس دغن فراهو تيگ  
 رانس هلوان مك بلير ايت تيا د برهنتي سيغ دان مالم هفگ  
 مسفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مك مشيله مگلين فراهو ايت  
 ككوال موځي نكري گوا باٿو مك راج دون ايغينهله هاتين هندق  
 مليهتكر هاتي مگل اورځبسر ۲ يغد مسوره منوځگو نكري گوا باٿو  
 ايت کران فد مام اي هندق برجالن دهولو مده دتيځگل فسن  
 فد توان فتري چي امبوځ دان فد مگلين اورځبسر ۲ چك مومه  
 دائغ درقد مبله لاوم دمسوره لاون برموځگه ۲ دان جيلك دري  
 مبله دارتن اكو اكن لاون

يغد مگلين اين فيكر راج دون مك لاو دمسوره ايسي مگل  
 مريم ليلا رنتاك منافخ فمورس تله سيف لالوله دفوكل نكري اين  
 سلاكو موځگه مومه دائغ ملنگر مگل مريم منافخ فون تيا د  
 برکيرام لاڻي مك مگلين اورځ ددالم نكري ايتفون غادوهله هورو  
 هارا تيا د برکتبهوان سيف هندق ملاون دغن برموځگه ۲ کران  
 دمسوگان موځگه جوگ مومه دائغ ملنگر ايت مك اورځ ددالم  
 نكري فون تمثيل ممبري بالس دغن مگل مريم ليلا رنتاك دان

فاتهن لاکي ۲ اکو بلومله اکو منوره فرکتان اشکو مک ماهوه راج  
 دونن چکلو مده دمکين کهندق اشکو افاله گونا کيه برفرغ بايقله  
 کيه مغادف لاڳي دسيني مشاي بوله سگرا ملسي فکرجان کيه  
 اين تله ددغر اوله راج فيکس مک ايشون مغولس فدغ تمفيل  
 مغرة راج دونن تباد برکيرام لاڳي دفارغ تيغگي دسومبکن دفارغ  
 رنده دلومفتکن دان دفارغ دکيري دتغکيسکن ککان دان دفارغ  
 دکانن دتغکيسکن ککيري هغگ لله راج فيکس ممارغ دان راج  
 دونن فون مده لتيه منغکيسکن لالو برهنشي کدواپ تله مده  
 هيلغ لالوله ماسيغ ۲ مک کاه راج دونن هي راج فيکس فاداله مده  
 اشکو ممارغ اکو چوباله فول اکو هندق ميري بالس برکاه ايت  
 سمبيل مغولس فدغ مغرة راج فيکس برتوره ۲ فنتسن مشرة ريبوه  
 يغامه تغکس مک ترماله تغکيس راج فيکس ترکنا ليپيرپ فوئس  
 کفلاپ ترفلنتيغ لغسوغ مائي

مک راج دونن فون ملسي فراهو توان فتري گندايران يغ  
 دتغه لالوه ايه مک فراهو ايتفون دائغ تله مسفي توان فتري  
 گندايران لالوله نايق فد فراهو راج فيکس مک دليهن راج فيکس  
 ايه مده مائي مک راج دونن فون موفاکه دغن سگل اورغيسر ۲  
 راج فيکس ددالم فراهو ايت بچارا هندق مغيديوکن راج فيکس  
 يفسده مائي ايه مک راج دونن فون مپوره چاهري فاکو رومن مره  
 دتموکن کفلا راج فيکس ايه دغن توبهن مک دسیرم فول دغن  
 اير ماور مک راج فيکس فون مده هيديوغ مشرة سدیاکاله لغسوغ  
 تندوق مپمبه فد راج دونن مره براکوان ۲ مودرا تله ملسي  
 فکرجان ايه مک راج دونن فون موفاکتله دغن امترين هندق

مڱل هلبالغ فغليما لشكر رعية بلا تئتراپ مپوره ممباكر مڱل  
 مريم دان ليلا رتناك سناغ فمورس مك دلاوت ايتفون ترلالوله  
 گگق گمفيه بويي اورغ برفرغ مك فلورو فون سفرت هوچن لبة  
 داغ منيمفا داتس راج دونن مك ايفون مميري بالس دغن مڱل  
 مريم دان ليلا مك بويي بديل فون سفرت برئيه درندغ دان فلورو  
 فون تباد برفوتس سلغ مپلغ فرغي داغ كلمكابوت دلاوتن ايه  
 مك تغه لاگوت برفرغ ايه

مك توان فتري گندايرن فون تورن كدالم فراهو دغن  
 مڱل هلبالغن بردايوغ كتغه لاوتن تله ممفي كتغه لاوت ايه دليهن  
 راج دونن دغن راج فيكس تغه برفرغ دغن بوسوگه ۲ هاتي مك  
 توان فتري گندايرن ايه اوندر فد مسله فيهي تمثيل فول ممباكر  
 مڱل مريم دان ليلا رتناك منوجو اغكاان راج فيكس مك ترلالوله  
 كرس فوكلن مك راج فيكس برفالغ هلوان مموكل فراهو توان  
 فتري گندايرن دان راج دونن دودق ممندغ چوگ كران تباد  
 دمسكاكن امترين مك برفرغ ايه ترلالوله كرسن مك دندغ اوله  
 راج دونن هندق ثيواس راج فيكس دان فراهو فون سده هندق  
 تگلگم دفوكل اوله فراهو توان فتري گندايرن مك داغ راج دونن  
 دميينشكن فراهو توان فتري ايه كتغه لاوت ممفي مهاري مسالم  
 جاوهن مرست لكه داتس بتبغ

تله ايه مك راج دونن فون فرغي فول مندافتكن راج فيكس  
 موفاكه هندق درنتيكن برفرغ ايه مرست هندق دليكهكن راج  
 فيكس ايه دغن توان فتري چي امبوغ كاه راج فيكس هي راج  
 دونن فنتبغ اتق لاي ۲ تندوق دتغه ميدان مملوم بوله اغكو

مغادف لقسمان راج دالوت تله سمفي لالو برکات کتان پتاله سده  
 هسب فرقسا دالوت اين ادفون يغداتغ ايه اشکاتن راج فيکس  
 هندق ملگر نگرې اين تله ددغر لقسمان مک ايښون لالو تورن  
 فرځي مغادف راج دونن تله سمفي تندق مپمبه امښون توانکو  
 بريښون امښون افاله تپته دولي توانکو کارن دلاوة ايت سده فنه  
 نومفت دغن فراهو اشکاتن راج فيکس هندق ملگر توانکو تله  
 ددغر اوله راج دونن مک ايښون برميفله دغن مگل هلبالغ هندق  
 ملغه تورن مک توان فترې گندايرن برميف دغن مگل دايغ ۲ پ  
 هندق مغيکوت راج دونن تله سده لالو تورن برجالن برسام ۲ مک  
 دمسوره تغگل توان فترې تپاد ماو هندق مغيکوت جوگ تله  
 سمفي دثي فنتي مک راج دونن فون مغبيل مکفيغ کلوفق  
 جنتوڅ دان ساتوهلي داوون نگا جنتن مک راج دونن فون نايک  
 داتس کلوفق جنتوڅ ايت برکايوهکن داوون نگا مک توان فترې  
 سدهله تغگل ثي فنتي ايت باليق فولغ کا متانن يايست برميفکن  
 مسواه فراهو دغن اورځ فدايوځن امقه فوله امفت دان هلبالغ امقه  
 فوله امقه مسواپ فرمفوان بلاک تله سده ميف مسواپ مک  
 توان فترې فون دودقله مننتي خبر راج دونن يغ سده فرځي  
 برکايوه کلوت دغن مئورځ ديري ايه .

ادفون راج دونن يغ برکايوهکن داوون نگا داتس کلوفق جنتوڅ  
 ايت مک ايښون مسفيله کلوت لغسوڅ نايک مغادف راج فيکس  
 مغاچق موفقت جاغن برقرځ مک راج فيکس تپاد ماو برباغي ۲ له  
 فوجق راج دونن راج فيکس تپاد جوگ ماو يغد مکين ايه مک  
 راج دونن فون برکايوه باليق مک راج فيکس فون تمفيله برکراه

مځل ګملا حکمة یغسفتي ۲ نځري ګداوڅ باټو ایت منټا جادیکن  
 لاوت هندق مېواڅ بلا مرګستو ایت اوچف فون لفس مکتیک  
 مک نځري ایتفون صده ایرپ نایک مېوڅ ۲ منجادی لوه منټاپ  
 مک مکلین بناتڅ ایتفون هابسله ماتي بیراف هاري مک لاوت  
 ایتفون کریڅ مک راج دونن فون دودقله دڅن منځ منتومان  
 مک ترسوتله فول قصه راج فیکس ایت منټله صده هابس  
 کسنتین ادیقن توان فتری تلیفوق چھیا مک ایشون برکره مځل  
 هلبالغ فغلیما رحیت لشکرپ مپوره برسیفکن فراهو تیګ  
 راتس هلوان چوکف لځکف دڅن مځل هلبالغ فغلیما رحیه دان لشکر  
 مریم دان لیلا منافع فموراس اوبت فیلورو هندق ملځگر راج  
 دونن کنگري ګداوڅ باټو تله حضیر مکلین دودقله مننتیکن ماحه  
 دان کنیک یغیا یک جوګ هندق ملځکه منټله مسمفي فد کنیک  
 یغیا یک دان ماحه یغ مسمفرن مک راج فیکس فون برلایرله  
 دڅن مځل هلبالغ لشکر رحیت بلا تنټراپ دڅن تیګ راتس فراهو  
 منجنجوڅ افیلن مک برلایر ایت مسمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مک  
 مسمفیله دکوالا موڅي نځري ګداوڅ باټو مک دفوکله مریم بردګوم  
 بدیل یغیسر بردراف بدیل یغ کچیل مک مسمفي بهنان کدالم نځري  
 ګداوڅ باټو مک لقسما راج دلاوت فون مپوره فرځي کلاوه فرقسا  
 بویي بدیل ایه دان اغکاتن میاف دان کمان فرګین مک مځل  
 لشکر فون فرځیله بردایوڅ ککوالا موڅي نځري ګداوڅ باټو مک تله  
 مسمفي ککوالا مک دلیهت باکت موڅي ایت دڅن فراهو تیګ  
 راتس هلوان مک دفرقسا اوله لشکر ایت اغکاتن راج فیکس  
 هددق ملځگر نځري این مک ددځر اوله لشکر ایت ایشون بالیق



فد فرامان ماحتله موکر هندق مغالهن نگري گداوځ باتو ايت  
 همفيرله فائيک مکلين برچري دغن توان فترې مرة برتاغيسن ۲  
 مکلين کارن مده دکتهوي جوک کسقتين راج ددالم نگري  
 گداوځ باتو ايت تله مده برکات ۲ ايت مک مکلين هرېموگاچه بادق  
 مسيغا دان ماچن ايتفون برموهن فولغ مامسيغ ۲ مغهيمشونکن رحية  
 بلاتنتران هغک مسفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مک هوتن ايتفون  
 برارمبق، فنوه تومفته دغن سگل رحية بلاتنترا بناتغ تله مده  
 برهيمفون مک مکلين ايتفون براغکتله منوجو جالن کنگري  
 گداوځ باتو مک برجالن ايت برتمو گونوځ گونوځ راة دان برتمو بوکيه  
 بوکيه رات برتمو ريمباد ترغ منجادي فادغ کران ساغه بايق رحية  
 بلاتنترا يغ ملالوي ايت مک انتارا ببراف هاري برجالن ايت مک  
 مسفيله اغکائن ايت فد فميغکيران نگري گداوځ باتو تمفيلله منغکف  
 سگل کربو کمبيغ دان مباگين تپاد بوله تورن کتانه هابس دتغکف  
 اوله سگل مرگستو ايت مسفي کفد سگل لپور فينغ رمفوة رنتيغ  
 ايتفون هابس مکلين دماکن اوله سگل بناتغ مک خبر ايتفون  
 مسفيله کفد راج دون اوله راج دونن مهاج دبريکن مکلين بناتغ  
 ايت برفوامس ۲ هاتي ماکن سگل ايم ايتيک دان کربو کمبيغ دان  
 سگل تومبوهن ۲ هغک مسفيله بناتغ ايت ملنغر کدالم کوة مده  
 تپاد ترانهن اوله سگل رحيمت مائي سي نگري ايت مک مکلين  
 دانغ مغادف راج دونن فرمسيهن حال بناتغ ايت مک راج دونن  
 فون منتا مسيفکن ليمو دان بدق مک مسفي فد وقت تغه مالم  
 مک راج دونن فون تورنله برليمو دان برېدق تله مده لالو نايک  
 دودق مېاکر فولتوځ چندانا گهرو دان کمپن باروس مرة منچيتا

مك سكلين رعية ايسي نكري گداوځ باتو ايتفون موفاكت فرڳي  
 مغادڻ راج دونن فرمسيهڪن تپاد تراهن لاڳي لغگر ناگ دان  
 بواي ايه مسئله ددغر اوله راج دونن مسيه سگل رعية بلالنترا ايه  
 مك ايتفون برسييف ليمو دان بدق مك مسفي فدوقه تغه مالم ايتفون  
 تورن برليمو دان بربدق تله صده مك ايتفون مسباڪر فوننوځ چندان  
 گهرو دان كمپن باروس منچيتا گملا حڪمتن نكري گداوځ باتو اين  
 فنتا اغكتكن كاودرا مك دغن سبتتر ايت جوگ نكري صده  
 تراغكة دان سكلين ناگ دان بواي ايتفون هابسله مائي تيڱگل  
 دوا ايكور جوگ باليق مغادڻ توان فترې فد نكري بيرم بيرو  
 مسئله مسفي ناگ دان بواي ايت مك توان فترې تليفوق چپيا  
 فون تورن فد چمبان لارغن ممرقسا ناگ دان بواي ايت مك  
 هابسله دفرمسيهڪن درغد اول مسفي اخيرن تله ددغر اوله توان  
 فترې تليفوق چپيا يغدمكن ايت مك ايتفون مغادڻ كسبله  
 دارن مسبيل مسباڪر فوننوځ چندان گهرو دان كمپن باروس سرة  
 منچيتا گملا حكمة فد سگل رعية يغدسبله دارن يايه سگل هريمو  
 دان بادق ميغا دان ماچن دان سگل مرگستو يځ مامت دېومي  
 ايتفون داغله مكلپن منندوځكن كفلا فد توان فترې تليفوق  
 چپيا مك توان فترې فون برتپنه واهي سكلين سودراكو جيڪ  
 اد لاڳي مفاكو بيه اين سودرا مك بيه فنتا فد سكلين سودراكو  
 فرڳي ملغگر نكري گداوځ بائورومتق بساكن سڪالي بير منچادي  
 فادځ جارق فادځ ٽوكر اكن منودوځ كموان ابځ كيه راج فيكس  
 دائس راج نكري ايت مك سكلين بنائڻ ايتفون برداغ مسيه  
 ادفون تپنه توان فترې اين فاتيڪ سكلين جنچوځ جوگ تنافي

لاوت سکتیک توان فتری ایه دودق مبارک فونتنو چندان گهر  
 دان کمین باروس ایت سرت تورن منفق ایر دلاوت ایه تیگ  
 کالی مک لاوت ایتفون سدهله برگلمیغ مک ددالم لون یغسر  
 ایت داتغله دوا ایکور راج ناگ دان دوا ایکور راج بوی مک  
 توان فتری فون برکات هی سودارا کو راج ناگ دان سودارا کو  
 راج بوی جیک اد لاگی ابگو یغکدوا مغاکو بیست این سودارا فد  
 هاری این بیته فنتا لغگرکن نگری گداوگ باتو جادیکن فادغ جارق  
 فادغ تکورکن اکن منودوگ کموان ابغ کیت راج فیکس ددالم  
 نگری ایت

مک سبه راج ناگ دان راج بوی سده تیتنه توان فتری  
 یغدمکین ایت فاتیگ کرچاکن جوگ تنافی فد فرامان سکالی  
 فرعی ملگر این تیاد اکن بالیق لاگی مغادف توان فتری همفیرله  
 سکالی این جوگ توان فتری دافت مپوره فاتیگ سکلین این  
 برچریله کیبه فد سکالی این مک ستهله سده برکاته ایت مک راج  
 ناگ دان راج بوی فون بوموهن فولغ کفوسه تامیق مغهیمفونکن  
 سگل هلبالغ لشکر رعیه بلا تنتران مسفی توجه هاری توجه مالم  
 مک لاوه ایتفون سدهله مسق فنوه تومشت دغن رعیت کدوا  
 بغسا ایه لغسوگ برچالن منوجو نگری گداوگ باتو انتارا بیراف هاری  
 دچالن ایه مک مسفیله رعیه راج ناگ دان رعیت راج بوی فد  
 کوال موغی گداوگ باتو ایه منغکف سگل رعیت راج دون تیاد  
 بوله ملنتس کسوخی سکلین هابس دماکن اوله ناگ دان بوی  
 تیاد ترهان اوله سگل رعیت نگری گداوگ باتو ایت مسفی ایم  
 ایتیک کربو کمبیغ مسوان سده هابس دماکن اوله ناگ دان بوی

کسوکاڻ توان فترې گندايران تله صده فوئس فيکړپ مک راج  
 بندھرا مځکوبومي فون برېچاراله دغن مگل اورغېسر۲ دان  
 هلبالغ لشکر رعيت بلاتنتراپ هندق منيکھکن توان فترې  
 گندايران دغن راج دونن مک لالوله برجاگ۲ فول توجه هاري  
 توجه مالم برېتولن فدکنپک يغبايق ماعمت يغمسفرن مک تمثيل  
 قضي داغ منيکھکن راج دونن دغن توان فترې گندايران تله  
 صده نيک مک دباوا اورغله مامق کدالم تمشت فرادوانپ سزه  
 دلشکن دانس فترقن يڅکا۲ مسن دکانن توان فترې دان برموافن  
 نامي۲ يغبرامتگون تله صده لالودباوا مامق کدالم تيري ديوغکا  
 يڅکامسن مک راج دونن دان توان فترې ايت صديکيه تاء۲ جځگل  
 بارغلاکوپ مسره اورغېڅ صده بياس سلملماپ مک دودقله  
 کداوپ ملاکوکن فلپايي کسوکاڻپ

تله ايت مک ترسېوتله فول فرکتان راج فيکس يځ برلاير  
 فولغ کنگريپ بيرم بيرو توجه هاري توجه مالم دلاوت ايه ايڅون  
 مسفيله کنگري بيرم بيرو لالو مامق برلابوه فد جمبائن لارغن  
 لغسوخ نايق مندافتکن اديڅپ توان فترې تليفوق چهيا منتا۲  
 تولغ بالسکن کملاوئپ دانس نگري گداوځ باتوکران اديڅپ ايت  
 اد دوا ماچم کسقتينپ ددالم لاوت اي برعيتکن ناگ دان  
 بواي دان دانس بومي سکلين يغملاست جادي رعيه توان فترې  
 جوگ مک تله دفتدغ ابغپ داغ ايه دغن ممباوا کملاو سرت  
 دمنتا۲ تولوغ کفداپ مک توان فترې تليفوق چهيا ايتفون مگرا  
 فرغي مغميل فونتوڅ چندانا گهرو دان کمپن باروس فرغي تورن فد  
 جمبائن لارغن مسره ممباکر فونتوڅ چندانا ايه دان منچيتارعتين يغدالم

فتري ايت سراي برکاة افکه سمين ادد برگورو ملاکو اين مک  
 توان فتري گندایران فون ماسختله برتمبه ۲ ساکیه هاتين سراي  
 برکات هي راج فيکس سکالي ۲ اکو تپاد موک برمواميکن اشکو  
 بلوم لاگي اکو منجادي امتری اشکوسده اکو اشکو جاديکن مگل  
 تاروه مابوڅ چودي اشکو مروت دغن تيکمن مک راج فيکس  
 فون ملسفت کلور لالو کيالي لغسوڅ تورن کفراهوپ مک مگل  
 اورغيڅ حضير دميتو هابسه هورو هارا تپاد برکتھوان لاکوپ  
 ممدغن توان فتري مده ملاکو ځيلا مک راج دونن فون تورن  
 کفراهو ميموچي راج فيکس هندق دباوا باليق نايق کرومهن مک  
 کاة راج فيکس مسمان کلاکوان اين بنچان درفد اشکو چوگ منيفو  
 دایا دائس اکو مک ترلالو مرکاپ راج فيکس کغد راج دونن دغن  
 سبب اشکوله اکو منغگوڅ کموان يغمکين بايقله اکو جاديکن  
 فادڅ جارق فادڅ نکور نڅري گداوڅ باټو اين بهاروله فوامس  
 هائيکو تله مده برکاة ۲ ايت راج دونن مون باليق نايق کداره دان  
 راج فيکس فون برلاير فولغ کنگرين بيرم بيرو

تله مده راج فيکس فولغ ايت مک راج بندھرا مڅکو بومي  
 ايتفون ترلالوله کونده هاتين لمبت لاون تننواکن سمفي سرڅ دان  
 لغگر راج فيکس ايت کران اي راج يغمسر چوکف دغن مگل  
 هلبالغ لشکر رعية بلا تننراپ دان بايق چوگ کسقتينن يغمکين  
 فيکرپ جکلو سمفي کلقي لغگرپ ميافله اورغيڅ بوله مناهنکن  
 مومسه ايت بايقله اکو ليکھکن توان فتري گندایران ايت دغن  
 راج دونن کالو ايله يغبوله مناهنکن مومسه راج فيکس ايت کران  
 بايق چوگ کسقتينن دانلاگيفون راج دونن ايت مده دغن

برکرا فون سده لام چیک توانکو نیاد نیک دغن توان فتری  
گندایران ایست تئوتوله ادند ایه مموواغکن دیرین کدالم هوتن  
دانلائی فون فادک ایهند راج بندهرام مگو بومی ایست جاوهله  
هاتیپ کشد توانکو مندغرکن فرکتان ایه مک راج فیکس فون  
سوکاله هاتیپ فیکرپ دغن سبیر جوگ فرکتان راج دونن ایست  
مک ایثون بالیقله کداره برتوغگو تونغ مک فکرچان برچاگ ۲  
ایثون سدهله سیف فد مالیم ایست تمفیل برجامو سگل راج ۲ دان  
اورغ بسر ۲ دان هلبالغ لشکر رعیت بلانتره دان ممبنتغ سگل  
همفران یغ انده ۲ دان مغمیمفونکن سگل حاج دان لپی دان ایمام  
حطیب شیخ دان بیلل کران منیکهکن انقد بگند توان فتری  
گندایران دغن تونغ راج فیکس ستهله ممفیله فد ماعت دان  
کتیکاپ مک تمفیل اورغ منیکهکن راج فیکس دغن توان فتری  
گندایران دلایکن اوله راج دونن ای مندیری جادی جاوانن سگل  
فلبائی فکان راج فیکس دان مبارغ کهندق راج فیکس ایه ای  
مندییری منچاریکن فد فیکران راج فیکس موغگهله راج دونن  
ایست کاسیه مایغ فداپ تئافی افکل ممفی مالیم هاری ای هیلغ  
مندافتکن توان فتری گندایران کران ممیری چنجی افکل راج  
فیکس دباوا اورغ مامق دسوره تیکم فد توان فتری ایست ستهله  
سده نیک راج فیکس ایه مک دباوا اورغله مامق کدالم فرادوانن  
تله دفتدغ اوله توان فتری گندایران اکن راج فیکس دباوا اورغ  
مامق دایریغکن اوله راج دونن مک توان فتری فون بغکیست  
ممغ سبیله فیسو منرکم راج فیکس هندق دتیکم مک راج  
فیکس فون ملبشت ککیری دان ککانن منغکیسکن تیکم توان

کیت میا هارا ۲ فاته ۲ دکولائیکن رمبوت ایکل باسمه ۲ دهوریکن  
 چیک فاته ای برتکو مک ایم ایتفون دتغکف دهوجا فول مستله  
 مده لالو دلفسکن مکالی لگی بریومبوغ دائس مک برتابوران  
 فادی کلور درفد تمبولقن دتغه گلغغ ایه مک راج فیکس فون  
 برمورق تیاد برهغک مک دندغ بودق بوروق ایم برتابوران  
 فادی دگلغغ ایه ایفون برکات واهی ابغ مدهله ایم کیت کلور  
 فادی درفد تمبولقن مک راج دون فون برمر واهی ادیق ایتله  
 بهارو مسفی تواه ایم کیه مک راج دون فون برتمفیک میاروکن  
 تواه هی میا هارا ۲ فاته ۲ دکولیکن رمبوت ایکل باسمه ۲ دهوریکن  
 رومه بسر دتیگلکن رومه کچیل دتوغکو فاته تیغ توغکت برتکو  
 ایتله بهارو مسفی تواه ایم کیت ادیق بودق بوروق جائوه کفد  
 انق راج برتابور اوی مک ایم ایتفون دتغکف مره دهوجا لغسوغ  
 درنتغ مک ایم ایتفون برلاک مکالی بریومبوغ کائس مک ایم  
 راج فیکس فون مده فوئس لیهرپ مغگلو فور دتغه گلغغ ایت  
 لالو مائی مک ایم راج دون ایه تربغ کائس فاگر برکوکو مرنس  
 تنجوغ بوپین مک بودق بوروق ایتفون تمفیل برتمفیک مغادشکن  
 لغن دان منچا بوه ۲ بادیق دان لومفه کنیجا تیاد برکیرا ۲ مک راج  
 فیکس فون مدهله کمالوان ۲ لاکوپ لالو بالیق تورن کفرا هو هندق  
 فولغ کنگرین کران نگری ایه دان توان فتری گندایران ایه مده  
 هابس جادی تاروه مابوغ مده فولغ کفد راج دون مسمان  
 تله مده راج فیکس مسفی کفرا هو مک راج دون فون تورن  
 فول مندافتکن راج فیکس مره دفوجق دغن فرکتان یغانیس ۲  
 هندق دلیکھکن جوگ دغن توان فتری گندایران ایت کران

جوگ فنتا<sup>۱</sup> مسفيکن رخگيۀ مک مسنتر لاگي رخگيت اينثون  
 مسفيله برتيمون<sup>۲</sup> دگلغلخ اية مک تباداله چوکف تيبان رخگيۀ  
 راج فيکس اية کران رخگيۀ راج دونن ترلالو باپقن مک کات راج  
 دونن تباداله چوکف رخگيت توانکواين مک ساهوة راج فيکس  
 واهي ادیق جيك تباد چوکف رخگيت نگري بيرم ييرو ابغ  
 تيبانکن دان جيك تباد چوکف نگري اية نگري گداوځ باټو اين  
 ابغ تيبانکن دان جيك تباد چوکف نگري اين مسفي فد تونغ  
 ابغ توان فتري گندايران اينثون جادي تاروه سابوځ جوگ مک  
 تتکل برکات<sup>۲</sup> ملتق تاروهپ سابوځ اية توان فتري گندايران مسدځ  
 مغمتي درفد تيغکف کچيل روځ موک مک مگل کات<sup>۲</sup> ايت  
 ددغر اوله توان فتري

مک ساهوت راج دونن جيك دمکين کهندق ابغ اينثون  
 ادیق تورس جوگ ماريله کيۀ رنتځ ايم مک بردکنله کدوان مسرت  
 مغوجا ايم مسئله ايت دتاريق رنتځ لالو دلفسکن مک ايم اينثون  
 برلاځ دوا تافق کتيگاپ مک ايم راج دونن فون سده فاته کفقن  
 دان راج فيکس فون برمسورق مک کاة بودق بورق واهي ابغ ايم کيۀ  
 سده فاته کفقپ مک راج دونن فون برمسرو واهي ادیق اينتله  
 تواهن ايم کيۀ سيا هاره فاته<sup>۲</sup> دکولاځي کن رسموت ايکل باسمه<sup>۲</sup>  
 دهوريکن مک ايم اينثون دتغکف داوجا مک دلشکن برلاځ  
 دوا تافق کتيگاپ مک سده فاته ترکولي کاکي ايم راج دونن مک  
 راج فيکس فون برمسورق دان ملسقه مسرت مپيلق<sup>۲</sup> تاغن باجو  
 دان مغادشکن لهن مک کات بودق بوزوق واهي ابغ ايم کيت  
 سده فاته کاکين مک راج دونن فون برمسرو واهي ادیق اينتله نواه ايم



فکاین لالو دفاکي مستله سده مک ایشون برجالن بالیق ماسق کنگري  
 مغشیه مئیکور ایم دوگیل مستله مسمی ای کتفی گلغغ ایت مک  
 دغدغ اوله راج فیکس موغ مودا ترلالو ایلوق فارس داتغ مغشیه  
 مئیکور ایم دوگیل مک مگرا دسوره فغگل ماسق کگلغغ سرت  
 داجق مپابوغ مک ماهوت راج دونن افله اوفیا فایک هندق  
 مپابوغ کران تیاد رخگیست اوله راج فیکس دنگاهی جوگ مک  
 لالوله دتورکن اوله راج دونن مک تمشیلله کدوان ممدان ایم ادفون  
 فدان ایم راج فیکس ایت بولغ اتس مک اوله راج دونن دبولغ  
 سالی جوگ مستله سده ترقدان ایم ایت برفیکیرله راج دونن  
 سیافله فولق ممبیگ ایم کوا این مک دامبل بولوه بغسی فد  
 فیغغشپ مک دچمفتکن منجادی موغ بودق بوروق داتغ  
 مندافتکن راج دونن مستله ایه مک راج فیکس فون مغاجق مبولغ  
 ایم مک راج فیکس فون تمشیل مغیکه ایم دان بودق بوروق  
 ایشون داتغله ممبیگ ایم راج دونن سرت بودق بوروق ایت  
 مگش ایم لالو ای برفتون دمکین بویین

بواه رمبیگ دباوه بولغ رام۲ تربخ کچاوا

ادیق ممبیگ ابغ مبولغ مام۲ ممبواشکن پاوا

مستله سده تربولغ ایم ایت مک راج فیکس فون مپوره بودق  
 کولدغن مغشیل رخگیه ممبیلن گونی مکتیک لاگی مک رخگیه  
 ایشون مسمی لالو دتواشکن دتغه۲ گلغغ تله ایه مک راج فیکس  
 فون مغاجق اوجا ایم مک راج دونن فون سده کمالوان ۲ لاکوپ  
 تیاد ترتیبان تاروه ایت مک ایشون مپوره بودق بوروق فرگی  
 مغشیل رخگیست کنگري گداوغ بائر دغن مکچف مکتیک ایه

یغدکتان اوله اورخ مودا ایه تله سده سلسي برکاته ۲ ایه لالوله ماکن  
سگل فلپاگی نعمت دان زواده مک ددالم مستف ایه برپاگی ۲ له  
فرکتان گورو دان مندا متله سده مستف مک کدواپ برسمشه  
متیا دان برجنجي تگوه راج دونن دغن توان فتری کندایران  
متله سده برکات ۲ ایت

مک راج دونن فون برالیه روفان دان نمان براوبه چي تواکل  
مک ایشون منتا اذین کشد توان فتری کندایران هندق مغرجان  
فکرچان توان فتری هندق نیکح دغن راج فیکس ایت مک راج  
فیکس یغددالم فنچارا بسی ایه متله سده توان فتری ایت سده  
بالیق هیدوف سمول ایشون تله دلفسکن اورغله کران سده دکت  
هندق مسفي جنجي اکن برنیکح دغن توان فتری کندایران ایه  
لاگیشون دودق کرچان سده لام یغدمکین ایه مک سگل اورغیسر ۲  
دان هلبالغ لشکر رعیة بلاتترا فون تمفیل برسوکا ۲ ن دان ممالو  
سگل بوپین ۲ گگی گمفیتا میغ دان مالم تراللو عظمة تیاد سگل  
بویی مک راج فیکس ایشون فد تیف ۲ هاري تورن برمانین میابو  
ایم دغن سگل اتق راج ۲ دان اورغیسر ۲ فنوه مسق گلغغ ایت  
دغن تمفیق سورقن مک اورغ میابو ایت دغدغ اوله راج دونن  
یغبرگلر چي تواکل ایت ترالوله سوك موغ فون تیاد دافت  
هندق مغالهن راج فیکس ایت

مک چي تواکل ایشون لالو تورن برچالن فرگی منوجو  
کفوهن فولی تمشة ای مناروه سگل بارغ ۲ دهولو متله مسفي ای  
کسیتو مک ممبری سلام فد فولی ایت مک فولی ایشون تربوک  
مندیرین مک دامبلله سگل فدغ دان ایم دوگیل دان سگل فلپاگی

دو کوڅ توان فترې اي مناڅيس چيک دامبل توان فترې ددوڅ  
 تر لالو بايق لاکون مشرت کلکوان اورځ توا ۲۰ هندق برگورو بيراف  
 هاري سده دفرهاتيکن اوله توان فترې کلکوان مک فدموآه هاري  
 برېڅکيتله گرم دهاتي توان فترې بودق افاکه يځ ملاکو اين کهندق  
 اورځ توا ۲۰ فون تباد سماچم اين برکاته ۲۰ ايه سمبيل مغوريکن دوڅن  
 سرة مرمفوس دهمفسکن بودق ايه داتس تيځ گوننوڅ تله ايه توان  
 فترې سگرا فرگي مغمبل تنون تباد ممندڅ بودق ايه لالي دڅن  
 برتون جوگ مک بودق ايه ديم تباد مناڅيس دان تباد برسوارا  
 فدمڅک توان فترې سده ماتي بودق ايت مک دفندڅ کپلاڅ  
 سدهله منچادي موڅرځ مودا گيلڅ گميلڅ چهيا موکاپ مشرة فنوه  
 فرنام امڅه بلس هاريبولن مک توان فترې فون سدهله کمالوان ۲  
 لاکوپ سراي برکاته سياکه يځمځگل دان مپيريه فينڅ اورځ مودا  
 ماسق کماري اين چيک دتاهو ايهند بد تننوله اورځ مودا ماتي  
 دبولهپ

مک ماهوه اورځ مودا ايه توان فترې جوگ يځ مپوره دانڅ کماري  
 لغسوڅ دچترانک درند اوال اي دانڅ ککوال نگرې گداوڅ باتو دان  
 سگل بارڅيځ دکيريم توان فترې کشف مئیکور بورڅ هلڅ دان سگل  
 چنچين دان بوڅا کارڅن توان فترې دان بوڅکوس دان څبر ايان  
 کشف توان فترې دان سکلمين باڅين دچترانک مک توان فترې  
 فون سدهله ترايغت ددالم هاتين تنافي کران سده کمالوان ايت  
 تباداله اي مځاکو مک برباڅي ۲ له فوجق چميو گرندم اورځ مودا ايه  
 سرت دکلورکن اف ۲ يځاد علامه تندا ددالم فرجنچين دهولو مک  
 توان فترې فون لمبوته هاتيپ لغسوڅ مځاکو موڅکه مځکيمان

غایب سکالی مک اینغ توا اینثون ترلالوله تاکوة کالوم دمركاي  
اول راج اکندي مک اینغ توا اینثون فرگیله مغادف سگل اورغ بسر  
فرسمبهکن انق سمغ ایت سده هیلغ مک اورغ بسر اینثون  
سگراله دفرسمبهکن کفدر راج مک تیتنه راج دصوره چهاری سمغ  
دافت مک سگل رعیه بلا تنترا فون برهمفونله سکلین منچهاری  
مشفیغ ۲ سوغی ایت تیاد جوگ برجمفا

ادفون انق سمغ ایت هیلغ ای مپلم کمدين تیمبول ای منجادیکن  
دیرین موغ کاتق ۲ ترلالو ایلوق روفاپ بودق داتس کافر ددالم  
مواست تلق سوغی ایت مک سکلین اورغ بسر ایت منچهاری جوگ  
کمدين مسقیله فد تمغه ایت مک دفندغ اداله موغ بودق داتس  
کافران ایت ترلالو ایلوق روفاپ لالو دامیل اوله سگل اورغ بسر ایت  
دباوا فولغ دفرسمبهکن کفدر راج انق سمغ سده هیلغ دچهاری ۲ تیاد  
دافت تیمبا برتمو دغن بودق این سهاج مک اینله فاتیلم سکلین  
فرسمبهکن کفد توانکو مک راج بنداهرا اینثون ترلالوله موکاپ  
لغسوغ بودق ایت دباوا مامق کدالم دیریکن فد توان فتری  
گندایران مک ایفون ترلالوله موکاپ کران توان فتری ایت تیاد  
برمودارا مک برباگی ۲ له لاکو توان فتری ایت دغن فلوک چیوم  
دان فغکو بالی تیاد لقس درفد دوکغن مک بودق اینثون ترلالو  
فندیکن ترکورغ توان فتری هندق منچیوم ای لبه لاگی منومسکن ۲  
موکاپ دان کورغ تیمغ توان فتری ای لبه لاگی ملمشت ۲ مک  
توان فتری فون ترلالوامة کامیه مایغن فد بودق ایت تیاد برچری  
مالم دان سیغ سمغی تیگ هاری تیگ مالم دلیهرا اوله توان  
فتری مک بودق اینثون برباگی ۲ له لاکون تیاد بوله ترلتق درفد

دلا بوهکن اورغله ټيري ديوغگا دان کلمبو توجه لافيس مسئله مده  
 مک انق سمغ هوتن ايتفون ممبرک فونتخ چندان گهارو دان کمپن  
 باروس مک داو سفکن کفد بولوہ بغسي مک ايفون برايخ ۲ کفد مگل  
 ديوات ۲ منتا فولغ فوليهکن روح سماخه توان فترې ايت مشرت  
 مدیکلا دان لالو ديوکا خرنده ايت دان کاین قافن توان فترې  
 دما سفکن مگل فلپائي فکاین توان فترې یغ مملما جوگ مسئله  
 مده انق سمغ هوتن ايتفون مموليه بولوہ بغسي ايت لالو دتيف  
 سکالي تيف دوا بلس لاڅوپ توان فترې فون مده سناریق کاکين  
 دوا کالي دتيف امفت ليکور لاڅوپ توان فترې فون مده  
 سناریق تاغني ټيگ کالي تيف ټيگ فوله انم لاڅو ددالمن توان  
 فترې گندايران فون تربرمين لالو بغکيه تردودق ممندخ ککيري  
 ککان کهدافن کبالکخ مک تمقله برتيمون ۲ فرکاکس اورغ مائي  
 دان انق سمغ ايتفون اداله دودق همفير دسپسي توان فترې  
 اين مک ايتفون مرکاله اکن انق سمغ اين دسوره هالوکن مک انق  
 سمغ ايتفون کلورله کبالي مغادف راج بندهرا مغکو بومي  
 فرممبرکن حال توان فترې ايت مدهله فولغ فوليه مشرت مدیا  
 لام مک راج بندهرا فون ترلالوله سوک هاتين لالو برتینه مملگل  
 مگل اينغ فغاموه توان فترې گندايران ايت مپوره ليمو دان  
 بدق دان لاغیر انق سمغ هوتن ايت مک دکرچاکن اورغله دغن  
 مشرتين مک دباوا اوله اينغ توا انق سمغ ايت کسوشي لالو دليمو  
 دان دبدق مک انق سمغ ايتفون برباغي ۲ له اي ممووات لاکو فد  
 اينغ توا ايت کران فديه کنا ایر ليمو ايت مک اينغ توا ايتفون ماره  
 لالو دتفيسکن تاغني مک ايتفون منجا توهکن دیرين کدالم ایر ايت

داتغله بوهمفون رامې ۲ دکفوڅ سرایې سده دکه بهاروهندق دتغکف  
 ایفون سده هیلغ مک دفندڅ دلوار کفوڅن ای اد جوگ مسوڅه  
 بیلالغ ایت هغگ مسفي تیگ کالی کفوڅ تباد جوگ دافت  
 مک مگل اورغیسر ۲ ایفون تاهوله ددالم هاتین بوله دمسغ این  
 کستین جوگ روفان مک مسکلیر، اورغیسر ۲ ایفون تندق میمبه  
 کفد انق مسغ ایت مک دفندڅ اوله انق مسغ مگل اورغیسر ۲  
 ایت سده میمبه مک انق مسغ ایفون بریدیم دیرین داتغ تمغکوڅ  
 فرغی دکت لالو دجولغ دتغکوڅن دباوا فولغ مغادف راج بندهر  
 مغکوبومي مک مشنېج جالن ایت هابسله تمغکوڅ مندي دغن  
 ناله دان داره چابوق انق مسغ ایت مک برجالن ایت مسفیله کبالی  
 راج بندهر مغکوبومي مک انق مسغ ایفون دفرملیاکن دغن سرپو  
 کملیان دمسورهن دودق داتس همقاران یغانده ۲ تله ایت مک راج  
 بندهر مغکوبومي فون برتینه هی انق مسغ چاک لاکواغکوممولهکن  
 انق اکو توان فتری گندایران این بالیق سفرت دهولو اشکوله اکو  
 نیکهکن دغن ای دانلاڅی لگري گداوڅ باتو این کومرهکن کفد  
 اشکو مک اشکوله منجادی راج بسر ددالم نگرې این تله ددغر  
 اوله انق مسغ ایت مک ایفون برداتغ مسبه بولهله توانکو فاتک  
 چوب اوبت تئافی فاتک فوهنکن فونتغ چندان گهارو دان کمپن  
 باروس دانلاڅی اورغیڅ رامې ۲ برتغکو خرنده ایت توانکو مسوره اندور  
 فاتک مسبوات اوبه این یغ مغادف تیگ اورغ جوگ مک مگل  
 اورغ ددالم امتیان ایت یغبرتغکو دان چاگ جنازه ایفون مسوان  
 دمسورهن تون درفدامتان ایت تله سده مک انق مسغ ایفون  
 مامثله تیگ اورغ دغن اینغ توان فتری ایت تله لفس کدالم مک

دان خطب بیلال دان شیخ مسموات سگل خرندا دان مشراج راج  
دان سگل اوسوخن هندق منانمکن توان فتری ایه سفرت عادت  
راج یفسر۲ جوگ مک اوله راج بندهرا مغکو بومی تیاد دبری  
تائمن فتراپ مقدر دموره تاروه مایه ایت ددالم خرندا دان  
دحضیرکن دتغه۲ امتان ایه سرت دموره تگکوئی دان دجگائی  
اوله سگل رعیت بالا مالم دان سیغ کران راج بندهرا هندق  
ننتی برچمفا دغن انق سمغ دهولو

مک ددالم تغه گمفر ایت کدغران خیرپ کشد راج فیکس  
توان فتری گندایران تونغن مده مائی مک ایفون هندق مغامق  
مک اوله راج بندهرا دموره تگکف تاروه ددالم فنچارا بسی تله  
مده تر فنچارا راج فیکس ایت مک راج بندهرا فون برتیتته کشد  
سکلین ایسی نگری مپوروه چهاری انق سمغ جیک مده دافست  
جاشن دبوته بارا کماری دغن سگراپ

منتله مده راج بندهرا مغکو بومی برتیتته ایه مک سگل اورغ  
بسر۲ دان هلبالغ تمقیله مغرهکن سگل رعیه بلاتنترا سکلین فرگی  
ماسق هوتن مبلوم دافه انق سمغ دهوتن ایه تیاد بوله فولغ مک  
سگل اورغ بسر۲ اینفون فرگیله منچهاری دغن برمغکو۲ هاتی فد  
سگنغ بوکیته دان گوئغ دان فد سگنغ هوتن دان ریمبا تیاد  
جوگ برتمو مک سکلین اورغ بسر۲ دان رعیت بلاتنترا فون  
برموفقتله هندق فولغ سکلین سرت تاهن منغگوغ کمرکان راجن  
منتله ایه مک هابسله مسموای براشکه فولغ تیپام ممشی فد فرتغهن  
بندغ مک تر فندخله کشد انق سمغ ایه تغه مموشه باللغ برامس دافه  
مئیکور دماکنپ دمکینله لاکوپ مک سگل اورغ بسر۲ اینفون

جوگ جاغن اڱکو تاڪوت جاغن ستارا اورڻ ۲ رعية ددالم نگري  
گداوڻ باٿو اين چڪلو مسمي کفد انق اڪو توان فترې گندايران  
ايفون گيلا مابوق ميب فرماين اين اڱکو تپاد بوله مائي دپونه  
اورڻ کران اڪو اين راج يغبسر بوله منگهن اف ۲ فربواتن اورڻ  
دانس ديري اڱکو

مک ماهوت انق مسمغ اية چڪلو مڱگوه توانکو هندق مندثر  
جوگ بولوله فائيک تيوف ملاڱو دوا مک ايفون برايغ ۲ کفد مڱل  
ديوا ديواتا بارڻ کوفقسا کوفراوله بارڻ کو چيتا منچادي سراي  
برکاة هي بولوه بغسي يغ سام جادي دغن اڪو فرگيله اڱکو اڪو فنتا  
امبيکن روح مباحث توان فترې گندايران ايت اڪو منتا راوف  
کمشوڱن مباحثن باوا مامق کدالم بولوه بغسي اين مک بولوه  
ايت دگرتقن فول تيگ کالي سرت دتيوف مڪالي دوا بلس  
لاڱو ددالمپ توان فترې فون ترجريه دوا کالي تيوف امقه ليکور  
لاڱو ددالم دان توان فترې فون منده ريه مسمي تيگ کالي تيوف  
تيگ فوله انم لاڱو ددالم دان توان فترې فون منده فغن تپاد  
برپاوا هيلغ لپف ملاکو اورڻيغ منده مائي مک مڪلين اورڻ فون  
گادوهله هوروهارا ترکم جرابا تپاد برکتھوان دغن تريق تاغيس  
مندخ توان فترې يغم مڪين اين

مک انق مسمغ ايفون مندخ اورڻ منده گادوه مک ايفون  
ترجون لري کهوتن برسميولي ديري مک هيلغ قيصه انق مسمغ  
هوتن تيمبولله چترا توان فترې گندايران يغمده ملاکو مائي ايت  
مک مڱل اورڻ ددالم نگري ايفون ترلالوله بسر فرچنتان اڪن  
توان فترې يغمده مائي ايت گادوهله مڱل لبي دان حاج ايعام



پٽام مک دفنگل اوله راج بنداهرا مغکو بومي نايق کبالي ببراف  
 کالي مک اتق مسخ اين بربروة فورام ثياد ماهو نايق تاکوة فاتيک  
 منوليه مک دنگاهي جوگ سورہ نايق مک ايفون نايق درفد  
 ماثو تغگ کشد ماثو تغگ برهنتي مروفاکنديرين دغن ببراف  
 کتکوئن لاکوپ منته مسخي کبالي دفندخ اوله راج بنداهرا مغکو  
 بومي ايفون ترلالو بنچين ايفون براخکة ماسق تيغگل توان فتري  
 جوگ دغن مگل اينغ فغاموهن دبالې اية مک دفندخ اوله اتق  
 مسخ اية راج بنداهرا مغکو بومي مده ماسق ايفون مغيسوة هندق  
 تورن کتاله مک دفندخ اوله توان فتري فد فيغگل اتق مسخ اية  
 اداله سواة بولوه ترميسف مک توان فتري فون باليق ممگل ايھن  
 دائغ کبالي فنتا فگلکن اتق مسخ اية باليق کران هندق بولوه  
 يغدفيغگل مک راج بنداهرا مغکو بومي ايتشون کلور مرت ممگل  
 اتق مسخ اية باليق سرة دکه مک راج بنداهرا مغکو بومي ممرقسا  
 هي اتق مسخ هوتن بولوه اف يغترميسف دفيغگل اخکو مک  
 ماهوتپ امفون توانکو اينله بولوه بغسي فرماين فاتيک اف  
 اورغدهوتن دغربواتکن اوله باف فاتيک موغ ماثو اتق ۲ مک  
 راج بنداهرا مغکو بومي ايتشون مپوره تيوف بولوه اية مک ماهوة  
 اتق مسخ اين امفون توانکو بريپو امفون ماکولله فاتيک منيوث  
 ددالم نگرې توانکو انتھکن مياف فنيغ دان انتھکن مياف يغ  
 خيلو ماتيله فاتيک ديوله اورغ کران فاتيک اف ۲ اورغ هوتن جيک  
 مندغر مگل فرماين اورغ ۲ ددالم نگرې بسر ۲ بگيني باپقله يغ  
 گيله مابوق لوف فد ماکن مينوم دان لوف فد کايں باجوب  
 مک کاة راج بنداهرا مغکو بومي هي اتق مسخ اخکو تيوف

فترې گندایران ددالم انچوڅ امتانن بولي بودق مناخیس ترلالوله  
 بلس هاتیپ تپاد ترناهن لاگي مك توان فترې گندایران بریوات  
 گمفر مگرا ممگل مگل اینغ فغاموهپ برتپاكن بودق مناخیس  
 ایه میاف یغنیاد تاهو برانق ایه باواله کماري کامي یغتاهاو برانق  
 دان جیك تپاد برمودارا کامیله یغتاهاو برمودارا دان جیك تپاد  
 تاهو برادیق کامیله یغ فندی برادیق مق اینغ مگراله فرگي امیل  
 بودق یغ مناخیس ایه باوا کماري مك اینغ اینفون مگراله کلور  
 دهلمن بالي مك دغندخپ اداله موږغ انق سمغ هوتن تغه  
 دودق مناخیس ترلالو بوروق روفاپ چاپوقن سده تپاد ترموات  
 بادنپ دان براغا فون مموته مگنپ بادنپ دان هوتن مشرت  
 هوله لیمو فورس دان لاغو فون مغامو مگیكوت فوڅگوڅپ دان  
 دارهن برچیچیران تله دلیهت اوله اینغ توا ایفون ترمونته بللیه  
 دغن لاته لیتهن مولوتن میندغ انق سمغ هوتن ایت مك ایفون  
 بالیق مامق کدالم امتان مغادف توان فترې فرمسیپكن روف  
 دان چترا انق سمغ هوتن ایه مك گمفرله مامیغ ۲ داغ ۲ ددالم  
 امتان ایه برپوه ۲ فرگي ملیهه انق سمغ هوتن ایه کران تپاد فرنه  
 سمغ هوتن مامق کدالم نگرې گداوڅ باتو مك گمفر ایت تردغر  
 کفد راج بنداهرا مگو بومي مك ایفون ایغین هندق ملیهه لالو  
 براڅکه کلور کبالي ممباوا توان فترې گندایران ملیهه انق سمغ  
 ایت دان توان فترې گندایران کلور ایت دسوره باوا تمشت سیره  
 دغن مهلي تیکر چیو منته مسفي کبالي مك دغندغ کتغک بالي  
 اداله انق سمغ ایه ترلالو بوروق روفاپ اوله توان فترې گندایران  
 دمووهکن ایپ ممگل انق سمغ این نایق کبالي هندك دغندغ

فولی مک تر توتف بالیک مک راج دونن فون منچیتا دیریپ  
 هندق منجادی اتق سمغ هوتن کنا توکق کنا تکیق کنا ماون  
 کمبیغ بیام کورف لوموغ کورف فکن کورف بوکیه کودیس بوت  
 تیاد ترموایه بادنپ تله سده منجادی مشرة کهندقپ مک سگل  
 اولت چابوقن اینتفون مشرة اوله نغک دان گارون اینتفون فوتس ۲  
 برهوبغ مک ایفون برجالن منوجو مامق کدالم کویت متله سمقی  
 کدالم کویت ایه مک دندغپ راج فیکس نغه دودق مبادن ایم  
 هندق مپابوغ دغن سگل اورغیسر ۲پ فنه مسق دتغه گلغغ ایه  
 مک اتق سمغ اینتفون دانغله دودق دتقی گلغغ ترلالو بوروق  
 روفاپ دغن بومق هنچیغن چابوق فون فنه مرانا بادن دان  
 هولت فون جنتیک منچنتیک مشرت هولت نغک دان لیمو فوره  
 دان لاغو فون مغاوم مغوروغن تله دندغ اولیه سگل بودق ۲ کوندغ  
 دان جواق ۲ راج فیکس ایت اداله موئغ اتق سمغ هوتن ترلالو  
 بوروق روفاپ مک دهالوکن دموره هنتر مریت دغن کات نستا  
 یغ بوروق ۲ تله تردغر کفدر راج فیکس مریت دندغپ موغگهله  
 موئغ بودق ترلالو بوروق روفاپ مک دموره تندغ تراچفکن مک  
 سگل بودق ۲ کوندغ ایت مندغرکن تیتنه راج فیکس ایه سگراله  
 دمیشق دان دندغکن مک اتق سمغ اینتفون کورغ لاگی دندغ  
 بودق ۲ ایت ای یغترلبه فول مغولیغن ۲ دیریپ دان مغمشکن ۲  
 کفلاپ هغک برچچوران سگل نانه چابوقپ دان کلور دازه درفد  
 موک کفلاپ مک ایفون منجریه دان مناغیس سکوات ۲ هاتیپ  
 مریت منچیتا گمالا حکمتپ یغ برمام چادی دویهکن ددالم  
 سواراپ مریت ای مناغیس ایه مک تردغرله سواراپ کفد توان

دونن سندرکاکه بورخ مق توخغ دمکین مک ایفون برکاکه وهي  
 بورخ مق توخغ بیست فون ساخه هارف هندق برجما دغن توان  
 فترې ایه تنافي فد ماس ایه تیاد بوله بیست هندق مپمشرناکن  
 کهندق توان فترې این کارن بیه این هندق فرگی مننتوه جنجی  
 دغن توان فترې گندایران ددالم نگرې گداوځ باتو بولهله مق  
 توخغ مسفیکن فسن بیه این کفد توان فترې ایت کتاکن بیست  
 برجیجی تیگ تاهن تیگ بولن مسفوله هاری ددالم جنجی ایت  
 اداله بیه کماری مغادف توان فترې لیغکم چهیا دانس کیاغن  
 تله سده برکاکه ۲ ایت مک بورخ مق توخغ ایفون برموهن فولغ  
 لغسوغ تربخ کاودارا مغادف توان فترې

مک راج دونن فون تله سده بورخ مق توخغ ایه تربخ ایفون  
 لالوله برجالن ماسق هوتن کلور فادغ ماسق فادغ کلور هوتن نایک  
 بویکیه تورن بویکیه بیراف ملالوی مگل گونوځ یغ تگگی ۲ هغک  
 مسفی تیگ بولن فرجالنن مک کفد مواته هاری مک ترومسه ای  
 کفد سوات فادغ ترلالو لوامن مک دفتدغن کسپله مستهاری تربیه  
 مک تمفقله فول سوات کومت مرنتغ ترلالو تگگی دان بوی مگل  
 اورخ برمسوک ۲ فون ترلالو ریوه گتق گمفیة ترلالو عظمة دغن  
 گوځ دان گندخ تیاد مسک بوی مگل فرمایین مک راج دونن این  
 برهننتی دباوه مسوهن کایو فولی ترلالو بسرپ سرای بریفکر  
 ددالم هاتین بایقله اکو یشگلکن مگل فلباعی فکاین اکو این ددالم  
 باتغ فولی مک راج دونن فون برایغ ۲ کفد مگل دیوا دیوات بارغ  
 کوفقسا اکو فراوله بارغ کوچیتا منجادی مک باتغ فولی ایفون  
 تربوک مسندیریب تله ایه مک دماسقن مگل بارغن ۲ کدالم باتغ

کلور فادغ دان ملاوي رمبا دان بېراف چڅکۀ دان ګونځ يځ ټگي ۲  
دجالني مک فد سوات هاري مک ترومله راج دونن اية فد سوات  
فادغ ترلالوله لوامن مک فد مام ۲ تغه فادغ اية اداله مشوهن کايو  
بريځين ترلالو بسر دغن ريندځ ريښون داوون مک دباوه فوهن کايو  
ايت سهلي رمشوة فون تيا دليچين ليچو مشوة دگيلف مک راج  
دونن فون ميځگه دباوه فوهن کايو اية برهنتيکن للين

القصة مک ترسپوتله حال توان فترې ليځگم چېبيا ناپ  
دودق داتس اودارا يا اية اتق راج فينځ لومة ادفون توان فترې اين  
ملاو جوگ برماين دباوه فوهن کايو دغن سگل اينځ فغاصوهپ  
مک فدهاري اية مده اي برميښ هندق تورن کدنيا سرۀ ممندځ  
کباوه اداله سوځ برهنتي دباوه فوهن کايو اية ترلالو ايلوق روځ  
فارمن مک توان فترې ايتفون ترلالوله براهين کفد راج دونن اية  
مک توان فترې ايتفون سگرا مځگل مځيکور بورځ فرماينن برنام  
مق توځغ مپوره تورن کدنيا مځمبل اورځ مودا اية مک بورځ مق  
توځغ ايتفون ترځ بتول منوجو راج دونن تله مسفي دهدفن راج  
دونن مک بورځ مق توځغ مځيبرکن مياښن کدوا بله ملاکو اورځ  
مپمبه دمي فندځ اوله راج دونن مک بورځ مق توځغ ايتفون برداغ  
مسبه ادفون فاتيک داغ اين دغن سورهن فادوک ادند توان  
فترې ليځگم چېبيا داتس کياځن موهن فرميلاکن توانکو نايک  
داتس کياځن اودارا کارن توان فترې اية مځاځنله ايدان کسميران  
دان گيلا براځنا اځگنله لمبوځن ډيري کدالم هوتن منچادي  
اتق ياتيم فياتو تيا دبرايو باف قاوم کلورگ هندي دان صحابه  
مليکن اي هارځ فرتاروهکن ډيرپ کفدتوانکو جوگ مستله راج

دڼغه امتنان تله مده برنډم اڼه مڼک راج دونن فون نايک لغسوخ  
 دکړه اوله مودين فيسو لالو لوک فون سمبوه تورن داره تيگ  
 تپتيک تله اڼه مڼک دبري اوله راج دونن مودين اڼه ريل سراتوس  
 دان کړيو مڼيکور دان اورغ مڼکلامين دان فيسو مڼبيله مڼک مودين  
 توا ايشون بروهن فولغ باليک کرومهن صلغ انتارا توجه هاري  
 مڼک راج دونن فون هندق برامه گيگي مڼک لالو دموره فوگل  
 نوکڅ جاني فمبيلغ فندي مڼک ايفون برامه تله مده لالو دبري  
 اوفه سراتس ريل تله مڼکي توجه هاري ايفون هندق براج فرتام  
 مڼباکر کن کايو بجا اڼه توان فتري چي امبوغ دان فد مالم يڅ کدوا  
 توان فتري چي مودا فد مالم يڅکتتيگ کهندقن راج دونن  
 مسنديري مڼباکر بجا اڼه مستله بروجا اڼه انتارا براف لمپ مڼک راج  
 دونن فون مننتريڅ تابوه لاراغن گوڅ ولاړغ چانغ فمڼگل مڼک مڼگل  
 اورغ بسر۲ دان هلبالغ رعييت بلنتترا فون دانغلل برهمفون فنه  
 مسق دبالې اڼه مڼک راج دونن فون ممولغن فرنته نگري ايت  
 کفد مڼگل اورغ بسر۲ درفد حکم عادت لمباگ رسم اتوران نگري  
 اين دان رعيه بلا مڼکلين ترمره باگي اورغ بسر۲ دموره ممرنتهکن  
 کران بيه هندق برجالن جيک دانغ مومسه درفد مڼبله لاوه ايت  
 هندقله دلاون دغن بروغگه۲ دان جيک مومسه دانغ درفد مڼبله  
 دارتن چاغنه مومسه بيه بوله مڼاهنکن تله مده برکات۲ ايت لالو  
 مامق فلپايي فکايڼ يڅ انده۲ مڼک تله مده لغکڅ مڼکليڼ ايشون  
 لالو براڅکه تورن منوجو جالن نگري گداوڅ باتو مڼباوا بولوه بغسي  
 ساتو دان ايم توگيل مڼيکور دان فدغ مڼبنتق يڅ برمام۲ جادي  
 دغن ايان مڼک برجالن اڼه مامق فادغ کلور هوتن دان مامق هوتن

باشون درغد برادو لالو کلور کبالي مننتوڅ تابوه لارڅن دان گوڅ فلاوڅ  
 چانځ فمځگيل سکتیک لاڅي مک مگل رعية پلنتترا فون داتغه  
 برهيمفون فنوه مسق درغد اوڅوڅ نڅري مسمفي کڅغکل نڅري  
 دودق دبالي مغادف راج دونن تله ايه مک مگل اورڅ بسر ۲  
 ايتشون بردائڅ مسمبه مکلينن امشون توانکو برييو ۲ امشون هارفکن  
 دامفوني کيراپ مسمبه فائيک افله مسق کسوکاران دولي توانکو  
 مک مڅگيل فائيک مکلين اين مک تيمته راج دونن تباداله اف ۲  
 کهندق بيست فنتا کرجاکن کغد مکلين اورڅ بسر ۲ بيه هندق دودق  
 برکرجا برجاځ ۲ توجه هاري توجه مالم بيه هندق خندوري مامق  
 جاوي مک کهندق بيه فد هاري اين جوځ ممولاي ممالو مگل  
 بويين ۲ دان مگل فرماينن مک دکرجاکن اورڅ بسر ۲ فد هاري  
 ايه گځ گمفيتا لرالو عظمت تباد برهنتي مبيغ دان مالم تباد  
 مڅگ بويي لاڅي هڅگ برفوله ريبو کربو ليو دان کمبيغ ايتيک  
 دان ايم دمسبليهن فربوا جموان اورڅيغ برجاځ ۲ ايه مهڅگ  
 مسمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مک راج دونن فون برکهندقله اکن  
 مودين يڅ توجه اورڅ مک مودين ايتشون داتڅ لالو دفرقسا اوله  
 راج دونن کڅدين مودين ايه جيک منھائکن تا دافه تباد اکن  
 کلور داره جوځ دان مڅگوڅ ساکيت ملسر ۲ يڅ بوله مسمفي  
 مھاري مالم مک راج دونن فون مڅگيل مودين توا مک تله  
 داتڅ لالو دباوا اوله راج دونن کدالم بيليك تله ايه مک دفرقسا  
 اوله راج دونن مودين ايه مهڅگ ييگ تيتيک داره فيسو لالو  
 لوک فون مسمبه تله ايه مک راج دونن فون برارق تون برندم  
 کسوڅي دان توان فترې کدوا اين برندم کاکي تاڅن ددالم فامو

ٲيدږ جرگ منټله سده برکات ۲ اٲه مک ماسيځ ۲ بځکيت فرگي  
ٲيدږ فد ټمشتي

اډفون راج دونن فد مالټ اٲه ټله توان فټري اٲه سده برادو  
فد وٲه اولو دنٲهاري توا ايفون بځکٲه موږخډيرين لالو برايځ ۲ کډد  
سگل ديوات ۲ دان منځٲيتا سگل گملا حکمت ډرډد زمان نينٲي  
مويځن سرت اي برکاته ۲ چيک موځگه لاځي اکو اين راج يځبراصل  
ټورن ټمورن اٲه بنډاکو راج بسر ددالم نگري منډي اځين سمځي  
کډد اکو سځا اکو منټا جاديکن ټلوق گوا باټو اين نگري منټانه  
دځن نگري گداوځ باټو سرت چوکف دځن کومت فاربنن دان فاگر  
ماسقن سرت دځن رعيه ټلنټنټران دان اکو منټا بځکيتکن سگل  
رعيت ټلنټنټرا راج چامر لاوت دان ټلنټنټرا راج فتوکل دان اکو  
منټا جاديکن کاکف بوځا رمځي اين مٲواه امتان يځبسر اوچف  
فون لځس مکتٲيک مک کډځرنله گځگي گمځيتا ټرلالو عظمه بويي  
سگل رعيه ټلنټنټرا منډرو منډدق دټانه درومه ټله اٲه مک راج  
دونن فون برادو ديٲليقي مکتٲيک مک هاريځون ميځ مک توان  
فټري چي امبوځ دان توان فټري چي مودا فون ټرکچوت ډرډد  
برادو مک دلٲهټٲ سدهله ددالم امتان دان رعيت ټلنټنټرا  
يځبرجالن ۲ دټانه فون ټرلالو باٲي مک توان فټري کډوا اينفون  
ټرلالوله ټاکوت دان حيران فد سځکان سده دټاون اوله مومه  
جوگ مسالم مک ايفون برجالن ددالم امتان اٲه مک برجٲاله  
دځن راج دونن لاځي برادو دفتو بيٲليک هندځفون دباځونکن  
کران اي سده برفسن فد مالټ ټادي مک دودځله توان فټري کډوا  
اين منځگو راج دونن برادو مکتٲيک لاځي مک راج دونن فون



تنق سبنتون لاریشکن کیلخ باتغ چمفدق ماری کورافه  
 موهنکن امفون فاتیق ن فوخل بارغ کهندق سدهله دافه  
 مک هلغ ایفتون ممانو بوخکس ایست لغسوغ تربغ توجه هاری  
 توجه مالم ایفون مسفی کدالم نگری گداوغل باتو لالو مغادف توان  
 فتری گندایران ددالم بیلیک انجوغن فیرق جمالا گنتی مک  
 توان فتری اینفون تولولوله سوکاپ ممندغ بورغ هلغ ایست داتغ  
 مسرت منریما کیویم دان فسق راج دونن ایه دغن ترمسپوم تیاد  
 برکفتنومن .

القصه مک راج دونن منتله سده بورغ هلغ ایست تربغ مک  
 ایفون لالو مغفکه ساوه برلایر فرگی کنگری گوا باتو انتارا براف  
 لمایر برلایر ایه توجه هاری توجه مالم مک ایفون مسفیله فد  
 نگری گوا باتو لغسوغ برلابوه مکتیک لاگی مک هاریفون سده  
 مریمبغ فتغ مک راج دونن فون فنتا فربواتکن لیمو دان بدق  
 کفد توان فتری چی امبوغ دان توان فتری چی مودا منتله سده  
 مسیف لیمو ددالم باتیل امس مک راج دونن فون برلیمو تورن  
 مندی دتغه لاوه ایه برکاتق داتس ایکن رای دان برفگخ فدهیو  
 بیفکوغل تله سده مندی سفوامس ۲ مندی ایست مک ایفون نایک  
 داتس کاکف بوغا رمفی ایه برمالین کاین بامسین ماسق فلپائی  
 فکاین یغ انده ۲ دان ماکي مگل باهوان ۲ تله ایست مک دودقله  
 کنتیگ برمودارا مک راج دونن فون برکات کفد توان فتری کدوا  
 ایه بیسق فاگی ۲ هاری جیک کاکق اتو ادیق باغون دهولودرفد  
 برادو جیک میاف ۲ اورغیغ لاگی تیدر جاغن دباغونکن بیر رای

بغسا ماچم ماسقن تله سده سيف مك دپوبه ددالم مبيجي  
 مځكو؟ فتوتوف كمدین دبوځكس دغن فلباځي كاين یغ انده ۲  
 مك توان فترې فون مځگيل بورځ هلغ دبرې ماكن دغن  
 مځيځن ۲ مسئله سده مك توان فترې فون مپوره بورځ هلغ ايت  
 فرگي مندافتكن راج دولن سرت مېاوا مگل ماكن مكانن ايت  
 ددالم موات بكس مسئله ايت مك بورځ هلغ مځاځو بوځكس ايت  
 لالو تربځ بتول منوجو كاكف بوځا رمځي ايت توجه هاري توجه  
 مالم مك هلغ ايتفون مځي لالو هيځگف د فوچو تېځ لالير كاكف  
 بوځا رمځي ايت دغندځ كباوه راج دولن اد جوځ تغه دودق برماين ۲  
 ټيگ براديقن مك هلغ ايتفون تورن مځمفركن ميايقن مالاكو  
 اورځ مېمبه لالو دفر مېمېكن موندن ايت اوله راج دولن مځرا د مېمبه  
 لغسوخ دپوك سرت دماكن مگل فغانن ايت ترلالوله نعمة چيتا  
 رامن تله ايت مك راج دولن فون بر موافقه ټيگ برمودارا هندق  
 مېالس كيريمن توان فترې گندايران ايت دان بوځكس توان فترې  
 ايت لالو دامبيل دتوكر فول دغن بوځكس لالين تله ايت مك  
 دبوځكسكن مگل فلباځي فكاين یغ انده ۲ مك دسرهكن فد بورځ  
 هلغ تله سده سيف مكلين مك توان فترې چي امبورځ دان  
 توان فترې چي مودا فون مېبرې بورځ هلغ ايت ماكن دغن  
 مځيځن ۲ دان برفسن كغد توان فترې گندايران جاغن مپوره لاځي  
 كران اي هندق بلاير دغد نځري اين تنافي ټياد اكن لام براليق  
 جوځ مځادف توان فترې مسئله سده بركاټه ۲ ايت مك بورځ هلغ  
 ايتفون لالو برفنتون دمكېنله بويين

فرگي مغادف تۋان فترې گندايران مك د فندځ اوله تۋان فترې  
 هلځ ايت داتځ ترلالوله موك لاکوپ تيبام دكت مك د فندځ فد  
 بوڅكوس ايت تيباد براوډه بارځ مديكييت مشرة فربواتن اي دهولو  
 جوگ مك تۋان فترې فون مركاكن بورځ هلځ ايت لغسوخ بڅكيه  
 مناڅيس مامق كدالم بيليك فرادونن تله دليه اوله بورځ هلځ  
 كلاكوډر تۋان فترې يغمديكن اينفون بركات ايوهي انځي تۋان  
 فترې چيك هندق مرك مكالي فون چوباله بوك دهولو بوڅكس  
 اين مك بوله فاتيك دمركاي كران فاتيك اين همب توا مكالي  
 بلوم دوا كالي بلوم فاتيك دموره اداكه سمفي هائي هندق منيفو  
 دايا تۋان فترې دامې ددغر اوله تۋان فترې فركتان اين اينفون  
 ترمنپوم لالو بڅكيه فرگي ميبوك بوڅكس ايت مك د فندځ مده  
 برايسي كاين بكس توبه دان چنچين نيگ بنتوق مك تۋان فترې  
 فون ترمنپوم تيباد بركتوسن دان چنچين ايت دماروڅكن كچارين  
 باځي داوكر باځي دجلك باځي اورځ بياص ملما۲ دان كاين بكس  
 توبه دبوك درقد ليفتنن لالو دچيوم مبنتر دفاكي دان مبنتر  
 دتځكلن مروت دچيوم دان دتناب فد مگنډ راځي دان  
 جا پتنن دغن ترمنپوم ۲ لاکوپ تله ايت تۋان فترې فون دودق  
 مك بورځ هلځ اينفون مېمفيكن مگل فسن راج دونن تيباد ميباف ۲  
 بوله موڅكير مك تۋان فترې فون ترلالوله موكاپ براوله مفرت  
 كهندق دان بورځ هلځ اينفون تيباد دبري كمان ۲ دموره دودق  
 ددالم بيليك ايت دبري ماكن مينوم دغن مچوكف لځكفن تله ايت  
 مك تۋان فترې اينفون تمثيله بركره مگل همب مهيا دان اينځ  
 فغاموهن دموره بربوۄه مگل زواده نعمة فرمكائن امشة فوله امشة

بأوم مسفي ادفون توان فترې اية ساختله هارف منتا فرمبالكن  
 توانكو براخته ماسق كدالم نكري كداوځ باتو چيك مهاري مسفي  
 هندق برباليق ايتفون موكر كران اي اد مننتي دغن كسغان  
 مك ماهوة راج دونن فسن اين سدهله بيت تريما بوليله مسبهكن  
 كفتد توان فترې دان بيت كماري اينشون مهاج نية هندق مغادف  
 توان فترې جوگ تنافي فد ماس اين تپاداله دافت بيت هندق  
 فرگي كران تپاد مسفي هاتي بيت منيغگلكن كاكف بوغا زمفي  
 اين دغن كاكق بية دان اديق بيت دان ايه بية دغه لاوت اين  
 دان بوليله مق هلغ مسفيكن فول فسن بيت اين كفتد توان فترې  
 گندايران اية منتا تيمفوه ددالم تيگ تاهن اتو تيگ بولن اتو  
 ددالم سفوله هاري لاگي اداله بيت كماري مغادف توان فترې  
 چيك بية تپاد داتغ فد ماس ايت ايند، سومشه بية ماتي دتيمفا  
 ماروځ فدغ دان ماتي دتمفا ماروځ كريس دان ماتي دولت سگل  
 راج ۲ يغدهولو كلا دان ماتي دتمفا اوله توان فترې گندايران  
 مسندبري دان چيك توان فترې اين موغكير فول ايتفون دمكين  
 جوگ مسئله ددغر اوله بورغ هلغ فركتان اين ايفون برموهن فولغ  
 لالو اي برفنتون دمكين بوليين

فرگي كبندغ منچا بوة كومبوه دچا بوة بودق چشت برلاري  
 موهنله فاتك كاين دتوبه كاين دفاكي مهاري هاري  
 تنق مسنتون لاريقكن كيلغ باتغ چمشدق ماري درافت  
 موهنكن امشون فاتيكن ن فولغ بارغ دكهندي سدهله دافه  
 مك هلغ اية مسادوت بوغكوس اية لالو ترغ ملبوځ تيغكي توجه  
 هاري توجه مالم مك ايشون مسفيله كدالم نكري گداوځ باتو لغسوځ

توان فترې گندایران یغبلوم مښي مک دښدغڼ راج دونن این  
 ملاکو اورغیغ سده تیاد ایغتکندیرین مک توان فترې چې امبوغ  
 دان توان فترې چې مودا فون ترښدغ فول کفد راج دونن  
 یغدمکین کلاکوان مک توان فترې کدوا اینفون داغ مرای برکاة  
 وهي ادیشکوراج دونن مغافکه مک ادیشکو ملاکو این سیریه دباوا  
 اوله بورغ هلغ مښي هاتي ادیشکو ماکن مهاج تیاد مښت برتان  
 کاکق انتهنک بنچان راج ۲ دان انتهنک بنچان درفد اورغ بسر ۲ دان  
 انتهنک بنچان مگل همتو شیطان دان انتهنک بنچان مگل بورغ  
 بارغ مندغرکن کامت بنچان بورغ بارغ ایت راج دونن فون برکات  
 کران ای تاکوة منجاوهکن هاتي بورغ هلغ ایت کتاب افله کاکق  
 گوندهکن هاتي مسبب ادیق بردیم دیری این کران میکرکن یغ  
 قانومت همدق دبالسکن کیریمن توان فترې گندایران این مک  
 ماهومت توان فترې کدوا ایت جیک بریتولن فدهاتي ادیق  
 فرتام چنچین تیگ بنتوق یغ مینتوق تندا مینغ دان مینتوق  
 برافرر جنجی دان مینتوق تندا جادی مبارغ پچارا دان کاین  
 بکس توبه مهلي تندا ادیق سده رامه دان مسرا مک کاین گیر  
 ایشون دامبیل اوله توان فترې چې امبوغ دان توان فترې چې  
 مودا لالو دلشفت امفة فوله امفت دان چمبول ایه دایسی دغن  
 چنچین تیگ بنتوق لالو دتغم دغن بوکو بمبان دوا بلس لافیس  
 بالیق کمس مشورت فرواتن توان فترې گندایران جوگ مهلي  
 بنغ تیاد براوبه تله سده مک دمرهکن فد بورغ هلغ ایت مک  
 ایشون برداغ مسببه اداله فاتیگ این ممباوا کیریم دان فسن ادد  
 توان فترې گندایران مک کیریمن سده توانکو تریمای دان فسنن

اسيوڻ دان توان فترې ڇي مودا فون دان راج کتيگان برهمبست  
 کچر فرځي کهلوان کاکف بوڅا رمشي ايت مېندځ کانس فوچوق  
 نيس مڪ تمفقله مټيکور بورڅ هلځ مغوڅوڅوڅو مائو بوڅوکوس ترلالو  
 هيبت زوفان دفندځ اوله راج دونن مگرا دلېمي تورن مڪ هلځ  
 ايشون ملايځ تورن برکيبر کڅق يځ کيري دان ترفيتوق کاکي يځ  
 کاني تر توڅوکوم فاروهن کتيکر مالاکو اورځ منچونچوڅو دولي سراي  
 بردائځ سمبه مغښووکن بوڅوکوس ايت لالو دمېبوت اوله راج  
 دونن دڅن منېوم ۲ لاکون دسامرکن دڅن برکات ۲ وهي منق هلځ  
 افله کيران مڪ دائځ برسومده ۲ کماري مندافتکن بېست داڅغيځ  
 مسست لاوت اين مېباوا نصيب يغتياډ بايک مڪ ماهوت بورڅ  
 هلځ ايت اډاله همب دائځ اين دسوروهکن اوله توان فترې گنډايران  
 مېمفيکن بوڅوکوس اين کڅد اورڅمودا دان توان فترې ايت اد  
 مننتي ددالم نگرې گداوځ بائو دڅن دوک لستاف چنتا مغسارا  
 منځوڅو هاتي هندق برتمو دڅن اورځ مودا مڪ راج دونن فون  
 ترمېنېوم مندڅر کات بورڅ هلځ ايت تله ايت مڪ راج دونن فون  
 مېبوك بوڅوکوس تلفوق لايو ايت دلېهتن بوڅا مده ترکارڅ لالو  
 دمامسټکن دکفلان باځي داوکر باځي دڅوڅک باځي اورځ بياس سلمان  
 مڪ دلېهت فول مېيچي چمبول ځاډيځ برکمېچي انتن لغسوڅ  
 دېوک اډاله ميريده مده برليفه ټيگ کافور اوله راج دونن لالو  
 دماکن مڪافور مړه ترماکن ايت هيلځ فيکران مچورس برفلوق  
 توبه دان برديم ديري ټياډ برکاته ۲ هيڅگ منيتيک فلوه دداهين  
 دان مليليه فلوه ددادان دامې دفندځ اوله بورڅ هلځ کلاکوان راج دونن  
 دمکين ايت ايشون ترلالو مومده هاتين کران بايق لاځي مگل فسن ۲

تودوځن لالو دامبيک کاین ایت توجه کالي مک هلغ ایښون  
 مځمېځ تورن مکچف کتيک ایت جوگ مځي دهدهن تون  
 فترې برکېمر کفق یغ کپري ترفیتوق کاکي یغ کان تر توځگوم  
 فاروه کتانه ملاکو اورغ منچونچوځ دولي سراي برداغ مځيه امفون  
 تون فترې اولق باتو کفلا فاتيک افله کيران فاتيک دفغکيل اين  
 مک تون فترې فون برکات ادفون بیت مځکيل مځ هلغ اين  
 بیت هندق سوره مهاري مکره هاري فدتا هنترکن ساتو  
 بوځکوس اين کفد اورغ مودا ددالم کاکف بوغا رمځي بولابوه  
 دکوال نگري گداوځ باتو چکلو مځ هلغ لافر تباد ماکن فرگیله  
 تځکف ايم مځندوځ تلور دهلمن بالي ايهند بند ایت مک هلغ  
 ایښون فرگیله ماکن ايم ایت تاه سده اي ماکن لالو مغادف تون  
 فترې مکره دامبیل بوځکوس ایت دگوځگوځ ایښون ترېغ ملمېوځ  
 تځکي ترمندم کاون بیروهيځک مځي توجه هاري توجه مالم  
 مک هلغ ایښون مځفيله برتنناځن کوال موځي گداوځ باتو مک  
 دفندځ کباوه اداله تمفق مایوف ۲ پسا مځيه فراهو تراوځ ۲ دغه  
 لاوت ایت رمېځ دځن کوال موځي ایه مک ایښون مځمځر تورن  
 منوچو کفد فراهو ایت مکتیک ایه جوگ هلغ ایت مځي لالو  
 هيځکف دفوچوق تیغ لایر دفندځن کباوه راج دونن تغه برماين ۲  
 بیولا ترلالو مردو بوبین مک هلغ ایښون مځب بلوم تمفق دفندځ  
 اوله راج دونن ایت ایښون لالو برغنتون دمکینه بوبین  
 انق مرفاتي ترېغ کهولو انق اځکځ مځکوس مارځ  
 جاوهکن هائي تون فغهولو تباد منگور مځورځ هلغ  
 برغنتون ایه ترلالوه مردو بوبی سواران مک ازان فترې چي

سپره ایه لالو دفرسبیهکن کفد توان فتری مک دسبویه اوله توان  
 فتری گندایران دغن مویک لاکون لغسوغ نایق کرومه دودق ملیفته  
 سپره ایست تیگ کافور مکافور لیشت امفت فوله امفت دان  
 مکافور لیفته سپره مکافور دان یغ مکافور برنام لیفته هالا برگنتا  
 تله سده ترلیشت سپریه ایست مک دامبیل فول چمبول گرو  
 یغ فسکا درفد نینیق مویغن سده توجه کتورون برکمونچق انتن  
 مک دامسکین سپریه ایست کدالمن دان دامبیل فول بوغا لالو  
 دکارغ مشرت باغون کفیه مک دتودوغکن دانس چمبول ایست  
 مک دبوغکوس فول دغن بوغکوسن تونن تلفوق لایو برتغکم  
 دغن میمشولن بوکوبمین دوا بلس لافیس متله سده میف ایست  
 مک توان فتری فون ماسختله برگنده قلیو دان برجاهه چیت  
 منچباری اکن اورغیغ بوله دموره ککوال نگری گداوغ باتو کران  
 تیاد مگسا یغ بوله میمشیکن مشرت حشره یغترمتری دمرچو  
 هائی توان فتری ایست مک ایفون مناغیس فول برچچوران ایر  
 متان سراي بغکیه تورن فرگی دتغه کبون جمباغن سره برتودوغ  
 دغن سهلی کاین فوته برتیلیک معرفته ممدغ ککیری تروس  
 کمشریف دان دندغ ککائن لنتس کمغرب دان دندغ کباوه  
 تروس توجه فتلا بومی دان دندغ کانس مشقی توجه فتلا لاشیه  
 مک دانتارا اون یغ فوته مغدوغ میگ یغ بیرو برباکه کونیغ  
 اشکامس دلاشیه مایوف پسا کدغرن نگر دلاوت برمیری مورم  
 چهیا اودارا دان بریوی گوزوه مپارق ککسیه علامت راج یغمسر  
 منغگوغ کدوکان مک ترندخله توان فتری کفد متیکور بورغ  
 ترلایغ داغکامس مک توان فتری فون مگرا میوککن کاین



مڻيوف بولو بهسي ايت رمتله بيتا مڻيواڻ ديري ڪڏالم هوتن  
 اڻگن مڻيواڻي انڻ ڀاتيڻم ڀيائو ٿياد ٻرايمو دان باف دان قوام  
 ڪلورگ ڪران ٿياد ترٿاهن ڏڏالم هائي بيتا رموق دان ردم هنگڇور  
 دان لوله ميايو دان بلس اوليه مندر ٻوي بولو بهسي ايت برڪاة ۲  
 ايتفون فوٽس ۲ سواران دان برچچوران دڻن اير متان دڻن ٿياد  
 ترٿاهن لاڳي هائين ايتفون لالو بهڪيه برجالن تورن فرڳي مموڻو  
 مڱل بوڻا ۲ ڏڏالم چمباڻن مڻيپل مليشورڪن هائين ايرن ڪشيمران  
 مڻيپل برڻيڪر ۲ هندق مڻيپور فرڳي ڪڪوال نگرڻ گداوڻ ٻاٽو  
 مڻيپاري اورڻيڻ مڻيپل بولو بهسي ايت دڻن مڪتيڪ ايت  
 توان فترڻي برڻيڪر مڪ ترندڻله اي ڪڻڊ مڻيڪور توفڻي مڻيڻ  
 ترلومڻي ۲ هندق مڻيپاري ماڪن اوله توان فترڻي لالو دڻيڱيل  
 ايوهي مڻي توفڻي يڻيڻي روف فارس اڏاڪه رڻضا مڻي توفڻي ڪامي  
 مڻيپور مڻيڪڻ مڻيپور مڻيپور مڻيپور مڻيپور مڻيپور مڻيپور  
 ٿيڱ ٻيڻي مڻيپور مڻيپور مڻيپور مڻيپور مڻيپور مڻيپور  
 لڻس درڻد جنڇوڻ ٿيڱ هلي ترڇوڻي مڻيپور مڻيپور مڻيپور  
 هيڊوف دان جيڪ مڻي توفڻي لافر بوله بيت بري ماڪن بواه  
 مڻيپور لايڻ بارڻ مڻيپور دوا ماريله ڪيت مامق ڪڏالم بيليق  
 انڇوڻ بيت مڻيپور دڻن اوله مڻي توفڻي مڪ ايتفون تڻدوق مڻيپور  
 ڪتان توان فترڻي اوڻي ٻاٽو ڪڻڊ فائيك مڪالي تڻدوق دوا ڪالي  
 تڻدوق مڻيپور فائيك مڻيپور رڻضا دهائي فائيك هندق مڻيپور  
 ٿياداله مڻيپور دڻن اوفه دان فاوه مڪ توفڻي ايتفون برموهن فرڳي  
 مڻيپاري فينڻ دان مڻيپور ايت فڊ مڻيپور دوسون دان ڪيڻ مڻيپور  
 مڻيپور دڪس هاري فتن مڪ توفڻي ايتفون داتڻ مڻيپور فينڻ دان

فوله انم لاگو ددالمپ دوا بلس بغسا اد بويي فرماينن ددالمپ  
مستله ددشر اوله توان فترتي چي امبوغ دان توان فترتي چي  
مودا ترلالوله بلس هاتيپ برچچوران دغن ايرمتاپ مك مسگرا  
دموره رنتيكن

القصه مك ترسموتله فول چترا توان فترتي گندايران فترا  
راج بندهارا مگو بومي ددالم نكري گداوځ باتو باغون درفد برادو  
فاگي هاري دودق فد تيغكف كچيل روف موك تغه هندق  
مستف ميرد ددالم فوان چرافا بنجر بهارو مسكاچيف فينغ مامق  
كمولوت دكتيف دغن گيگي مرلي كدوا بله تاغن تغه مغاچيف  
فينغ جوگ بهارو سفاروه مات كاچيف كدالم فينغ ايت مك  
كداشرانله بويي بولوه بغسي يغتنيگ فوله انم راگم ايت لالو ترلفس  
كاچيف ايت درفد تاغن مك دفتدغ اوله اينغ توا كلکوان توان  
فترتي ايت مده براوبه لا يوز بهسا توبهن دان برمري فوچت ورن  
موكاپ مك اينغ توا ايت برکات مغاف جوگ مك دمکين  
کلاکوان توان فترتي اين صاغت براوبه دغن سكچف مسبتنر اين  
درفد كچيل مسفي مده بسر ممباوا اگوځ بلوم فرنه فاليك ليهت  
کلاکوان مساجم فائي اين بوککه توان فترتي تونغ لانغ اورځ افله  
گوناپ توان فترتي مپابوځ اهنند دان بندايت جکلو مپابوځ ايم اداله  
اونتوځ تواهن

مك كات توان فترتي واهي مق اينغ دري كچيل مسفي  
مده بسر بيتا تپاداله فرنه بيتا مندشر بويي بولوه بغسي تيگ  
فوله انم راگم لاگو ددالم مپافله اورغنيغ فون بولوه بغسي ايت  
ددالم نكري گداوځ باتواين مپلوم بوله بيتا برفندغ دغن اورغنيغ

مودا درفد کوالا موغی این بېراف هاري فرجالن مک مسفي  
 کدالم نگري تمفت امتان راج بنداهرا مغکوبومي ايت مک  
 ماهوت توان فترې کدوا ايت انتھکن موغگه انتھکن بوھڅ کاکڅ  
 دغر چريتا اورڅ توجه هاري توجه مالْم موديشپ مک مسفي کفد  
 امتان راج بنداهرا مغکوبومي ايت مک راج دون ديم کران  
 صاغت برکنن ددالم هاتپ تله ايت مک راج دون دان بنداهرا  
 توا دان توان فترې کدوا ايتفون منتف متله مدده لالو برادو فد  
 ماميش ۲ بيليشپ تله ميسڅ فاکي هاري متھاري سدڅ مچھ فانس  
 منوھي فادڅ مک راج دون فون فنتا بنتڅن ټيکر فاجر دان  
 فرميداني داتس تنجران کارڅ کاکف بوڅا رمفي ايت متله مدده  
 دسيفکن اوله توان فترې کدوا این مک راج دون این فرځي  
 مېموک فتي کچيل بنيان مځتي ترلنڅ دکفلا تيدور تمفت فرادوان  
 مځمبل بولوه بغسي متله ايت ايتفون دودق داتس تنجران کارڅ  
 کاکف بوڅا رمفي لالو مېباکر فوننڅ چندانا گهارو دان کمپان  
 بارومس مروت داومفکن کفد بولوه بغسي ايت مروت دکرتڅکن  
 ټيگ کالي ايتفون بريځ ۲ کفد مځل ديوام ۲ هي بولوه بغسي چيک  
 موغگه لاگي اڅکو برسام ۲ جادي دڅن اکو مک برېوپيله اڅکو  
 ملننيس مسفي توجه هاري توجه مالْم جاوھپ سدڅ ايلق مسفي  
 کدڅران کفد توان فترې گندايران ددالم نگري گداوڅ باټو توتفکن  
 فندڅران فد پڅلاين اڅکو دڅرکن فد تليغا توان فترې گندايران  
 جوگ موڅڅ تله مدده برکاة ۲ ايت مک بولوه بغسي ايتفون  
 دغرتيوف مکالي تيوف دوا بلس راتم بويي لاگو ددالمپ دوا  
 کالي تيوف امفت ليکور لاگو ددالمپ ټيگ کالي تيوف ټيگ

سوانت سوڻي تر لالو بسر تورن منروس لالو ڪنگهه لاوت تر لالو فرمي  
 روفاپ اينه گراڻن کوال نگري گداوڻ باٿو اين ملڪ ايشون  
 مباحنڪن بنداهرا ٿوا مپوره لاهوڪن ساوه برست ٿيگ بهارا  
 فنجڻ رنڻيپ ليم راٿوس دفا سدڻ بايق مهاڄ ماڪنن ساوه تله  
 سده بر لاهه ايت ملڪ هاريشون سده مريميڻ فتن ملڪ راج دون  
 فون منٿا بوائڪن بدق دان ليمو ڪفد توان فترتي ڇي امبوڻ دان  
 توان فترتي ڇي مودا ملڪ دڻن سمندر ايت جوگ ليمو پراوڪوف  
 دان بدق برمنڻي سده ترميڻ ددالم باٿيل امس سوانت ليم  
 چوفق اير لالو دمرهڪن فد راج دون ملڪ ايشون لالو برليمو دهلوان  
 ڪاڪف بوڻا رمفي ايت منته مندي اير ليمو دان برما فو بدق ملڪ  
 راج دون فون تورن ڪلاوت مندي برڪاچق دائس ايڪن راپا دان  
 برڻيڻ فد ايڪن هيو پيڻيڻ ملڪ دلاريڪن اوله ايڪن راپا دان هيو  
 ايت سمندر ڪتفي سمندر ڪنگهه لاوت ملڪ دفندڻ اوله توان فترتي  
 ڇي امبوڻ دان توان فترتي ڇي مودا تر لالو لهلس هاتيپ سراي  
 مڻيڻ باليق جاديله توان مندي موڙ غديري دنگهه لاوت اين  
 انتھڪن دمان اد هيو دان انتھڪن دمان ايڪن دان انتھڪن دمان  
 بواي يڻيڻ انس افله اوفيا ڪاڪف هندق منولڻ بنتو اد يق ملاڪو اين  
 تله ددڻ اوله راج دون اڪن ڪاڪف دان اد يقپ ايت سده مباحيس  
 برميڻي ۲ راٿيپ ملڪ ايشون نايق فد ڪاڪف بوڻا رمفي ايت لالو  
 برمالين ڪاين بامهن مامق مڻل فلپاڻي فڪاين يڻ انده ۲ لالو  
 دودق برمنڻ ۲ ديري دان برمنڻ ۲ تولڻ دان برمنڻ ۲ هاتي منته  
 ايت ملڪ هاريشون سده جاوه مالم ملڪ راج دون فون برتپا ڪفد  
 ڪاڪڻپ توان فترتي ڇي امبوڻ دان ڪڏ اد يقپ توان فترتي ڇي

مروت برايغ ۲ کفد مسگل دیوادیوالت بارغ تورنله کیراپ اغین یغبر گمبر  
 اورغ منچا بوة چکر دهلمن بالی دان منچا بروت مالی ۲ دلومفر دان  
 مربه کربو دکندهغ دان مپافو زور دارا دهلمن بالی تورنله اغکو  
 دغن سگرا لایرکن کاکف بوغا رمفی این فرگی ککوال نگرې  
 گداوځ بائو اوچف فون لفس مسکتیک مک هاریفون سدهله گلف  
 گولیتا دغن مسکتیک ایة جوگ کاکف بوغا رمفی ایة ملنچر فرغین  
 باگی فوچق دلنچرکن باگی کمبغ فوئس تالی باگی بلوس دگتیل  
 ایکور درس فرگین باگی کیلس یغامه تغکس دهولو متافق درفد  
 اغین منته مسفی توجه هاری توجه مالم برلایر ایست مک کاکف  
 بوغا رمفی اینفون برهننتی کران برتمو سوات سوخی کوال نگرې  
 ترللو اندهن مک راج دونن فون مغمبل ترفوغ مروت برتپا کفد توان  
 فتری چی امبوغ دان توان فتری چی مودا مک دلیهه اوله  
 توان فتری یغکدوا این سوات سوخی ترللو اندهن منروس تودن  
 درفد مبله متهارې نایق لالو کلاوت مک دکنل اوله توان فتری  
 ایست یادیقکو راج دونن اینله کوال سوخی نگرې یغبر نام بیرام  
 بیرو ایست مک ساهوت راج دونن نگرې گداوځ بائو ایة براف لاگی  
 جاوهپ کاکف درفد نگرې این مک کاست توان فتری ایست خبرپ  
 چکلو برتمو دغن فقسا اغین یغمایق توجه هاری توجه مالم مسفیله  
 ککوال نگرې گداوځ بائو مک راج دونن فون بالیق فول مسگیل  
 اغین دان منچیتا کاکف بوغا رمفی ایست منتا مسفیکن ککوال  
 نگرې گداوځ بائو ایست دغن مسجف مسکتیک ایست جوگ گلف  
 گولیتا تیاد اف تمیق کلیهاتن کاکف بوغا رمفی ایة جوگ برلایر  
 مسکتیک هاریفون ترغ چواچ مک دندغ اوله راج دونن تمققله

دان توان فترې چې مودا وهي اديشكو دمناله كاكې تاهو سپافله  
 يغبندق برچريتاكن نكري يغبسرم ايه كغد كاكې سوږغ فرمفوان  
 ملك برابگيله ۲ فوجي راج دون ايت كغد توان فترې سوږغېله  
 روفاپ كاكې تباد موك برموداراكن اديق اورغيش فاف اين ملك  
 ماهوت توان فترې كدوا ايت اد جوگ كاكې مندشر چريتا  
 درفد اورغ توان دهولو كلا يغبداوا اغين لالو دان دباوا اير هيلير  
 دان دباوا بورغ تربخ اد دوا بوه نكري مسيره نكري برنام گداوڅ  
 باتو راجاپ برنام بندهرا مڅكو بومي برفترا سوږغ فرمفوان برنام  
 توان فترې گندايران ترلالو بايق فارمن

دان مسوه نكري برنام نكري بېرام بيرو يغ ممرننهكن برنام  
 راج فيكس اد سوږغ اديشپ فرمفوان برنام توان فترې تليفق  
 چهيا ملك توان فترې ايتفون ترلالو بايق فارمن تنافي راج كدوا  
 بوه نكري ايت ترلالو بسر تخت كراچانپ چوكف لغف دغن  
 مگل هلبالغ لشكر رحيب بلتنتراپ مروت دغن مشهور گاهه  
 برانين ددالم عالم دنيا اين تباد سپاف تولوق بنديغن كران ايتله  
 كاكې تاكوه هندق ممبري تاهو فد اديشكو لاگيشون خبرپ توان  
 فترې گندايران ايت برتونخ فول دغن راج فيكس ايه ملك مستله  
 ددغراوله راج دون يغبدمكين چريتا كاكشن ايه ترلالوله موك ددالم  
 هاتين سراي بركات وهي كاكې نكري گداوڅ باتو ايت چريتا اورغ  
 اد برافكه جاوهن درفد تمفت كيت اين ملك ماهوته توان فترې  
 خبرپ كاكې دغر ترلالو جاوه نكري ايه تيگ بولن فلايران كفل  
 ملك مسفي تله ايه ملك راج دون فون لالوديم فرغي بگيكيه دودق  
 دهلوان كاكف بوڅا رمفي ايه برنيغ توڅگل دان بركاچ مگرون

دولن فون مغاچي توان فترې چې مودا اين برغنده كفراهو  
 كاكف بوغا رمفي ايت دان توان فترې فون سوكله مك راج  
 دولن فون منغلكن بولخ اولو بلخ فلاشي سرت دلمپكن كاكف  
 بوغا رمفي ايت مك ايفون داغ تله دكت مك توان فترې چې  
 امبوغ فون نايق دكثل بدوري مپموبت توان فترې چې مودا تله  
 برتمو كدواپ سام ۲ برفلوق دان برچيوم سرت برتاغيسن ۲ دان  
 مراتف برباغي ۲ بيچي مامبيخ ۲ تركنغكن انتوخ نصيبن تله ايت  
 لالوله مستف كتتيگ برمودرا تله سده مستف مك توان فترې  
 چې مودا فون برغكه سگل بارخ ۲ پ كدالم كاكف بوغا رمفي ايت  
 تله ايت مك توان فترې چې امبوغ دان توان فترې چې مودا  
 فون براغكت تورن كدالم كاكف بوغا رمفي مستله سده ايت مك  
 راج دولن فون سگرا مغارمكن كفل ايت دتغه هاراوخن ايت

مك راج دولن فون نايق داتس كاكف بوغا رمفي ايت لغسوخ  
 برلاير ممباوا توان فترې چې امبوغ دان توان فترې چې مودا  
 مك برلاير ايت هغك سمفي توجه هاري توجه مالم مك اداله  
 كشد صوات مالم اغين فون بايق مشوي ۲ بهسا دان بولن فون ترغ  
 چواچ مك راج دولن فون برتاپ كشد توان فترې چې امبوغ وهي  
 كاكف توان فترې چې امبوغ مكين لام يفسده كاكف برلاير توجه  
 تاهن ممبيلن بولن ممبيلغ مگنغ توكون دان فولو دلاوت اين  
 دان مامق فد مگنغ تلق دان رنتو نكري اورغ دناله جوگ  
 كاكف مندغر نكري يغبسر دان راجاپ برانق فرمشوان يغبايق  
 روف فرامن کران اديق ترلالوله ايغبين هندق مندغر دان مرماي  
 مامق فد نكري يغبسر ايت مك ماهوت توان فترې چې امبوغ

یغ برما سقتي مروت برمر و کنديرين جيڪ مسڱه اڪو اين فترا راج  
 بسر ايه بند اڪو راج يغير اصل تورن تمورن ممرننهڪن نڱري مندي  
 اڱهن بارڻ باليقله ڪيراپ اڪو ڪڊالم ڪفل بدوري راج فتوڪل ايت  
 دڱن مڪڇف ڪنيڪ اين جوڳ اوچف فون لفس مڪنيڪ ايت  
 جوڳ راج دونن مده ترچالي دهدا فن راج فتوڪل ايت لالو دڱفڪف  
 فول راج فتوڪل ايت مروت دل ميوڻ ۲ کن ٽيڳ ڪالي مسڱي ڪا وڻ  
 بيرو دان د فوميوڻ ۲ فول ٽيڳ ڪالي مک مڱرئف مڱل مندي  
 تولڻ راج فتوڪل ايت لالو دهمبلڱن فول دمسڱه ڊڪايو ڪايو فاته  
 جيڪ مسڱه ڊگونوڻ ڳونوڻ رننه مک راج فتوڪل اينئون جاته ڪلاوة  
 يڱماڪن اورڻ يا ايت فومة تاميڻ فاهه ڇڱي لالو راج فتوڪل اينئون  
 مائي ٽيڱل سوڻڻ اديڻپ فرمڻوان دڊالم ڪفل ايت برنام توان  
 فتري ڇي مودا مسئله مده راج فتوڪل ايت ٽرچمڻي مک راج دونن  
 اينئون برچالن ۲ دڊالم ڪفل ايت مک برتمو دڱن موات بيليڻي  
 دڊالمپ اد سوڻڻ توان فتري تڱه دودق مناڱيس ٽرلالو بايلڪ  
 فرامن مک راج دونن فون منئا اير بارڻ مستڱي دان سپره بارڻ  
 مڪافور ٽرلالو دهڱن مک مراهوت توان فتري ايت دڱن ٽريڻي  
 تاڱيسن گيلا افڪه همب هندق ميري اڱو اير دان سپره ايت  
 ڪران ايڱو دان قاوم ڪلورگا دان هلباڻ اڪو تله اڱو بونه مک  
 ٽيڱل اڪو سوڻڻ ڊيري اين افڪه چاڊين بايقله اڱو بونه مڪالي  
 مسڱي مشهور نام اڱو دميوم اورڻ تله ددغر اوله راج دونن  
 اڪن بيڇي رائف دان تاڱيس توان فتري ايت ٽرلالوله بلس  
 هائيپ مک د فوجي جوڳ دڱن فرڪٽان يڱمانس ۲ مک توان  
 فتري ڇي مودا اينئون لمبوله هائيپ مسئله مده ايت مک راج



مك ايڤون منچيتا ۲ كشد فدڤڤ اية جيڪ سوڳه اغڪو مام ۲ جادي  
 دڻن اڪو بالبقله مشرة مديا كالا لالو دهورت تيگ كالي فدڤڤ  
 ايتشون مدده فولڤ مشرت مديا كالا مك راج دونن اية لالو مغونس  
 كريس مسشنا گنجا ايرص مرص دنيڪمڪن فد دادا راج فتوكل  
 ايتشون فاته جوگ مك دلاورة اوله راج دونن كريس ايتشون مدده  
 فوليه باڳي مديا مك دنيڪمڪن فول ايتشون فاته جوگ مسفي  
 تيگ كالي تيكم فاته كريس اية مك ترلالوله ساكيت هاتي راج  
 دونن لغسوخ دچمفشن كريس اية كدالم لاوت فدڤڤ اوله راج  
 فتوكل اكن راج دونن مدده ميمواڱن كريسپ مك ايڤون  
 ميمواڱن فدڤڤ فد تاشنپ لالو منڱف فيڱڱ راج دونن  
 دهمشكن مك راج دونن اية تڱي ترچالي سنديرپ مك راج  
 دونن اية دتڱف فول فيڱڱ راج فتوكل مرة داڱه دفوميڱ ۲ كن  
 تيگ كالي مك دهمشكن فول ايڤون بڱيكة مشرة مديا جوگ  
 منڱف راج دونن لالو برهمش ۲ دان برتكن ۲ دان برگومل ۲ دڻن  
 گمبيرا لالو كدواپ برفنچران فلهه درفد توبهپ دان تربيه داره فد  
 ليڱ روماپ مك دتڱف اوله راج فتوكل فيڱڱ راج دونن ايت  
 مرص دفوميڱ ۲ كن برتوره ۲ تيگ كالي لالو دهمبلڱن دري  
 دقسينا كڙقسينا دري شريف كمغرب مڱه دگونوڱ گونوڱ رونته  
 دمنڱه دكاپو كاپو فاته مك راج دونن ايتشون لالو جائه دتڱه لاوه  
 يغلنس هاروڱن يڱدالم تراڤوڱ ۲ هاپوه دلاوة اية فغن تباد  
 سدركنديرين مڪتياك لاڳي ايڤون ايڱت درفد فغن ايت مرص  
 ترصدركنديرين ددالم لاوت برامس لتيه دان لسو مرص لمه مدي  
 تولن مك ايڤون برايڱ ۲ كشد مگل ديوا ديوات دان منچيتا كشد مڱ

بر ديري تيغ توغگل سرمه منچينا کفد کاکف بوغا رمفي ايه مننا  
 باوا کفد کفل بدوري راج فتوکل ايه مک کاکف بوغا رمفي ايتشون  
 ملنچر فرگيپ منوجو کفل ايه تيگ دفا لاگي بلوم صفي راج دون  
 فون مسده مملقه نايق کفل بدوري ايه مک کاکف بوغا رمفي  
 ايتشون دمسوره اولدر ممباوا راج بنداهرا توا دان فتر ي چي امبوغ  
 مک راج دون فون بر تمثيق تيگ کالي بر تورست ۲ سرمه مغامق  
 دان منيکم دان مغرم دشن کدوا بله تيا د بر کيرام ۴ تر فرغ دکاکي  
 کاکي فوتس دان تر فرغ دلپير فگل تيا د ممندغ کيري دان کان  
 هگک صفي توجه هاري توجه مالم اي مغامق ايه مک مائي سي  
 کفل ايتشون هابسه مائي انچيغ کوچيغ فون تيا د تيغگل منله ايه  
 مک راج دون فون لالو برهنتيکن للپ دودق بر مسندر د فگل  
 تيغ اگوغ سرمه ممندغ کيري دان کان کانس دان کباوه مک  
 تر فندغ کفد راج فتوکل ايه دودق بر مسبوئي دباوه تمبا رواغ دامی  
 اي ممندغ راج دون ايه متاپ ميره صفرم سگا درندغ دان  
 داداپ ميره صفرم بوغا راي کميغ فاگي هاري سرمه اي نايق  
 مغرم راج دون ايه دشن تيا د بر کيرام لاگي دفارغ دري کيري  
 دلمفتکن ککان دان دفارغ دکان دتفکسکن ککيري دفارغ دباوه  
 دلومفتکن دفارغ تيغگي دمسومسکن هگک لتيه راج دون مغيلقکن  
 تر لالو کرمس اموق راج فتوکل ايه مک راج دون فون سگرا مغونس  
 فدغ جناوي چنتن سمبل مغيلقکن فرغ راج فتوکل ايه مک دفارغ  
 اوله راج دون تيگ کالي بر تورست ۲ مغمائي راج فتوکل ايه فدغ  
 ايتشون فگل تيگ تيا د تالب کفد توبه راج فتوکل ايه کران ايتشون  
 هلباغ بسر جوگ دامی راج دون مرماي فدغپ مسده فاته ايه

فموکل مکالي فوکل دوا بلس فاکو لکة دوا کالي توکل امثة ليکور  
فاکو لکة تيگ کالي فوکل تيگ فوله انم فاکو لکة مک ايتفون  
باليق نايق کافس کاکف بوغا رمفي ايتفون ترليه ايلق درفد  
مول دان ترليه چندايم درفد لام

مک راج دونن ايتفون مغبل انق کونچي ميبوک فتي گيواغ  
بنيان مستي مغبل فونتغ چندنا گهارو دان کمپن بارم دان ليلا  
کچيک فمچ ماتو هستا جاري مانس اوبه بدیل دوا بيچي فتروم  
دان فلورو تيگ بيچي مک مده ترهمفون ايت لالو ميباکر فونتغ  
چندنا گهارو دان کمپن بارم مک داومفکن مکلين منجنا ۲ ايت  
مروت برايغ ۲ کشف مگل ديواد يواست جيک موغگه اشکوصام ۲ جادي  
دغن اکو فرگيله اشکو کارم دان تگلکمن فراهو يگکورغ ماتو  
سرائس هلوان ايت تيگلکمن کفل بدوري ايت جوگ ميبوه اکن  
ماکن کريس مسفنا گنجا ايرم دان فدغ جناوي جنتن مک  
لغسوغ دباکر ليلا ايت مکالي لتف تيگ کالي دگومپ امف  
برفايوغ کاودارا مک فلوروپ ايتون مغاموق کشف فراهو ايت لالو  
ريوه گگي گمفييتا عظمة دان مگل تيغ لایر فراهو ايتفون نومبغ  
مفروت بهنا اورغ منبغ کايو درمبا دان مگل جريه يغفناکوست دان  
تمفيق مورق مگل يغبرائي ايتفون برتلون تباد مغلک بويي لاگي  
ددالم لاوت ايت غلف گوليتا تباد اف تمثق اوله کران امف اوبه  
بدیل دان فلورو ايت جوگ يگدغران دغن مکتبيک لاگي مک  
مگل فراهو يگکورغ ماتو سرائس هلوان ايتفون هابسله تغگام رافة  
مکالي کدالم لاوت ايت مک فلورو دان اوبه ايتفون برباليق کشف  
تاشن راج دونن مک ايتفون فرغي کهلوان کاکف بوغا رمفي ايت

بر فرغ ایه مک راج فتوکل ایتشون بر تیننه سوره رننیکن مگل مریم  
 انتھکن سده فچه دان بله رموق دان ردام هنجور دان لوله کارم  
 تھگلم کاکف بوخا رمفی ایت مک مگل هلبالغ ایتشون برھنتیلہ  
 مکلینپ ممفی تیگ هاری تیگ مالم تله هیلغ کابوس مگل  
 امف اوبه بدیل دان فلورو ایه مک تمقله دفتدغ کاکف بوخا  
 رمفی ایه تریله ایلغ درغد مول دان تریله چندایم درغد لام تله  
 دفتدغ اوله راج فتوکل یغدمکین ایه مک ایشون ترالو مرکاب  
 کشد مگل هلبالغ دان فغلیما میپا جوگ اشکو بر فرغ ممبواشکر  
 اوبه دان فلورو ددالم توجه هاری این موغ بودق ایتشون تباد  
 ترالون لیپتله فناغن بافی تبریمو این مک ایشون بغکیه مغمیل  
 النی کونچی فرگی ممبوک فتی کچیک بنیان دقتی مغمیل فونتغ  
 چندان گھرو دان کمپان باروس دان اوبه بدیل دوا بیچی فتروم  
 دان فلورو تیگ بیچی دان مستغگر بوائن جاوا مشوقچ مک دباکر  
 فونتغ چندان گھارو دان کمپان باروس ایه مک داسفکن فد اوبه  
 دان فلورو دان مستغگر ایه مک دگرتلکن مستغگر ایه نورنله ایر  
 تیگ تبتیق درغد مولتپ مک راج فتوکل ایتشون مناغیس کران  
 سده کتھوی اکن علامت ففراغن همدق تیوس مک دایسی  
 جوگ لالو دینغ مروت دفتیق مکالی لتوف تیگ کالی دگومپ  
 امف بر فایوغ کاودارا مک فلوروپ ایتشون بتول منوجو دایوغ  
 فمیشغ کاکف بوخا رمفی ایه کنا ملنتس کسبله مک مگرا جوگ  
 دممبوه اوله توان فتری چی امبوغ دغن فنچا کاین ملندغن تله  
 دفتدغ اوله راج دونن مک ایشون مگرا مغمیل رنتی دایکتکن  
 کشمکش لفسوغ ترجون ممباوا فافن مکثیغ دان بسی فاکو دان

بوغا رمفي دان سوڙڻ کانئ ۲ ايتفون دافت ممبري ڪملوان داتس  
 همب دامي ددڻر اوله مڱل هلبالغ دان فغليما اڪن ٿيٽه راج  
 فتوڪل يڱدمڪين ايت مڪ مڪلين هلبالغ دان فغليما ايتفون بردائڻ  
 مسمبه امفون توانكو بريٻو امفون ادفون فائڪ اف مڪلين اين  
 منچادي همب فساڪ درغد زمان لنڊ بگند دان ايهنڊ بگند مده  
 ٿورن ٿمورن بلوم فرنه برفالڻ مسمبه ڪباوه دولي توانكو مده بيراف  
 فوله بوه نگرې يڱ فائڪ لغڙ دان بيراف فول مڱل هلبالغ دان  
 فغليما يڱيسر ٿله فائڪ تاون فرسمبهڪن ڪباوه دولي توانكو بلوم  
 فرنه فائڪ برٿمو سماچم بودق ددالم ڪاكف بوغا رمفي ايت جيڪ  
 توانكو فربوه انياي اٿس کانئ ۲ ايت همفير ۲ برياليق ڪشف مڪلين  
 اڪن رومق بنسا ٿله ددڻر اوله راج فتوڪل مسمبه مڱل هلبالغ دان  
 فغليما ايت ماکين ساڻه برٿمبه ۲ مرڪاپ دسوره مينوم مڱل اير  
 فيسڪ سلورپ ٿله مڱل هلبالغ دان فغليما مندر ٿيٽه راج فتوڪل  
 ايت ساڻت مرڪاپ مڪ هلبالغ دان فغليما ايتفون ٿاڻله  
 ڳمبيراپ مٽاپ ميره مفرت شاگ مسمگ درندڻ دان داداپ ميره  
 مفرت بوغا رايا ڪمبڱ فاڱي لالو بوکره سمواپ رعيت ڪورڱ ساتو  
 مراتس هلوان مپوره نگڱ بنداوت مريم دان چاڱق ليلا دان  
 دسوره ڪوڪهن مڱل افيلن ڪران هندق فرڱ مموڪل ڪاكف بوغا  
 رمفي ايت مٽله ميٺ مڪلينپ لالو دفوڪل مڱل مريم دان  
 ليلا منافع بردنتوم بديل يڱيسر بردرف بديل يڱچيل مفره برٿيه  
 درندڻ مڪ فلوروپ ايت ڪلمڪابوت لاوت ايت مفرت جاڳوڱ جاته  
 ڪبيدي دان مفرت مانپق فوٽس فغارڱ ٿياد برهنٽي فلورو مفره  
 هوجن يڱلبت بيراف لمپ هڱگ مسمي توجه هاري توجه مالم

لاوت این کشد اورځ مودا ایلوق مک ماهروت راج دونن هي چي  
 فغلیما جاغن همب برهوټڅ سمبه کشد راج فتوکل دان برهوټڅ کاته ۲  
 کشد هلبالغ جییک برکهندڅکن چوکي کراجت دتغه لاوت این چوبله  
 دهولو فرقسا کشد مگل چرافوڅ مریم دان لیلا دان فدغ جناوي  
 جنتن دان کریس مسلمان گنجا ایرس این جییک اي ماهو برپایر  
 بولله همب پایر دغن مکچف مکتیک این جوگ دان جییک  
 اي تیاد ماهو ملیکن لبه ۲ معلوم دان کسوکان فد هائي مگل  
 هلبالغ دان فغلیما جوگ

مک مگل هلبالغ دان فغلیما ایټ تله مندغر فرکتان راج  
 دونن یغدمکین ایټ مک ایفون برفیگر ددالم هائیپ بودق این  
 بوکنن انق مبارځ ۲ اورځ انتفون فنجلمان مگل دیوادیروات دلاوت  
 این اتو فون انق راج یغیسر جوا سکورځ ۲ پ انق اورغیسر جوگ  
 کاران ماسحت فاثوټه میکف دغن فرچاکشپ جییک دمکین پایثله  
 کیست بالیق فرسمبهن کشد راج فتوکل ایټ مک مگل هلبالغ دان  
 فغلیما ایټفون بودایوڅ بالیق مسفي ککشل لالو مغادف راج فتوکل  
 مرای برداغ سمبه ادفون فالتک دتیتیهکن فرځي ممرقسا مسوه  
 کاکف بوڅا رمفي ایټ سدهله فالتک مکلین فرقسا مگنغ فرکاراپ  
 لالو دفرسمبهن فرچاکشن راج دون درغد اول هغگ اخیرپ تله  
 ددغر اوله راج فتوکل یغدمکین ایټ مک ایفون ترالو مرکاپ  
 اکن مگل هلبالغ دان فغلیما ایټ کران ماسحت فناکوټه میا ۲ جوگ  
 اکو بری ماکن ناسي دهیدڅکن فاځي دان فتغ دان تیاد فاثوټه  
 دبري نام هلبالغ دان فغلیما تیاد مناره مالو دان عایب بلوم  
 لاځي برتمو دغن مومسه فرمفق فیامون یغیسر بهارو مسوه کاکف

مک سگل هلبالغ اینتفون برکات هی اورغ مودا ایلوق میاف نام  
 نخودا فراهو این دان دریمان نگری دائغ کماری این دان هندق  
 کمان فرعیپ دان اف بارغ موانسپ دان براف اورغ ددالمپ  
 دان میاف نام جوړو باتو جوړو مودیپ دان اف بغسا اورغپ  
 دان برلا بوه دسینی مده براف لماپ دان اف ۲ منجناپ ددالم  
 دان براف اورغ لاکي ۲ دان براف اورغ فرمفوان ددالمپ دان  
 اداکه تاهو اورغ مودا ایلوق اکن عادت لمبگ رسم دان اوگما اورغ  
 ددالم لاوت این اداله کامی این ممباوا تیتته راج فتوکل

تله راج دون مندر فرقسا هلبالغ ایست ماسختله برکن ددالم  
 هاتیپ کران چوکف لگکف سکالی فرقسا پ لالو دما هوپ ادفون  
 کلور کاکف بوغا رمفی این درفد نگری مندی اغین برلایر کتغه  
 هاروغن لاوتن یغدالم این ادفون نخوداپ اتو توکغ فیتق مالیم  
 اغین اتو جوړو باتو جوړو مودی دان اتق دایو غپ اتو فون اورغ  
 ددالمپ ملینکن همبله موغز دیری ملایرکن کاکف بوغا رمفی  
 این دان موانسپ باتغ کابو ۲ اد سکرمت دوا دان جینتن هیتم اد  
 مشیتق دوا دان لیمو مانیس اد مسجی دوا دان فدغ جناوی  
 جینتن اد مسبتق دان کریس مسفنا گنجا ایوس اد مسیله ادفون  
 عادت امتعادت دان رسم اوگما ددالم لاوت این یغته همب تریما  
 فتوا درفد اورغ توا ۲ وقة اد اغین ایلوق برلایر مک کینت لایرکن  
 دان جیلک مده کما تین اغین مک برلا بوهله کینت ایتله فتوا یغ  
 همب لایرکن کاکف بوغا رمفی این

مک کات هلبالغ دان فغلیما ایت هی اورغ مودا ایلوق ادفون  
 همب این دتیتتهکن اوله راج فتوکل مغمیل چوکی کراچت دتغه

دکتانک افوځ بوکنی افوځ دان هندق دکتانک کمشوځ بوکنی کمشوځ  
 دان هندق دکتانک فولو بوکنی فولو دان تنجوځ بوکنی تنجوځ  
 مکتیک دفندځ تمثله کیلت فوټه مموته چرافوځ مریم تیڅ لایر  
 میځیت میځیت مشرت دومن ککابو کورځ ساتو سرائس هلوان  
 فراهو یغترجنجوځ افیلان دغن میف حالت کلځکان ددالمپ  
 مک راج دونن این فون میگل توان فتری چي امبوځ میپوره  
 باخونکن بندهره توا فنتا لا بوهکن ساوه کاکف بوځا رمفي ایت  
 مک بندهره ایفون باخون فرځي میځکت باتو ساوه ایت برت  
 تیگ بهرا دان رتتیپ فنجځ لیم رائس دفا مدځ ایلوق مهج  
 ماکن ساوه ایت متله مدده ترلابوه ساوه ایت مک راج دونن فون  
 میگل توان فتری چي امبوځ دموره ممدځ دمیله هلوان مک  
 دفندځ اوله توان فتری پتاله اغکائن راج فتوکل مک توان فتری  
 این فون ترلالوله تا کوټپ

القصه مک ترسموټله فول حال راج فتوکل ایت مشرت اي  
 ممدځ کهلوان کفلپ تمثله میوه فراهو کاکف بوځا رمفي برلابوه  
 برتنتاځن هلوان کفلپ مک ایفون میگل هلبالځپ یغیرنام فغلیما  
 هیتم دان فغلیما فوټه دان فغلیما لیلا تمباا دان فغلیما لیځځځ  
 لاوټ دان فغلیما اغکوب بسی دان فغلیما امفیځ برانته دان فغلیما  
 ماچځ برگولیځ میپوره فرقسا فراهو کاکف بوځا رمفي ایت مک  
 سگل هلبالځ دان فغلیما ایت فون مگراله منورکن مسموق مواست  
 دوابلس کوین مشرت دلافن فوله انق ۲ فدایوځن برکایوه منوجوکاکف  
 بوځا رمفي ایت مک متله مسمفي ایلوق برفنداځن مک دلیهټه اوله  
 سگل هلبالځ ایت اداله سوځ مودا مدځ ایلوق دودق داتس تنجران  
 کارځ کاکف بوځا رمفي ایت ترلالوله باقی فارمپ



اي هندق مغبيل کاکڅ هندق دفرامستريں مک اوله ابغ کاکڅ  
 راج چامر لاوه تياد موک لالو دلارکين کاکڅ اين برلاير کسان  
 کماري دودق مشنچ لاوه اين مک راج فتوکل ايه اد جوگ اي  
 مشيکوه درفد بلاکڅ تياد براف جاوه برتيگلن مکارڅ مسبب صده  
 لام تياد تمفق کفل راج فتوکل ايه کران اي ککريڅ کفلن ترکه  
 فد بتيڅ نگري لوبق گوا باتو صده تيگ بولن لماپ چکلوکيه بلاير  
 مغاروڅ تننوله کيه برتمو دڅن راج فتوکل ايه

مستله راج دونن مندڅر فرکتان کاکڅپ ايه مک ايفون ديم  
 مسچورس تياد برکات اوله کارن ماسه کسيهن فد کاکڅن ايه ترلالو  
 تاکوه فد راج فتوکل ايه مک اد کفد صواه هاري مک راج دونن  
 ايفون نايقله دائس تنجران کارڅ کاکڅ بوڅا رمشي ايه صرح  
 برايڅ ۲ کفد مگل ديوا ديوات جيک موڅگه لاڅي ايه بنداکوراج بسر  
 تورن تومون ممرستهکن نگري مندي اغين برانکڅن اکو مهاري  
 جادي مهاري ايه جوگ دبواڅکن کلاوه يغبسر هاروڅن يغدالم  
 مندي اومبق مندي اغين بسر ددالم امف اوڼه فلورو بارڅ تورن  
 افله کيراپ اغين يغبير گمبر اورڅ يڅ منچابوه چکر دهلمن دان  
 منچابوه مالي ۲ دلمشور دان مره کرېو دفاڅ دان مپافو نپور دارا  
 دهلمن بالي برگرنچيڅ کارڅ دلاوت اکو منتا لاپرکن کاکڅ بوڅا  
 رمفي اين فرگي کتلق گوا باتو برتمو دڅن راج فتوکل مسکتپک  
 اوچڅن لفس مک اغين فون تورنله مللپرکن کاکڅ بوڅا رمفي  
 ايت ترلالو لاجوپ تياد برهنتي ميڅ دان مالم هڅگ مسفي  
 توجه هاري توجه مالم مک مسفي فد وقت تغه هاري رميڅ  
 بونتر بمبايڅ مک تمفقله مردم دمبله هلوان کلماکوه هندق فون

مک کاکف بوخا رمشي ايتشون دانغ ملنچر مسندپرين مستله  
 بردکة مک نايقله توان فترې چي امبوخ ايه کدالم کاکف بوخا  
 رمشي ايه مک کفل بدوري ايه فون دکارمکن اوله راج دونن  
 دتغه هاروشن ايت مک ايشون نايقله دودق ددالم کاکف بوخا  
 رمشي ايه برئيگ برانق دغن بندھرا توا لغسوخ برلاير تيگ هاري  
 تيگ مالم دغن برسوکا<sup>۲</sup>ن ماکن دان مينوم مک فد موات  
 هاري توان فترې چي امبوخ ايه فون مفاچق راج دونن فولغ  
 کنگرين افله مدهپ کيب تيگ برانق دودق دتغه لاوه اين دغن  
 ببراف مده لپاپ مک ماهوه راج دونن وهي کاکق توان فترې  
 چي امبوخ ادفون فلايران اديق اين بوکن کارن منچھاري  
 کسوکا<sup>۲</sup>ن دان بوکن کارن منچھاري اونتوخ اوله کارن ممباوا  
 اونتوخ دان نصيب يغتيا<sup>۲</sup>د بايق جوگ مک بلاير فد مگنغ  
 توکون دان فولو دان فد مگنغ تلق دان فنتي جکلو اد اونتوخ  
 سابوه تيمبول دان جکلو اونتوخ باتو تگللم مسندر فرکتان راج  
 دونن يغمکين ايه مک توان فترې ايتشون برگنغ<sup>۲</sup> ايرمتاپ مليهتکن  
 راج دونن ايه کانق<sup>۲</sup> ترالو کچيل سدغ فاتوه دلاين اوله مگل اينغ  
 فغاموهن مک دفتنغ اوله توان فترې مگل کلاکوانن راج دونن  
 ايه ماكين برتمبه<sup>۲</sup> بلس دان کسيهن مک توان فترې چي امبوخ  
 ايتون برکا<sup>۲</sup> جکلو اديق تباد ماء و فولغ هندق بلاير جوگ بايقله  
 کبه بلاير مپومر ايکوه تشي فنتي ايه کارن فراهو کيه اين ترالو  
 کچيک برلاير دتغه هاروشن کفل يغبسر دانلگي فون حال کاکق  
 اين دهولو مسب کلور منغلکن نگرې موندن باتوکارن لاري درفد  
 سورغ راج برنام فتوکل ترالو بسر نصت کرجان بگند ايه مک

کاکځي توان فتري منٽالہ اديق اير بارځ متڱځ دان سپره بارځ  
 مسڪافور کارن اديق ٿرلاو دهگا مک ماهوہ توان فتري چي امبوځ  
 هي بودق کچيل گيلا اف اځکو مده اځکو بونه ابځ اڪو دان مگل  
 هلبالځ قوم کلورڱ اڪو مک اځکوماري کفداڪو منٽالہ مگل بارځ ۲  
 ماڪن بايقله اځکو بونه اڪو اين مسڪالي مشيا مشهور نام اورځ مودا  
 مک ماهوہ راج دونن ايت فون بنر ساڃا کات گاکځ اين تنافي  
 بوڪنن اديق يغيربوہ انياي اين راج چامر لوه جوڳ دهولو مشدر  
 اديق اين ممبري بالس جوڳ مک کات توان فتري جڪلو بگيمان  
 مسڪليفون اځکو بونهله اڪو اين مگرا مشيا جاځن اڪو منڱگوځ  
 فرچنتان مساجم اين برلامان هيديوف فون مده تباد لاڱي مسفره  
 اونٽوځ اورځيځ بايق مک کات راج دونن براڱه ساڪيتن اونٽوځ  
 کاکځي اديق اين ٿرلبه لاڱي مهوري جادي کدالم دنيا مهوري  
 دبوځڪن ايهند بند کدالم لوه بسر مندي اومبق مندي اځين  
 منٽله مندر فرڪتائ ايت مک توان فتري فون لمبوٽله هاتيپ  
 بايقله کاکځي کيت براڪو ۲ فون سودرا مک توان فتري چي امبوځ  
 ايت فون مگراله ميبوڪ فنتو لالو دسوره مامق سره دفرچمو دځن  
 مگل فلپائي نعمة ماڪن ماڪن يځ انده ۲ مده هابس ماڪن ايت مک  
 راج دونن اين فون مڃاځق توان فتري برفنده کفراهو کاکف بوځا  
 رمفي دان توان فتري فون سوکله هندق فرگي سره هندق  
 دفوځگه بارځ ۲ ددالم کفل ايت اوله راج دونن تباد دبرڪن مسواپ  
 چوکف لڱکف ددالم کاکف بوځا رمفي ايت يځنياد تمڃه سپره دځن  
 بوځکومس جاء ايتله کاکځي باوا منٽله مده برکاه ۲ ايت مک راج  
 دونن فون فرگي کهلوان کفل ايت ملسمي کاکف بوځا رمفي ايت  
 دځن بولځ اولوپ

مالم برتلون مگل تمفیک یغبرانی دان ریوه گگق گمفیتا ترلالو  
 عظمت ددالم کفل ایت تیاد مغلک بویی لاگی میخ دان مالم  
 هغک مسفی تیگ هاری تیگ مالم ای مغاموق ایه مک مگل  
 هلبالغ ددالم کفل ایه فون هابسله ماتی مک راج دون فون دودق  
 برهنیتیکن للهپ برمندرقد تیغ ائوځ مکتیک مک ای میندخ کدالم  
 راوځ مک تمفقله راج چامر لاوت ایت هندق کلور متاپ میره  
 مسفرت افي برپالام دان داداپ میره مسفرت بوځا رایا کمبغ فای  
 مک کات راج دونن اینله روفاپ بهارو اکو برتمودغن لاوان مک  
 مستله ددغر اوله راج چامر لاوت فرکتان راج دونن ایت مگرا  
 نایق دغن تمفیک سورقن تمفیل منتق دان مغرت صرة مبارغ  
 کدوا بله تاغنن دغن تیاد برکیرام لاگی دکرت داتس دمومسین  
 دان دفارغ رنده دلومشتکن دان دتقی دري کائن دتغکیسکن ککیری  
 دان دفارغ دري کیری دلومشتکن ککائن تیاد جوگ برالهن ۲ مک  
 درقد صاغت ضرب راج چامر لاوة ایت مبارغ دان مغرة هغک  
 لنبیه راج دونن مک ایشون نایقله گمبیراپ لالو دهونس فدغ جناوي  
 جنتن مرای برکاة هی راج چامر لاوة یغتیباد بربودي اغکو تریم  
 بکس تاغنن اکو صرة دکرة اوله راج چامر لاوة ترماله تغکیس کما  
 لیهرپ لالو فوتس ترفلننتیغ کتغه لاوة مک راج چامر لاوة اینشون  
 ماتیله

مک راج دونن این برجالن ۲ ای ددالم کفل ایه ملیهه مگل  
 فلهاگی کلغکانن دان حالة فرهیامن کفل ایه مک برتموله ای دغن  
 سواة بیلیق ددالمن اد صوځ توان فتری برنام چي امیوځ ادیق  
 اوله راج چامر لاوة ترلالو بایق فارمن مک راج دونن برکاة ۲ وهي

جادي دغن ايان لالوداومفكن ليلا اية مرت دايسي مك دگرتفن  
 تيگ كالي تورن داره درغد مولتن مك راج دونن فون برايخ ۲ كشد  
 مگل ديوات ۲ بارغ اكو چيتا اكو فراوله بارغ اكو كهنديق منجادي جيگ  
 سوغكه لاگي اكو اين انق راج بسر دنگري مندي اخين تورن تمورن  
 ايه بند اكو راج يغمراصل دنگري ايه مهاج اكو فنتا رومق بنساكن  
 فراهويغ كورغ ماثو سرائس هلوان منتا كارم تگلمكن دان اكو  
 منتا تيگلمكن كفل بدوري ايه مهاج مسوه اكن جهمان فذغ هلغ  
 فغغگوغ دان كريس سمشان گنجا ايرس اوچفپ لشس ليلا فون دباكر  
 مكالي لتوف تيگ دگومپ اسف برفايوغ كا و درا مك فلوروپ  
 ايتفون تمثيله مغاموق كشد فراهويغ كورغ ماثو سرائس ايه ريه  
 گگق كمفيتا عظمة بويين مكتيك لاگي مك مكليين فراهو ايه فون  
 هابسه تگللم تيگل مسوه جوگ كفل بدوري ايه متله سده  
 تگللم فراهو ايه مك راج دونن فون برميف مامق مگل فلباگي  
 فكاين هلباغ لالو نايق دائس نجران كارغ كاكف بوخا رمفي ايه  
 مرت برايخ ۲ كشد مگل ديوات ۲ جيگ سغكه هي كاكف بوخا رمفي  
 برمس ۲ جادي دغن اكو مگراله اغكو لايركن اكو كشد كفل بدوري  
 راج چامرلاوت ايه مك كاكف بوخا رمفي ايتفون ملنچر فرگي  
 بتول منوجو كفل بدوري متله مسفي لاگي تيگ دفا جاوهپ  
 مك راج دونن فون مليفه نايق كا ئس كفل بدوري مك كاكف  
 بوخا رمفي ايه فون اندر مسباوا بندهرا توا متله جاوه كاكف بوخا  
 رمفي ايه مك راج دونن ايه فون برتمفيك تلون تملون تيگ كالي  
 برتوره ۲ توجه بوه نگري فادم فليتا دان توجه سيمشغ گلغگ رتق  
 مك ايتفون مغاموق ددالم كفل بدوري ايت تيگ هاري تيگ

برهننيله سكيلين ليهنكن لاکي ۲ همب سندرې بوله تنواله دان  
 منغن مک راج چمر لاوت ايت فون فرگي ميموکا فتني کچيل  
 بنیان سفتي مغمبيل فونتوڅ چندان گهرو دان کمپن باروس دان  
 اوبه فتروم دوا بچي دان فلورو ټيگ بچي دان مستگر مسوچق  
 فريواتن جاوا برتاتهنک امس مک دباکر فونتوڅ چندان گهرو دان  
 کمپن باروس مک داوسنکن کڅد مستگر ايه مک دگرتنکن تورن اير  
 درفد مولتن ټيگ ټيتيک مک راج چامر لاوه ابن مناعيس کارن  
 سده دکنهوي ددالم علامتن اکن ففراغن هندق کتيوامن مک  
 مستگر ايه فون لغسوڅ داشکه کباهوپ سرت دغن ټگي ټگون  
 دټينغن دان براغ ۲ فدمگل ديوا ديوات بارغ کوفتسا اکو فراوله بارغ  
 کوچيتا منجادي جيک شه لاگي فلورو دان اوبه فتروم برسمما  
 جادي دغن اکو مهاج اکو منتا رومق بناس دان کارم تگلنکن  
 کاکف بوڅا رمشي ايه مک مستگر ايه فون دفتيک سکالي لتوڅ  
 ټيگ دگومپ امف برفايوڅ کاودرا دان فلوروپ ايتفون فرغي  
 بتول منوجو تيڅ لایر کاکف بوڅا رمفي ايه فونس لغسوڅ ترچمق  
 دتغه لاوتن ايت

سره راج دونن مليهه فراهوپ يغمکين ايه مک ايفون سگراله  
 مباحونکن ايهن بندهرا توا سره اي مغيکتکن رنتي فد فيگنغن  
 لغسوڅ ترجون برنغ مغمبيل تيڅ لایر ايه منته دافه لالو دکانکن باليق  
 ترلېه ايلوق درفد لام دان ترلېه چنديم درفد مول مک ايفون  
 برميپ فول هندق ممبري بالس کڅد راج چامر لاوه سره اي فرگي  
 مغمبيل فونتوڅ چندان گهرو دان کمپن باروس لغسوڅ دباکر دان  
 دامبيل فول انق ليلا يڅ فنجغ مچگل جاري مانيس يغمبرسمما

اتس کانق ۲ ایت بارغکالی همفیر ۲ کیت بر بالیق کنا کبنسان  
اینله فندافائن فائک همب توا

تله راج چامر لاوت مندغر سمبه سگل هلبالغ ایت مک بر تمبه ۲  
فول مرکاپ مک سگل هلبالغ ایت ممندخکن راجاپ تر لالو مرکا  
مک مکلین ایت فون بر بغکیتله بیرغ هاتین دان گمبیرا لاکوپ  
لالو ممغگیل سگل هلبالغ یغ کورغ ساتو سراتس هلوان ایت میپوره  
تگخ بنداوت مریم دان مغوکوهکن سگل افلین دان ممباغونکن  
سگل چائق لیله دان مغیسور سگل فدائی مریم دان ملک سگل  
تونم مسئله صده سیف مکلین لالو دسوره فوکل بردنتوم بدیل  
یغیسر بردرف بدیل یغ کچیل باگی بر تیه درندغ یغبایک جادی  
دان فلورو فون مندی باگی جاووغ جاتوه کبیدی باگی مالیک  
فوتس فغارغ گگق گمفینا تر لالو عظمت دلاوت ایت تیاد سغک  
بوی لاگی دان فلوروپ باگی هوچن یغ لیت سیغ دان مالم تیاد  
برهننتی هغک سمفی توجه هاری توجه مالم مک راج چامر لاوت  
ایت فون بر تینه سور هکن رنتیکن سگل مریم ایت کتاب انتیکن  
صده هنچر دان لومه دان انتیکن صده رومق بنام دان انتیکن  
صده کارم تغگلم کاکف بوغا رمفی کانق ۲ ایت مک مکلین هلبالغ  
ایت فون لالو برهننتی درفد منمیق سمفی سهاری سمالم درنتیکن  
مک امف ایت فون د فوکلکن اولیه اغین مک تمفقله کاکف بوغا  
رمفی ایت ترلبیه ایلای درفد لام دان ترلبیه چندایم درفد مول  
مک راج چمر لاوت ایت فون تر لالو مرکا کتان میام جوگ سگل  
هلبالغ مغها بسکن اوبت فلورو صده توجه هاری توجه مالم بر فرغ  
مبوه کاکف بوغا رمفی ایت فون تیاد تر تغگلمکن دان تیاد تر لالوان

هلبلغ مندغر فرکتان راج دونن ایت مک ایئون مغگیلیغ ۲ کن  
 کفلا لغسوغ برقالیغ هلوان مسیون منوجو کفد کفل بدواری تله  
 مسفی لالو نایق مغادف راج چامر لاوت سرای برداغ مسبه امئون  
 توانکو بریبو۲ امفون هارفکن دامفونی کیراپ مسبه فاتک ادفون  
 تیتته توانکو اوتق باتو کفلا فاتک اکن حال فاتک فرگی ممرقسا  
 فراهو کاکف بوخا رمفی ایت سدهله هابس فاتک فرقسا مسکلینن  
 لغسوغ دمسبهکن درفد اول فرچاکشن راج دونن ایت هغک مسفی  
 اخیرپ مسئله راج چامر لاوت مندغر فرکتان ایت ترلالوله مرکاپ  
 میره فادم ورنا موکاپ سرای برکاة چک سده دمکین مغافکه  
 گراغن مک تیاد اغکو باوا بودق ایت کماری سیام سهاج  
 اغکو دبری ماکن برهیدغ فائی فتغ دان سیام جوگ اغکو برنام  
 هلبلغ بلوم لاگی اغکو برچمفا دغن موسوه دان فرمشق یغیسرم  
 بهارو برتمودغن موغ بوق کچیل ایت فون سده تیاد تریچاراکن  
 چکلو دمکین بایقله هسب مسدیبری بوله برلاون دغن بودق ایت  
 مک مسبه هلبلغ مسکلین امفون توانکو بریبو۲ امفون هارفکن  
 دامفونی کیراپ مسبه فاتک ادفون فاتک مسکلین این منجادی  
 هسب فسکا سلماپ سده تورن تمورن منجادی هلبلغ دان نگری  
 برفوله بوه سده یغ فاتک تاون فرمسبهکن کباوه دولی ایهند بگند  
 دهولو دان بیراف ریبو کفلا مگل هلبلغ یغیسرم فاتک کرم  
 فرمسبهکن کباوه دولی بگند بلومله فاتک برتمو مسچم فرکتان  
 کاتق ۲ ایت فد فیکران فاتک بودق ایت بوکنن اتق مبارغ اورغ  
 انتفون فنجلمان مگل دیوا دیوات اتو فون فترا راج ۲ یغیراصل تورن  
 تمورن دمکینله فمنداغن فاتک جیک دولی توانکو بوات انیای



ماليم اغينين اتو اتق دايوشن ملينكن همبله سوئرڭ ديرى  
 ملايركن كاكف بوڭا رمڤي اين دان مشرت عادت رشم بهسا  
 اورڭدلاوت ايت اد جوڭ همب تريما فتوا درغد دائوق نينيق  
 يغ توا ۲ دان درغد ايهند دان بند همب عادت رسم دان  
 بهسا اوگما اورڭ دلاوت چك اد اغين برلاير دان جيك مده  
 كميتين اغين برلابوه ايتله فتوا يغ همب تريما مك ماهوت هلبلغ ايت  
 هي كاتق ۲ اكو اين ميباوا تينه راج چامر لاوت اكن منريما چوكي  
 كراچت كاكف بوڭا رمڤي اين كغد اڭكو چكلو تيدق اڭكو باير  
 نسچاي كاكف بوڭا رمڤي اكنچادي تاونن راج چامر لاوت لفس  
 جوڭ بلنچا كافورپ ددالم سهارى دوا هاري

مك ماهوت راج دونن هي چي " فغليما ادفون كبة هيڊث  
 ددالم دنيا اين دري كچيل دكندوڭ ايو مده بسر دكندوڭ عادت  
 چكلو ماتي دكندوڭ تانه مك تيف ۲ ماسق فد ساتو ۲ نڭري اورڭ  
 تنتوله منوره استعادة راج نڭري ايت دان چكلو همب ترماسق  
 ددالم كاون گاچه مندرين دان ماسق كاون كرو مغواق دان ماسق  
 كاون كمبغ بردبيع دان ماسق كاون ايم بركوكو دان همب اين  
 ترماسق ددالم نڭري اين تنتوله همب منورس عاده استعادة  
 راج چامر لاوه ايت تنافي چاڭن همب براوتغ مسمبه كغد راج  
 چامر لاوت دان تروهوتغ چاكف كغد هلبلغ چوكي كراچت ايت  
 بوكنن همب تباد ماهو باير چوباله تاپ دهولو چراغوڭ مريم . اد  
 مسفتوڭ دوا اين دان تننوڭ كريس مسقان گنچا ايرس دان فدغ  
 لغ فغوڭگوڭ اين چك دباير كتاپ بوليله همب باير تمبغ مگل  
 چوكي كراچت يغدكهنديكي اوله راج چامر لاوت ايت دامى

اف کرجاپ دان اداکه ای تاهو حادث رشم بهسا اوگما اورغدلاوت  
این

مک هلبلغ ایستفون سگراله منورنکن مسجوق مواحت تغه دلافن  
کوپن دغن امشه فوله امشه انق فداپوخن لالو منوجو کفد کاکف،  
بوخا رمشي ایه ببراف کتیک برداپوخن ایه منله مسفیله برفنداغن  
دغن راج دونن ایه مک دغدغ اوله هلبلغ ایه سوئرخ کانق ۲ جوگ  
ترلالو بایک روف فارمن مک هلبلغ ایه فون برکات هی کانق ۲ یغ  
کچیل فراهواغکو این داتغ دریمان دان هندق فرگی کنگری  
مان دان اف ۲ اد بارغ موائن دان میاف نام نخوداپ دان براف  
اورغ انق داپوخن دان میاف نام جوړو باتو دان جوړو مودین دان  
میاف نام توکغ فیتق مالیم اغینن دان برهنتی دسینی اف  
کرجاپ دان اداکه تاهو کانق ۲ اکن حادث رشم بهسا اوگما اورغ  
دلاوت این

مک ماهوت راج دونن ادفون کاکف بوخا رمفی این کلور  
درفد نگری مندی اغین درغد بندغ یغتیاد براتس ایر یغتیاد  
برایکن تمغه سلوگخغ برپویی مالم دان تمغه میامغ مینوم برگنتوغ  
دان تمغه چیم چیلی براولغ مندی تمغه اورشیغ ماکن فکو کمهغ  
درمناله همب داتغ این حاجت دهاتی همب تیاداله هندق فرگی  
کمنام مقدر مالیرکن اوننوغ نصیب همب یغتیاد بایق دان موائن  
فراهو همب این باتغ کابو۲ اد مسکرت دوا دان جینتن هیتم اد  
مسفیتق دوا دان لیمو مانس اد جوگ مسچی دوا دان کریس  
مشفان گنجا ایرس اد مسیله دان فدغ جناوی جنتن اد مسنتق  
دان مسفرت نخوداپ اتو جوړو باتو دان جوړو مودین اتو توکغ فیتق

فون برکات واهي انڱو راج دونن چوباله توان مياکي سگل فکايڻ  
 پڻ انده ۲ سکالي لالو بوله ملسکن تربوکو هاتي اڀند انتهن  
 انڱو ماتي دان انتهن اڀند ماتي جاڻن مناره بيل مک راج  
 دونن فون مندگرکن کات باف سودارپ اي فون بڻکيت فرگي  
 ميبوک فتي کچيک بنيان مشتني ترلتق دکفلا تيدرپ لالو دبوک  
 برکرتب بوي کونچي برکرتب بوي تودڻ مک دامبل ملوار  
 ديوڅگ دان ايکة فغځ چندي جنتن دان کريس جاوا نفا دان  
 باجو بلدو کسمبا موروف دان کايڻ گشه گنت فوالم دان تځولق  
 بولځ اولو تله مده ترکنا سلفکف فکايڻ ايت مک دامبل فول  
 فدځ جناوي جنتن مٿان سليبر داوڻ فادي فدځ برسمبا جادي  
 دځن اياپ مسئله مده چوکف لځکف سگل عالة سنجتاپ مک  
 راج دونن فون لالو برجالن نايک کانس تنجران کارځ کاکف بوځا  
 رمڻي ايت دځن سورځدپرين ممندځ کفد کفل بدوري ايت  
 مک باف سودارپ راج بندھرا توا ايت فون مياگي ممندځ  
 راج دونن ايت برچچوران اير متاپ کارن ماڃت بلس دان کسيهن  
 ممندځکن کلاکونڻ

مک ترسمو تله فول فرکتان راج چامر لاوۃ ددالم کفل بدوري  
 ممباوا اځکاتن فراهو کورځ ماثو سرا تومس هلون ايت دائځ درفد نگري  
 سوندنم باٿو مک ايشون تله ترمندځ کفد ميبوه فراهو کاکف بوځا رمڻي  
 تله پتا دځندځن مک راج چامر لاوۃ اين فون برتيتنه کفد سگل هلبځ  
 دان فغليمان مپوره فرگي فرقسا کاکف بوځا رمڻي ايت دريمان  
 دائځن دان هندق کمان فرگيڻ دان بهراف بايق اورځدالمن دان  
 مياف نام لغودارپ دان اف ۲ بارځ موانن دان برهنتي دسيني

ملك فد موات هاري راج دونن اين فون مپورهكن باف  
 مودراپ بندهرا توا اية نايك كائس تيجران كارغ كاكف بوخا  
 رمفي ايت كارن. ساخه تباد مدف فرامان هائي انقد انتهن  
 دمان مومه فرمفق تران لاون سترو كيت دلاوت اين ملك بندهرا  
 ايتفون باخون لالو فرغي نايك كائس تيجران كارغ ايت مروت  
 ممدغ كسبله اوتارا دان دندغ كسبله ملاتن ملك دندغ لاوت  
 ايت ترغ ممتازپ ملك دندغ فول كسبله متباري نايك ايت  
 فون دمكين جوگ ملك دندغ فول كسبله بارت نفت اننارا  
 دغن بارت لاوت ملك تمقله كليپانن كلم كابوت هندق دكتكن  
 فولو بوكشن فولو دان هندق دكتكن افوغ بوكشن افوغ دان هندق  
 دكتكن تيجوڭ بوكنپ تيجوڭ دان هندق دكتكن كمفوڭ بوكنپ كمفوڭ  
 تمفق فوته مموته چرافوڭ مريم ثيغ لاپر برمغيتن مفرمت دومن  
 كابو۲ ملك ددالم بايق۲ ايت تمقله مسوه كافل بدوري تراللو  
 بسرب مروت دغن فراهو فغيريڭن كورغ مائو سرائس بوه  
 مكلينن مده ميپ منچونچخ افيلن مموپ ملك بندهرا توا  
 ايتفون تورنله مندافتكن راج دونن سراي بركات واهي انكوراچ  
 دونن فد هاري اينله روفن كية اكن مائي ملك جواب راج دونن  
 مغاف ملك ايهكو بركات۲ دمكين اين ملك كات بندهرا توا  
 واهي انكوراڤله اوافي كيت دوا برانق هندق ملاون سترو يڭ  
 دائغ اية بگيتو بايق ملك كات راج دونن جاخنله ايهكو برموسه  
 هائي چاغن كية عتقت ماله كغد اورغ مدهله ملك راج بندهرا  
 توا ايتفون ساخنله تاكوت رامن دان جاوه هاتين ممدغ فتراپ  
 تراللو كچيك تباد مسقة ممفي عمرپ اكن مائي دبونه اورغ ملك اي

مسوده فراهو کاکف بوخا رمشي هاپوت درفند هولو ترلالو ایلوق  
 روفاپ مک بندهرا ایت فون برکات یالاله یاتوهنکو بارغ مسشي  
 افاله کیراپ کاکف بوخا رمشي ایت فد جمباتن اکواین مسکتیک  
 اوچشپ لئس کاکف بوخا رمشي ایتفون بائي کمبغ فوتس تالي دان  
 بائي فوچی دلنچورکن بائي بلوت دکتیل ایکور داغ ملغوشکن  
 هلوان فد تگک جمباتن ایت مک بندهرا توا ایت فون تورن لالو  
 ماسق کدالم کوروغ مک فراهو ایت فون اوندر بالیق کتغه دان  
 بندهرا توا ایت لالي دغن مملق دان چپوم فغکو دان بالي  
 انق سوداراپ تله سده مک ایشون هندق بالیق نایک ممباوا  
 انق سوداران مک دفتدغ فد جمباتن ایت سدهله هیلغ دان  
 کمقوغ فون سده تیاد دافت دفتدغ کران سده جاوه ماغت  
 کتغه لاوتن یغد مکین ایت مک بندهرا توا این فون برمرهکندیرین  
 کشد توهن یغسینر سده جنجی اکوهندق مائي دوا برانق شکور  
 الحمدالله هندق بالیق فون سده تیاد تراوفیاکن مک کاکف بوخا  
 رمشي ایت برلایر جوگ تیاد برهننتی سیغ دان مالم هغک مسشي  
 ساتوموسیم لماپ دلاوة ایت مک بودق این سدهله فندی برکات ۲  
 دنبا کندیرین راج دون

مک فدموآهاری راج دون فون مپورهکن باف سوداراپ  
 ملاپوهکن ساوه کران هندق برمنغ ۲ هائي دان هندق برمنغ ۲  
 تولغ کران اغین فون تیاد مک بنداهرا ایتفون سگزاله فرگی  
 منجا توهکن ساوه لالو دودق برلابوه دمیئتو تراوغ ۲ دغن ببراف  
 لماپ

فکاین ددالمپ دان مسیجی طابق ایسیکن مسچوکف سگل مکان  
 ددالم سورده هنترکن فد انقن اکن چادی بکل هندق دپواغ ایت  
 مسئله مدده دسیفکن اوله سگل دایغ ۲ ایت لالو دموره هنترکن  
 مک توان فتری فون دغن بیراف تریق تاغیسین ترکنشکن انتوغ  
 نصیب ای دان نصیب انقن منغاده کلاغیست تندق کبومی  
 ایرمناپ برچچورن مسفرت مانیق فوتس فغارغ نله مدده سیف  
 مسکلینپ مک بودق ایت فون دهاپوتکن اورغله کدالم موغی  
 مندی اغین ایت مک راج بسر فون ارواح دان مباح سگل دعا  
 فنولق بالا مسئله مدده مک تمفل فول ممباکر سگل مریم دان لیلا  
 ممبری علامت تندا کسوکان ممبواغ بالا نگری مندی اغین

القصد مک ترسموتله فول فرکتان ابغ راج بسر ایت برنام  
 بندهرا توا دودق دیم برامتان دکوالا موغی مندی اغین ایت  
 مک فد سوات هاری ای تغه دودق دوا لاکي استریپ مک  
 کدغران بویی مریم گنگی گمفیست ددالم کوت ادیشپ راج بسر  
 مک ایفون برفیکر ددالم هاتیپ مدده چواغراغن ادیشکوراج بسر  
 ایت برفترا سرت اد علامت کسوکان ممبواغکن انشپ ایت  
 کارن چلاک مسفی هاتی مسفی راس برانق سورغ دپواغکن  
 مندغرن سگل فرکتان فاوغ دان اهل النجوم مسئله مدده ای  
 برفیکر یغد مکین ایت مک ایفون تودن فد جمباتن لاراغن سرت  
 ای برناجت کحضرت توهنپ چکلو مسگه لاغی اکو مسام مائیو  
 دان مباح دغن راج بسر ایت بارغدمسفیکن الله تعالی کبراپ  
 انقن سودراکوایت کماری مک ای فون لغسوغ برتغگو فد جمباتن  
 ایت مسفی سهاری مسالم فد وقت تغه هاری رمبغ مک تمفقه،

بونتر بايغ ۲ مک هوجن فون تورن باغي دتواغ دان ريبوت دان  
 طوفن باغي دلونتر دان کيلت فون مابوڭ مپابوڭ دان هللنتر فون  
 فانه مسانه دان اير فون مابق مک توان فترې لندوڭن بولن ايت  
 فون لئسله ساکيت برمالين مک فتراپ ايت کنور درفد کندوڭن  
 بنداپ لالو جاتوه کتانه مسفي کباتو همفر مکتیک لپف ددالم  
 تانه ايت مک کلور باليق دمونتهکن اوله بومي ترلتق دباوه  
 قلمبهن امتان ايت ترهنتر داتس مهلي چيو لغکت توجه لافس  
 دڭن مسيله فدغ دان مسجي تلوراييم دان مسيله کريس دان  
 مسوچق ليلا دان ماثو بولوه بغسي دان فونتوڭ چندان گهرو دان  
 کمپن باروم مک سگل بيدن توجه دان فاوڭ توجه ايت فون  
 ماحتله حيرن حال بودق اين مک سگراله دفرمسبهکن اورغ ۲  
 کفد ايپن راج بسر مک تيته راج بسر بودق ايت تباد بوليه  
 دباوا نايق کرومه دسوره باوا کتفي سوڭي سرت دسوره ميشکن  
 سوره فراهو کودوڭ دان فغاويه مسيفق هندق دباوڭ هاپونکن  
 کدالم سوڭي مندي اغين ايت تله ايت مک بگند فون برتيته  
 مپوره اروح مباح دحاثولق بالا مک دکرچکن اورغله سمرت  
 تيته راج ايت تله منده دمنديکن دان دکرة فومستن سمرت دباروه  
 لالو دبدوڭ لغسوڭ دباوا اوله بيدن ايت کدالم فراهو کودوڭ فغاويه  
 مسيفق دتودوڭ دڭن مسيدڭ کاجڭ تله ايت لالو دفرمسبهکن اورغ ۲  
 کفد بنداپ توان فترې لندوڭن بولن حال انڅپ ايت هندق  
 دباوڭکن دڭن تيته راج مک توان فترې فون مناڭيس برچچوران  
 ايرمتاپ کارن ماحتة کاميه اکن انڅن مک توان فترې فون برتيته  
 کفدمگل دايغ ۲ مپوره مسيفکن مسجي فتي دڭن مچوکف لغکف

تباد برهنتي ميڻڻ دان مالڻ ٺولڻ مڱل ڪربو لمبو ڪمپيڻ ايت  
 مده ڦوڻه برٽميون ۲ مفرمت ڳوڻڻ ٻاٽو دان مڱل ڪرڻ نامي ڀڄ  
 تربواڻ ايت مده منجادي ٽوڪوڻڻ دان ڦولو دان مڱل ڌاره ڪربو  
 دان لمبو دان اير ڏيڏيهن مده منجادي سوات اٺڻ سوڻي دان  
 امڻ افين مده منجادي اون دان مڱل اورڻ ۲ ڪٽوئن ڀڄبرجاڳ ۲  
 ددالم ڀڄسل ايت رمبوڻ ڀڄ هيٽم مده ڦوڻه منجادي اوڀن دان  
 ڪايو دريما مده ترڻ ٻرڦوله ۲ ٻوه ڳوڻڻ مڱل فڪرجاڻ اين ماکين  
 مهاري برٽمه سوڪ دان لالي دان مابوق مليهه مڱل فرماينن ايه  
 ٻرڀاڳي ۲ راڱم دان لاڪون مڱل اورڻ ڀڄبرائق امٽري ايت،  
 فون ٻاڻله مده ڀڄبرچري ڪارن موامپ تباد ڦولڻ درومه ممڻي  
 ٻرولن مابوق دڻن ڪسوڪان ٽرلوف ڪڍ مڱل اٺڻ ٻيڻي مڱل  
 فڪرجاڻ اينفون ممڻيله ٽيڱ ٻولن مڱل ڳڻدن فون برهنتيله  
 درڦد ٻرجاڳ ۲ ايه ڪارن توان فٽري لنڊوڻ ٻولن اين مده مڦارق  
 ماکيت مڱل لالوله ڳڻدن برٽيته ممڱل ٽو ٻيڻن ٽوا دان ٽو  
 ٻيڻن ٽوجه دان ممڱل ٽو ڦاوڻ ٽوا دان ٽو ڦاوڻ ٽوجه برهيمفون  
 ڪبالي بسرهندق برميڀرم مڱل ٻيڻن دان ڦاوڻ ڀڄدڦڱل  
 اينفون داڻله برهيمفون ڊبالي منڊي ۲ ڪن ڳڻدن ايت لاڪي  
 امٽري متله مده برمنڊي ۲ ايت انتارا ٻيراف هاري لمڀ  
 مڱل توان فٽري اينفون ڪرمله ماکيتن هندق برمالين ڪارن  
 مده چوڪ ڳڻف ٻولن مڱل ٻيڻي اورڻ ٻر ۲ فون تباداله  
 ڪلور ۲ درڦد دالم امتان ٻرٽوڻگو دان جاڳ توان فٽري ماکيت  
 ايت ممڻي ٽوجه هاري ٽوجه مالڻ ماسق ڪڍافن هاريپ مڱل  
 توان فٽري فون ٽرلالوله ماسه ڪريڻ ممڻي ڦد وقتو ٽغه هاري



مك انتارا ببراف لپاپ ايت مك حاميل توان فترې لندوڅن  
 بولن ايت فون مسفيله توجه بولن مك بگند فون برفيكر هندق  
 دودق كرج غندوري برمندي ۲ بولنتيغ توان فترې لندوڅن بولن  
 ايت كران بلوم فرته برفترا مك متله مده يغدمكين ايت مك  
 ايشون براڅكت كلور كبالي بسر بالي ملينتغ مننتوڅ تابوه لارڅن  
 گوڅ فلوڅ چانغ فمگل مك مگل فردان منترې دان تمگوڅ  
 لقسمان اوڅكاي بسر دان مگل هلبلغ لشكر رحيت بلتنترا داتغه  
 برهمشون درفد هوڅ نكري سفي كفشگل نكري فنه مسق  
 داتغ مغادف لاکي ۲ دان فرمشوان متله حضير مكلين مك راج  
 بسر فون برتيتته كشد مگل اوڅبسر ۲ هندق دودق كرج  
 مندي ۲ بولنتيغ توان فترې لندوڅن بولن ايت مك مكلين  
 اورڅ بسر ايتفون تندق مېمېه منچونوڅ تيته رچاپ مك  
 بيللڅن بولن حاميل توان فترې ايتفون گمفله توجه بولن مك  
 بگند فون لالوله ممولاي برجاگ ۲ مېمېليه مگل كربو دان لمبو  
 كمبيغ ايم دان ايتق دان سباڅين برجامو مگل رحيت بلتنتراپ  
 فنه مسق تپاد دمغك بوپي لاگي ميغ دان مالم گگق  
 گمفينا ترلالو عضمت دڅن مگل بوپين ۲ گوڅ دان گندڅ سروني  
 دان نفيري كوفق دان چراچف بيولا كچافي مردم بغسي ريان دان  
 سروليغ دان دندي موري دان بيدوان مك رپوه گگق دڅن مگل  
 تفق دان تاري مگل وايغ دان جوگيت يغبرماين مندورا دان لاکون  
 دان اد يغ برماين ماء يوڅ دان اد يغ برماين دابوس دان برميشك  
 راگ دان مپابوڅ ايم دڅن تمفيلك سورقن مسا جوا ددالم  
 امتنان دان دلور ترلالو بسر فركجانن برمندي ۲ ايت هغك

اينله اوفهن جاغن اغكوسمبهكن كقدراج ايت مك سگل دايغ ۲  
 ايتشون ريوه تراتوا لالو كدغران كشد بگند ددالم بيلق مك  
 اي فون كلور دكت تمشت هندق برتيلك ايت مك دفتدغن  
 نجوم توا سده داتغ لالو دسورهكن برتيلك مك اهل النجوم ايت  
 برتيلك درفد فتنغ ۲ هفگ سمفي تغه مالم دنپهاري بلوم سمفي مك  
 اي فون لالوممبوكان كاین تودغن سرت مغغرق ۲ كن كفالپ مك  
 راج بسر فون برتيته هي اهل النجوم افكه خبرپ ددالم فتوا يغ  
 دليهمت انق بييت ايت مك نجوم ايتشون برداتغ سمبه امشون  
 توانكو بريو ۲ امشون ددالم فمنداغن فتوا فاتك انقد اية ننتوله  
 لاکي ۲ ترلالو بسر تواهن منروس سمفي توجه فتلا لاخييت دان  
 توجه فتلا بومي دان چك سمفي كلق عمر انقد اية توجه تاهن  
 نگري ايتشون بهاروله ليمشه دان معمور دان موره دان امان  
 سنتوس لاگي مچھترا فد مكلين بغسا ايسي نگري توانكو اين  
 سوك دان دكاميهي اوليه مكلين رعيت بلتننتراپ دان دافه  
 دتومفغ اوله سگل رعيت بلا برتدوه دباوه ناوغن هي فگ اينله يغدافه  
 فاتك فرسمبهكن تواه انقد ايت مك راج بسر فون برتيته فول  
 دمكين برمسلههن ساغت فتوا نجوم توا اين دغن فتوا نجوم  
 توجه براديق ايت مك سمبه نجوم توا حال فاتك اين سده توا  
 دان مات سده بومت دان تليغا سده تولي دان ايغاتن فون سده  
 كورخ ملينكن حال فدوك انقد ايت لبه ۲ معلوم كباوه دولي  
 يغمها مليا جوگ مستله سده برکات ۲ ايت مك نجوم توا اية فون  
 برموهن فرلغ کرومهن

ایت بگیمانله ددالم فتوا اهل النجوم مک مسمبه نجوم توا ایت  
 چک اددغن تښگي دولت توانکو بولله فاتک چوب لیهتن  
 تعافی منناله توانکو بواتن فتران دان بشتغن تیکر فاجر دان  
 فرمیدائي دان تفوغ تاور دان برئییه برص کوپیست دان دین لیلین  
 سمیغ بسرلغن فنچغن ساتوهستا جاري مانیس دان سومیوپ  
 بسر ایبو تاغن مک لتغن دتغه ۲ امتان توانکو این مالم سکارغ  
 بولله فاتک چوب لیهتن فدوک انقد ایت مک بگند فون  
 برئیته کفد اینغ توا میورهکن بریوات بارغیغ دکمنداکي اوله  
 اهل النجوم توا ایت تله سده ترحضیر مسوان دتغه امتان ایه مک  
 هاري فون سدهله مرمیغ فتغ دان نجوم توا اینفون داتغله برجالن  
 سلفکه تیگ کالي بښکیست مسمتولکن فښگښپ دان توجه کالي  
 برنافس فنچغ مک بوله برجالن مک دغن بیراف کنیک اي  
 برجالن ایت مک سمشیله کهلامن بالي لالو دودق دکاکي تښگ  
 برهنیتیکن للهن سکتیک اي فون لغسوغ مامق کدالم امتان  
 دودق دکمت دغن فتران ایت سرحب دغن ماره لاکون توا یغ  
 سده هندق ممشوس اینفون دفتغل چوگ دغن لاته دان لیته  
 مولتن میومشه راج کوتو راج چلاک راج مائي دسمیل اوله گرگامی  
 توا مک اي برکات ۲ ایت ددغر اوله سکل دایغ ۲ راج یغبر توغگو  
 ایت مک دایغ ۲ اینفون فور ۲ فول هندق فرگی سمیهن کفد  
 راج مک نجوم اینفون داتغ مښغن کاین دایغ ۲ ایه هندق میمبه  
 کتان جاغله اشکو سمیهن کفد راج ماتیله اکو دبونهن تیغگلله  
 اینیک اشکو سچوق سو رغدیرین تیاد برکاون جک اي مائي  
 اکو بولله نیکح دغن اشکو سرای دچیومن فنچا کاین دایغ ۲ ایه

نسپاي دېواغېپ يځدمکين بايقله کيټ کټاکن چلاک انځپ اين  
مک تودغېپ ايتفون هابسله تربوک کتوجه ۲پ.

مک بگند فون برتینه هي اهل النجوم يځ کتوجه افاکه خبر  
ددالم علمو دان فتوا اهل النجوم کتوجه مک نجوم ايت فون  
برداغ سمبه امفون توانکو بريوم ۲ امفون هارفکن دامفوني کيراپ  
سمبه فاتک ساحت مناکوت فاتک هندق فرسمبهکن حال  
فدوک انقند ايت چکلو کيراپ چاغن جادي کمرکان دولي توانکو  
بوليله فاتک فرسمبهکن مک تينه بگند هي اهل النجوم برکات  
برله اغکو کفد اکو تياک اکن جادي کمرکان مک سمبه نجوم ايت  
ادفون حال فدوک انقند فد ففاتين اورغ توا ۲ دان شرط يځسده  
فاتک اف گوروکن تننوله لاکي ۲ تنافي ترالو بسر فادک دان چمبالغ  
دان فيلق دان بهدي چلاکپ مسفي کلاغيت دان کيومي چکلو  
دتاره ددالم کمشوخ مک کمشوخ ايت رومق دان چک دتاره ددالم  
نگري مک نگري بناس هغک اين يغبرائي فاتک فرسمبهکن  
مک بگند فون تر فکور مکتتيک تياک برکات ۲ مک اهل النجوم ايت  
فون برموهن فولغ باليق کرومبهپ

مستله مسفي کائيسقکن هارين مک بگند فون برتینه فول  
مپوره مسگل اهل النجوم توا ددالم نگري مندي اغين ايت  
مکتتيک مک نجوم ايتفون داغ لغسوخ نايک کبالي مغادف  
بگند سراي تندق مېمبه امفون توانکو بريوم ۲ امفون افله تينه  
فاتک دفغکل اين هسب توا مات فون سده بوس دان تليغا فون  
سده تولي مک تينه بگند هي اهل النجوم چوباله ديري ليهيکن  
ددالم رامل ايت انق بيه يځددالم کندوغن توان فتري لندوغن بولن

دمنستف اوله توان فترې اين دغن سگرا بگند سوره چهارېکن  
 مک حاميل توان فترې اين فون مسفيله سده تيگ بولن مک  
 بگند راج بسر اين فون فد سوامت هاري برتيتنه کفد مگل اورغ  
 بسر ۲ مپوره فگل اهل النجوم توجه براديق منتا<sup>۲</sup> ليهتنکن فتراپ  
 يغدالم کندوغن امترين ايه لاکي<sup>۲</sup> که اتو فرمفوان دان برتواهکه  
 اتو فون چلاک مک اهل النجوم اينفون دانغله کتوجه ۲ پ مغادف  
 بگند دبالې مک بگند فون برتيتنه مپوره ميبوک رامل کفد  
 نجوم ايت مک نجوم توجه اين فون برداغ مسمبه فد بگندا منتا<sup>۲</sup>  
 فربوانکن دين فنجغ ساتو هستا جاري مانيس مسبر لغن دان  
 مسبوپ بسر ايبو کاکي دان تفوغ تاور دان برتبه برص کوييت  
 دان کاین فونه دان فوادي<sup>۲</sup> تمشت هندق برتيلک مک بگند  
 فون برتيتنه مپوره بوانکن مشرت يغدکهندق اوله نجوم توجه ايت  
 مک دکرچاکن اوله مگل داغ ۲ مکتیک سدهله ترميف چوکف  
 لغکف مبيگيمان اتوران فرکاکس اورغيف هندق برتيلک متله  
 سده ايت مک اهل النجوم توجه براديق اينفون تمفيله برتيلک  
 درفد فوهن فتنغ ايت دودق ترفکور هيغک مسفي فد وقتو  
 امبون جنتن رننيک ۲ مک نجوم توجه اينفون سگراله ميبوک  
 تودغپ مک سدهله کتهوان ددالم فتوان فد فقاتهن اورغ توا ۲  
 دان کفد علمون اتق راج ايت لاکي<sup>۲</sup> جوگ تمباهن فول ترالو  
 بسر تواهن منروس مسفي کلاخيه يغتوجه لافيس دان ترمندام  
 کباوه مسفي کباتو همشر تواهن مک اهل النجوم توجه براديق اين  
 ادمناره خياله هاتين کفد راج ايت چک کيه خبرکن انشپ اين  
 برتواه نمتوله دتارهي دان چک کيت خبرکن چلاک اتق اين


## RAJA DONAN.

### A MALAY FAIRY TALE.

وبه نستعين بالله علي اينله حكايت ترالو انده  
چتراپ دچتراکن اوله اورغيغ امفوپ چترا مک اداله سوږ  
راج ترالو بسر تخت کراچائي بگند ايت برنام راج بسر دان  
امترين برنام توان فترې لندوځن بولن نگرين برنام مندي اغين  
مک بگند اين چوکف لغکف دځن فردان منترې دان تمځگوځ  
لقسمان دان هلبالغ لشکر رحيت بلتنتراپ دان چوکف  
لغکف دځن مگل کوټ فاربه دان بالي استان دان مگل دايغ ۲  
بيدوندا سيدام بتارا مکلين چوکف لغکف بتاف حادث راج  
يغيسر ۳ چوگ مک اداله بگند اين سده ببراف لام منچادي راج  
ممرنتهکن نگرې مندي اغين اين تپاد جوا براوله فترا مک  
مناختله ايغين کدوا لاکي امترين هندق برفترا ببرافله قاول دان  
نيت سرت صدقه دان جوړبه کفد مگل فقير دان مسکين تپاد  
جوا براوله فترا مک ممفيله توجه تاهن ممبيلن بولن منچادي  
خليفه ايت مک توان فترې ايتفون سده براليه بارځکلاکوانپ  
دان منتف فون سدهله کوږځ مک تله ممشي گنف هارپ پتاله  
سده توان فترې لندوځن بولن اين حاميل مک بگند فون  
ترالوله موک هاتپ براوله باگي دچيتان مک بارغيغ هندق

## RAJA DONAN.

[The Malay text of the following story, which is printed in the vernacular in this No. of the Journal, has never before been committed to writing. It is one of the *cheritras* which have been taken down *verbatim* from the lips of MIR HASSAN. See Journal No. 17, p. 87.—Ed.]

 ONCE upon a time, there was a very powerful King who was called Raja BESAR ; his consort was called Princess LINDONGAN BULAN, and the name of his kingdom was Mandi Angin. He had all that the monarch of a great kingdom ought to have—chiefs and ministers, warriors, soldiers and subjects, a fortified capital with a palace in it, and inside the palace a complete array of attendants, maids of honour, and officers in waiting. He was unfortunately childless, and so, of course, the one desire of himself and the Princess was to have a son and heir. They made vows at shrines and gave alms to the poor and presents to religious men, but it was not until the King had been on the throne for seven years and nine months that, to his great joy, it became apparent that the Princess was *enceinte*. She was three months advanced in her pregnancy when the King summoned his astrologers, seven brothers, to divine whether the unborn infant would be a boy or a girl and whether it would be fortunate or unfortunate. The attendants got everything ready for the ceremony—a large wax candle, holy water, parched rice, yellow rice, white cloth, and a small platform, sitting on which the diviners would become entranced. This done, the astrologers performed their incantations, commencing in the evening and going on until day-break, when they emerged from the coverings with which they had enveloped themselves. By this time, they had become aware, through their mysterious art, and by indications the secrets of which had come down to them from their forefathers, that the expected infant would be a prince, and that he would be possessed of extraordinary qualities (*ter-lalu besar tuah-nia menurun sampei ka langit yang ka-tujoh lapis dan ter-sendam ka bawah sampei ka batu hampar tuah-nia*).

But these astrologers were inwardly hostile to the King, and they said to themselves "if we declare that the prince will be fortunate, the King will get rid of him; we had better say that there will be a curse upon him." Having resolved on this, they threw off their wrappings.

Then the King asked them the result of their divination, and with much apparent hesitation the traitorous astrologers delivered the false opinion they had resolved on. The infant, they said, would be a prince, but he would be possessed by every kind of evil influence, and any *kampung* or town in which he lived would come to harm. The King, on hearing this, remained silent and seemed to be deep in thought, and the false prophets took their leave.

Next day the King summoned a single old astrologer, and called upon him to prognosticate the future of the unborn prince. The old man was blind and deaf and infirm, and, when all the preparations for the ceremony of divination had been made, he made his way slowly with great difficulty into the hall where it was to take place. He was furious at having been sent for, and swore roundly at the Raja (behind his back) for the trouble he was put to. Some maids of honour overheard the expressions used, and teased the old man by pretending that they would go off and tell the Raja, and great amusement was caused when the terrified old man seized the end of the robe of one of his tormentors and vowed that he would marry her and so reward her, if she would not tell the King what he had said. They all laughed so loud that the King came out. Seeing the old astrologer, he called upon him at once to commence his divinations, which accordingly went on from sunset to daybreak. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the old astrologer announced that the infant would be a prince, that the prince would be gifted with every kind of fortunate quality, and that, if he reached the age of seven years, the kingdom would attain an unheard-of degree of prosperity, while the people would be peaceful and successful. "This is altogether different," said the King, "from the prognostication pronounced by the seven brethren." "I," answered the old man, "am blind and deaf and of failing memory, but in all that concerns the prince, your Highness may rely on what I



say." Then the old man took his leave and departed.

From the seventh month to the period of the Princess' confinement, there were great rejoicings and festivities. Labour lasted for seven days and nights, and, at last, on the eighth day, in the middle of a fearful storm of wind and rain, thunder and lightning, the Princess gave birth to a son. The infant dropped to the floor and disappeared into the earth, which, however, vomited him forth again, and he reappeared seated on a cushion, and with him a sword, a hen's egg, a *kris*, a *lela* (swivel gun), a flute, a piece of scented wood for burning, and some incense. This mightily astonished all the nurses and attendants, and the tidings were borne to the King. He, influenced by the forecast of the seven lying astrologers, would not permit the child to be brought into the palace, but directed that he should be taken to the river-side and placed in a ricketty old boat with a broken oar and set adrift on the river. He also directed prayers to be read and a ceremony performed to avert evil. The child was duly washed and the umbilical cord cut, he was then wrapped in swaddling clothes, and carried down to the boat by one of the midwives. A *kajang* was placed over him as an awning. The Princess wept on being told of the disposal of her baby, and she made her handmaids prepare a box containing every kind of garment that the child would want, and a large basket (*tabak*) full of all kinds of food, and these she sent down to the boat as a provision for the castaway. This done, the boat was set adrift on the river of Mandi Angin, and the King had special ceremonies performed (*aruah dan mem-bacha segala d'oa penolak bala*) and directed cannon to be fired as a token of joy at having averted evil from the kingdom.

Now, the King had an elder brother called BANDAHARA TUA, who lived at the mouth of the river. He, one day, was sitting with his wife at their house, when he heard guns firing at the town up the river, and he said to himself "Sure enough it has come to pass that a Prince has been born and they are firing guns in token of rejoicing at ridding the kingdom of a curse. How can any one, having just experienced the joy of paternity for the first time, have the heart to cast his new-born son away, just because a lot of seers and astrologers choose

to tell him something?" Pondering in this way, he made his way down to the private landing place, and there he prayed that God Almighty would direct his new-born nephew to him. A whole day and a whole night did he wait there on the watch, and about noon on the second day he saw a boat (*kakap*) coming down the river. Then again he prayed "O God, O Lord, may it please thee to cause that boat to come to my landing place!" No sooner had he uttered this prayer than the boat came down with extraordinary swiftness and ran alongside of his steps (*datang me-lenggang-kan haluan-nia pada tangga jambatan itu*). Down went the Bandahara to the boat and forthwith entered the cabin. The boat instantly floated out into the middle of the stream again, but the Bandahara was much too busy covering the infant with caresses to observe this. When eventually he started to carry his nephew on shore, he found, to his astonishment, that he was out of sight of his home, being in fact some way out at sea. Resigning himself to the will of God, he made up his mind that nothing but death was in store for them both, but the boat kept on her way, never stopping in her course day or night and no disaster happened to them. In this way a year went by, and the child, at the end of that period, was able to talk, and gave himself the name of RAJA DONAN.

One day RAJA DONAN told his uncle to let go the anchor, so that they might rest for a while, there being no wind; this was accordingly done, and there they lay for ever so long rocking about gently. One day the BANDAHARA, at his nephews' request, climbed up to the look-out place (*tinjar-an karang*) to satisfy the latter, who had a presentiment that some danger was threatening them. North, South and East were carefully scrutinised, all was clear in those quarters; to the West the BANDAHARA thought he saw a something; it wasn't an island, and it wasn't anything floating; nor was it a cape or a town. At last he made it out to be a forest of masts like a grove of cotton-trees (*tampak putih memutih cherapong mariam tiang laiar ber-sungit-an saperti dusun kabu-kabu*), and then a fleet of ninety-nine ships led by one very large one, all equipped for war. RAJA DONAN was down below when his uncle brought him the news and warned him to

prepare for death. By mutual consent, RAJA DONAN proceeded to put on the magic garments which his mother had sent on board in a box, which he always kept at the head of his bed. *Gr-r-r* went the key as it grated in the lock, *cr-r-r* creaked the hinges as the lid was raised;\* then the magic clothes were taken out and put on one by one, trousers and girdle, *kris* and jacket, skirt (*sarong*) and turban.† When RAJA DONAN was dressed, he girded on his sword,—

*pedang janawi jantan*

*mata-nia sa-lebar daun padi*

*pedang ber-sama-sama jadi dengan iya-nia—*

(“a straight sword of the kind called *janawi*, the blade of which was of the breadth of a leaf of rice; the sword which had been supernaturally produced at the time of his birth”) and he went on deck and walked about in his finery, and his old uncle's heart was heavy within him and his tears fell as he watched the boy and thought of what might befall him.

All this time the fleet was approaching. It was the fleet of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT of Mundam Batu, who was on board the leading ship—the *Biduri*. When he espied the *prahu* of RAJA DONAN (the *Bunga Rampei* or “mixed flowers”), he ordered some of his people to board her and enquire where she came from, where she was bound for, how many persons she carried, what was the name of her commander, what merchandise she had on board, why she was waiting where she was, and did her crew know the customs, observances, language and religion of “the men of the sea” (*orang laut*).

Some idea of the size of the *Biduri* may be formed from the fact that the galley which was lowered to take the officer who was sent on this mission was of seven and a half *koyans* burthen and was manned by forty-four rowers! To the surprise of the officer when he approached the *Bunga Rampei*, he saw no one but a pretty child. To RAJA DONAN, therefore, he put the questions which he had been ordered to convey.

\* *Ber-kerut bunyi kunchi, ber-kernyut bunyi tudong.*

† The original *raconteur* repeated, in the description of RAJA DONAN's dress almost the whole of the lines already employed in another story in describing the dress of SRI RAMA. These I have suppressed to avoid repetition.

"This boat," said RAJA DONAN, "has come from the country of Mandi Angin,

*deripada bendang yang tiada ber-batas*

*ayer yang tiada ber-ikan*

*tampat si-longkang ber-bunyi malam*

*tampat siamang minum ber-gantong*

*tampat chinchili ber-ulang mandi*

*tampat orang yang makan paku kamahang*

from the rice-fields where are no embankments,  
from the waters where no fish are ever seen,  
a lonely place where the ape howls nightly,  
where the gibbon swings himself down to drink ;  
a place haunted by the *chinchili* bird which bathes there  
unseen,

inhabited only by people who live on fern-shoots."—

"Thence it is that I come, and I have no purpose of going to any fixed destination, but am driven to wander on the sea by evil fortune. As for cargo, there are a few lengths of cotton-tree trunks and a case or two of carroway-seeds and some oranges ;\* also one *kris* with a waved blade, and one straight sword (*janawi jantan*). Master, mate, steersman, supercargo, boatswain and crew are represented by myself, for it is I who sail this boat. As for the customs and observances of those who live on the sea, the learning that has come down to me is simply this—that when there is a favourable wind one sets sail, and when the wind dies away one anchors."

The emissary of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT, who was all this time alongside in his galley, began to get impatient, and stated plainly that either tribute must be paid, or the *Bunga Rampei* would be seized as a prize. RAJA DONAN was by no means disconcerted, and answered politely that he would always conform to the custom of any country in which he might find himself. "I do not," said he, "refuse to pay the tax demanded, but first just ask the port-fire of my cannon, the point of my *kris*, and the blade of my sword whether I must pay or not. If they say I must pay, there is an end of the matter."

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\* By these, cannon, gunpowder and round-shot are meant.

Back went the officer to his ship with the news of this defiance. RAJA CHAMAR LAUT, furious, upbraided his emissary with cowardice, and declared his intention of going himself. His counsellors implored him to do no harm to the child whose message they had just heard. They felt sure, they said, that he must be either an incarnation of the *Dewatas*, or else a Prince of an ancient royal house, and to use violence to him would only bring destruction on them all. But the Raja was much too angry to listen to good advice, and all was made ready for battle. For seven days and nights did the fleet fire cannon and muskets, and then the King ordered firing to cease, in order to judge of the result. When the smoke cleared away, there was the *Bunga Rampei*, floating unharmed and looking handsomer than ever. The Raja reproached his people with incompetence, and told them to stand by and see his personal prowess. Taking his own match-lock, powder and bullets, he prepared for action, but first had recourse to magic to forecast the result. To his disappointment, it was made apparent to him by infallible signs that he must be defeated. Nevertheless, he persevered, and his first shot brought down the mast of the *Bunga Rampei*. The damage was soon repaired. RAJA DONAN simply plunged overboard, hauled up the mast out of the sea, and fitted it in its place again. With a little *lela* (brass swivel gun) not more than a span long he fired a shot, which sunk the whole fleet of ninety-nine sail, leaving only the *Biduri* afloat. Thereupon he invoked the aid of the trusty craft which bore him, and forthwith the *Bunga Rampei*, of her own accord, ran alongside of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT'S vessel. With a terrible shout RAJA DONAN sprang on board, his own boat sheering off at the same moment and keeping the BANDAHARA out of danger. Attacking furiously the warriors on board, he maintained the combat single-handed for three days and three nights, and killed them all. Finally, after a hand to hand fight, he defeated RAJA CHAMAR LAUT and cut off his head.

Left master of the vessel, RAJA DONAN went all over her to judge of his prize, and came upon a cabin in which he found a beautiful maiden named CHE AMBONG, the younger sister of his dead foe—RAJA CHAMAR LAUT. Addressing her he

asked for water and *sirih*, saying that the battle had made him thirsty.

"Are you mad, boy," said the Princess, "to come and ask me to supply you with refreshment, after you have killed my brother and all his warriors? Take my life too that your fame may be complete."

The young Prince answered modestly, "It was not I who sought to do thy brother harm. It was he who began; I did but retaliate."

"Be that how it may," replied the Princess, "slay me now and put an end to a life which can only be a misery if prolonged."

"However unhappy you may be," said RAJA DONAN, "my lot is a much more wretched one, for on the very day of my birth my parents cast me forth to be the sport of the winds and the waves."

The Prince's account of his misfortunes so softened the heart of the Princess, that she opened her cabin and let him in and fed him with all sorts of dainties. They agreed to be brother and sister, and, at RAJA DONAN'S request, the Princess agreed to accompany him to his own vessel. He would let her take nothing with her but her betel-box and work-basket. All this being settled, he went forward and hailed the *Bunga Rampei*, waving his turban, and instantly the *prahu* came up swiftly alongside. Having transferred the Princess to her, RAJA DONAN sunk the *Biduri* in mid-ocean.

Then they recommenced the voyage, the BANDAHARA and the two children, of whom the Princess, of course, was much the elder. They sailed about for some time, and CHE AMBONG began to get tired of having nothing to do but eat and drink, and she tried to persuade RAJA DONAN to return to his own country. But he said sadly that he was not travelling for amusement or profit, but in pursuance of his own evil destiny. The tender heart of the girl was deeply touched when she heard him speak thus, and when she looked on him, for in truth he was of an age when he should have been looked after and cared for by nurses and attendants rather than left to sail the world alone. Then she told him of the cause that had made her quit her own country—Mundam Batu,—how a pow-

erful Raja called PETUKAL had asked for her in marriage, and how her brother CHAMAR LAUT, not liking the match, had carried her off to sea. RAJA PETUKAL had pursued them, but had run his ship aground at a place called *Lubok Goa Batu*, and had been delayed there for three months. He was even now pursuing them, and the Princess therefore advised that they should run along the coast keeping near the shore where large vessels would not venture, instead of sailing on the high seas.

RAJA DONAN pondered over his sister's story, she was evidently genuinely alarmed, and he was very sorry for her, so one day he went up to the look-out place (*tinjar-an karang*) and prayed to the Dewatas to send him a breeze—

*Angin yang ber-gambar orang  
Yang men-chabut chekor di-halaman  
Dan men-chabut malei-malei di-lumpur  
Dan me-rebah kerbau di-padang  
Dan menyapu nyior dara di-halaman balei  
Ber-gerenchit karang di-laut*

“a gale so strong as to be visible in a form resembling human shape; one that would tear the *chekor* root from the ground and the *malei-malei* plant from the mud, which would lay prostrate the cattle feeding in the fields and sweep away the young cocoa-nut trees growing in the court-yard.”  
—a breeze which would drive the *Bunga Rampei* straight to the bay of *Goa Batu* and thus bring him face to face with RAJA PETUKAL.

For seven days and seven nights did they scud before the breeze which sprang up, and one day, about noon, something was observable right ahead. As they approached, it was made out to be a fleet of ninety-nine sail. Then RAJA DONAN called the Princess and told her to rouse up the BANDAHARA and make him let go the anchor. This was done (the anchor weighed three *bharas* and the cable was five fathoms long) and then RAJA DONAN pointed out to the Princess the fleet right ahead of them, and of course she was terribly frightened.

RAJA PETUKAL, on board his ship, looking out, became aware of a vessel anchored ahead of him, and he called some of his officers—Panglima ETAM, Panglima PUTEH, Panglima

LELA TEMBAGA, Panglima LENGANG LAUT, Panglima ANGKUP BESI, Panglima AMPING BERANTAH, and Panglima MACHANG BER-GOLING—and told them to go off to the *Bunga Rampei* and make enquiries. They accordingly let down a boat of twelve koyans burthen, manned by eighty rowers, and pulled off to RAJA DONAN'S vessel. When they approached, they saw a very handsome boy sitting on the fore-castle. They hailed him and asked him the name of the master of the vessel, whence she came, where she was going, what cargo she carried, how many persons were on board, the names of the mate, steersman, and the nationality of the crew; also how long she had been anchored there, what armament she carried, and did the person addressed know the customary dues taken in these waters? All this was said in the name of RAJA PETUKAL.

RAJA DONAN answered them much as he had answered the emissary of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT, saying that he constituted the whole of the crew of the ship, that his arms were all his cargo, and that the custom he followed was to sail when he had a fair wind, and to anchor in a calm.

A demand for tribute was met just as the former one had been.

Then the Panglimas went back to the Raja and reported the result of their mission. He flew into a fury, and refused to listen to their excuses and advice. Accordingly, as in the previous case, an attack began; the fleet for seven days and nights kept up a continuous fire of cannon and musketry on the *Bunga Rampei*. After this RAJA PETUKAL ordered firing to cease in order that they might see what had become of their enemy. But the smoke was so dense that it took three days to clear away, and when at last it cleared, there was the *Bunga Rampei* floating unharmed and looking better than she had done before. RAJA PETUKAL swore at his people for their failure, and said that he would show them the way to do it. He loaded his own matchlock and used a magic spell to ascertain whether he would be successful or not. The result was unfavourable, but nevertheless, levelling his weapon, he fired, and his bullet struck the side of the *Bunga Rampei* doing some damage, which was, however, quickly repaired by RAJA DONAN and CHE AMBONG.



With his wonderful cannon which had already sunk one fleet, RAJA DONAN then fired a single shot, which sent ninety-nine vessels of RAJA PETUKAL'S fleet to the bottom, leaving afloat only the ship which carried the Raja. This RAJA DONAN boarded, uttering three terrible shouts, and then cut and thrust right and left, cutting off a leg or chopping off a head at every stroke, until not a single soul was left alive on board the vessel except himself and RAJA PETUKAL. A single combat then took place between these two; RAJA DONAN'S sword was shivered into three pieces in his hand in a blow aimed at his adversary, but it was made whole again almost immediately. In vain did he stab RAJA PETUKAL three times with his kris. The weapon broke off short in his hands each time, and after restoring it twice, he got angry and threw it overboard. Seeing this, RAJA PETUKAL threw away his sword and grappled with RAJA DONAN. They wrestled furiously, and at the end of the first round RAJA DONAN was hurled violently into space and fell into the sea in mid-ocean where he floated insensible. When he recovered sufficiently, he prayed to *Sang Hyang Barma Sakti* to replace him on board RAJA PETUKAL'S ship and the prayer had hardly left his lips when he was back again on the deck confronting his enemy. It was now his turn, and the next struggle ended in RAJA PETUKAL being hurled into the air and falling into the whirlpool of *Pauh Janggi*, where he perished.

A beautiful princess, Tuan Putri CHE MUDA, the sister of RAJA PETUKAL, was discovered in a cabin on board the vessel, and was persuaded by RAJA DONAN to accompany him on board the *Bunga Rampei*. A wave of his magic turban brought the latter alongside, and CHE AMBONG came on board and greeted the new-found damsel affectionately. RAJA DONAN had now two sisters, and after they had eaten and drunk together, CHE MUDA'S things were transferred to the small vessel and the large one was sunk by RAJA DONAN.

The seemingly endless cruise of RAJA DONAN'S *prahu* now began again. When they had been seven days and nights at sea, he demanded of CHE AMBONG, who had travelled so much about the world with her brother, to know where he might find some great powerful kingdom with a Raja blessed with a

beautiful daughter. Pressed to give the information required, the two Princesses admitted that they did remember having heard a rumour, "borne by the passing wind, or by the running water or by the bird in its flight" (*di-bawa angin lalu dan di-bawa ayer hilir dan di-bawa burung terbang*), that there existed two countries one called *Gedong Batu* ruled by BANDAHARA MANGKU BUMI who had a beautiful daughter named Princess GANDA IRAN, and the other called *Bêram Biru* where RAJA PIAKAS reigned with his beautiful sister TELÊPÔK CHAHYA. The two ladies also related how it was currently reported that Princess GANDA IRAN was already betrothed to RAJA PIAKAS and they described *Gedong Batu* as only to be reached after a three months' voyage.

RAJA DONAN then went to the forward part of his vessel and stood in the attitude of one in mystic contemplation (*ber-tiang tunggal dan ber-kajang mĕgun*) and prayed again to the *Dewatas* for a wind to take her quickly to the port of *Gedong Batu*. No sooner was his supplication uttered than the wished for breeze sprung up and sailing at a miraculous speed before it the *Bunga Rampai* reached the mouth of a large river in seven days. This the two Princesses pronounced to be the port of the country of *Bêram Biru*. Again they set sail and duly arrived at the mouth of the river of *Gedong Batu* where they anchored about evening (*hari merimbang petang*). Here RAJA DONAN performed a ceremonial ablution for which the Princesses presented him with limes and rice-powder in a golden basin (*limau ber-ukup dan bedak bersatanggi*). Then he bathed in the sea alongside standing on a skate (*ikan raya*) and holding on to a shark (*ikan hiyu bengkong*) which darted about here and there taking him with them, until his sisters were seriously alarmed and called him back. Then he came on board and changed his wet clothes for a rich suit and sat down and talked to the two Princesses till late at night. From them he learned that the palace of RAJA BANDAHARA MANGKU BUMI was seven days' journey up the river. Next morning about 7 or 8 o'clock when the sun was just getting hot and filling the land with its rays (*matahari sedang memechah panas memenoh-i padang*) RAJA DONAN had mats and carpets spread for one of his magic

ceremonies. He burned incense and fumigated his magic flute to which, after a prayer to the *Dewatas*, he addressed an invocation desiring it to play sweetly so that its sounds might be heard in the palace of the Princess GANDA IRAN, seven days' journey off, by her and by her only. Then he blew in it three times; the first time the flute gave forth the sounds of twelve instruments, the second time it played as if twenty-four instruments were being sounded, and the third time it played like thirty-six different instruments, and its strains were so sweet and tender that the Princesses CHE AMBONG and CHE MUDA dissolved in tears and the music had to be stopped.

Now it happened one morning that the Princess GANDA IRAN was standing at her window. She had just got up and was about to chew betel-nut. She had the betel-nut scissors in her hands, one little chip of betel was already between her teeth and she was just in the act of cutting off some more when the sound of the distant flute, which was then playing with thirty-six instruments, arrested the blades of the scissors in the act of closing and they fell to the ground. Her old attendant saw her change colour and asked the reason. The Princess then described what she heard and bursting into tears vowed that she would never be satisfied until she found out the player of the magic flute. Then she went down into the garden and walked about pondering how she could despatch some messenger to the entrance of the port to find out the unknown player. While so pondering she came across a squirrel and she said "O dear, beautiful squirrel, will you get for me this instant three betel-nuts grown facing the east on a tree which is bearing for the first time and three leaves from the top-most shoots of a sirih-vine which have just outgrown the prop and are hanging over towards the east? If you are hungry come with me to my chamber and I will give you *sumbu layang* fruit to eat." The squirrel was much too devoted to the Princess to want any reward, and he started off at once and before evening was back again with the betel-nut and sirih. These the Princess with her own fair fingers did up into quids or mouthfuls in three different ways and put them in a gold vessel which had been an heirloom for five genera-

tions. This she crowned with flowers<sup>\*</sup> which she arranged in a bouquet in the shape of a cap and she tied up the whole in a silk cloth embroidered with gold (*telepuk layu*), which she knotted in the most elaborate way (*ber-tanggam dengan simpul buku bĕmban dua-bĕlas lapis*).

The next thing was to find a messenger. The Princess went down into the garden and pulling a white cloth over her head became entranced so that her vision could pierce the earth and clouds and could reach to all quarters of the compass

*maka di-antara awan yang putih mengandung mĕga  
yang biru ber-bakat kuning  
angkasa di langit sayup-sayup bahasa  
kadengaran tagar di laut  
ber-sri muram cahya udara  
ber-bunyi guroh menyarak kakasih  
'alamat raja yang besar menanggong ka-duka-an.'*\*

Then the Princess became aware of a bird circling overhead and quickly throwing off her hood she waved it seven times, whereupon a large kite swooped down and settled on the ground before the Princess, to whom she proceeded to make obeisance "she spread out her left wing and bent her right leg and bowed her beak to the ground like one bowing before a Raja" (*ber-kibar kepek yang kiri, ter-pĕtok kaki yang kanan ter-tungkum paruh ka-tanah sa-laku orang menjunjung duli*). Then the kite asked what she was wanted for.

"O mother kite," said the Princess, "I want you to go this very day and take this bundle to the youth who is in the vessel lying at anchor at the mouth of our river. If you are hungry go and eat one of the hens which is feeding in the court-yard of my parents." So the kite went away and ate up a hen and thus refreshed returned to the Princess and took up the bundle in her talons and soared aloft with it. After flying for seven days and nights the kite found herself over

\* Beyond the white clouds was the blue sky streaked with yellow rays; the colouring of the heavens glowed and faded and the roar of the sea was heard in the distance. Then a dark shade came over the face of the firmament, low thunder rolled, mourning the parting of lovers—signs, all these, that a Prince or Princess is in distress.

the mouth of the river and could see far below a little vessel rocking about at anchor in mid-stream. Then she swooped down and perched on one of the masts just above RAJA DONAN, who was sitting below playing the violin. And as she could see that she had not been perceived by RAJA DONAN she sang the following stanza to the tune which he was playing:—

*anak merpati terbang ka hulu  
anak enggang meng-angkut sarang  
jauh-kan hati tuan penghulu  
tiada menegor sa burung barang.*

The young pigeon flies inland  
The horn-bill gathers sticks for its nest  
Far away are my lord's thoughts  
He does not accost any bird that comes.

So beautifully did the bird sing this verse that RAJA DONAN and the two Princesses ran forward where they could see the mast. On being beckoned to by RAJA DONAN to come down the kite descended and delivered the bundle which RAJA DONAN opened without delay. He put on his head the cap of flowers, which fitted him exactly, and ate one of the quids of betel-nut. He at once became absent and pre-occupied, to the great alarm of the Princesses, who thought that he was poisoned, but he declared that he was only thinking of what he should send to the Princess GANDA IRAN in return for her present. By their advice he sent three rings

*yang sa-buntok tanda meminang  
dan sa-buntok ber-ikrar janji  
dan sa-buntok tanda jadi sabarang bechara.*

One as a sign of betrothal, one to bind the promise, and one as a sign that whatever was undertaken would be successfully carried out; also a shawl which he was in the habit of wearing as a sign of intimacy. These were put into the golden bowl, the wrapper of which was knotted up in exactly the same way as before, and delivered to the kite. Before taking her departure the kite delivered to RAJA DONAN an invitation from the Princess to enter the country as she was very anxious to see him. RAJA DONAN desired the kite to say in reply

that in coming to the port he had no other intention than that of visiting the Princess, but that he could not leave his vessel and his sisters and the BANDAHERA in the river and go up alone. Within three years, three months and ten days, he would present himself before the Princess, and if he should break this engagement he wished that he might die a violent death

*mati di timpa sarong pedang  
dan mati di-timpa sarong kris  
dan mati di-timpa daulat segala raja-raja yang dahulu  
kala*

*dan mati di-timpa uleh tuan putri GANDA IRAN sendiri.*

Then the kite craved leave to depart and repeated these verses :—

*Pergi ka bendang men-chabut kumboh  
Di-chabut budak chepat ber-lari  
Mohun-lah patek kain di tuboh  
Kain di-pakei sa-hari-hari*

*Tetak sabantun larék-kan kèlang  
Batang chèmpepak mari di-rapat  
Mohun-kan ampun patek nen pulang  
Barang di-kahandak sudah-lah dapat.*

The *kumboh* grass is pulled up in the ricefields  
The children run off with it quickly  
I ask but for a garment of your own  
One that you wear every day.

The *sabantun* log is cut for the sugar-mill  
The roller next to it is of *champedak*  
Your servant now craves leave to depart  
Having obtained all that was asked for.

When the bird returned with the bundle to the Princess she was deceived by the exact similarity of its appearance to the one she had despatched and she went crying to her own apartment making sure that her present had never been opened. But the kite induced her to open it and she found the rings and shawl. The former she put on at once and the latter she put on and took off, kissing it and examining the pattern and

the sewing after the manner of a young woman very much in love.

The kite was despatched a second time by the Princess to RAJA DONAN and this time the present was one of all sorts of delicacies and sweetmeats. A corresponding present was delivered to the bird to convey to the Princess, with an injunction to send nothing more, as the vessel was about to leave the river, and these were safely taken back by the kite to the palace.

RAJA DONAN then set sail for a place called *Goa Batu* and on the night before arriving there he performed a ceremonial ablution and bathed in the sea with his attendant skate and shark. Before retiring for the night he agreed with his sisters that on the following morning no one was to be wakened up by either of the others who might happen to rise early. During the night, when the Princesses were fast asleep, RAJA DONAN got up and invoked the assistance of the *Dewatas* to cause the country of *Goa Batu* to be one continent with the land of *Gedong Batu*, which he had left seven days before. He also entreated that *Goa Batu* should be transformed into a powerful kingdom with a walled and fortified capital and a numerous population, that the troops of RAJA CHAMAR LAUT and RAJA PETUKAL should be restored to life and that the *Bunga Rampei* should be turned into a magnificent palace. No sooner was his prayer uttered than the busy hum of multitudes commenced to be heard on shore. Then RAJA DONAN retired to rest.

It was broad daylight when the Princesses awoke to they were not a little astonished at finding themselves in a palace the precincts of which were thronged by people. At first they thought that they must have been taken captive by an enemy during the night, but RAJA DONAN who was sleeping at their door, soon awoke and straightway proceeded to the *balei* where he sounded a gong and called all the chiefs and people together. He announced that he intended to submit to the rite of circumcision and ordered the usual week's preliminary ceremonies. At the end of the week he sent for the operators and seven *mudin* presented themselves. The oldest undertook that only three drops of blood should be

drawn and that the wound would heal up the minute the knife was withdrawn. Then RAJA DONAN went down in procession to the river and remained there soaking himself, while the two Princesses in the palace soaked their fingers and toes in a jar of water,\* and on his return to the palace the rite was performed. As the *mudin* had promised, only three drops of blood were drawn and the wound was healed at once. The old man was rewarded with a present of one hundred dollars and a buffalo, a pair of slaves and a knife. RAJA DONAN also underwent the ceremonies of filing the teeth (*ber-asah gigi*) and of blackening them (*ber-baja*).

One day RAJA DONAN sounded the alarm bell and summoned all the chiefs and people together. He then made over the charge of the kingdom to the former, enjoining them that if during his absence an enemy should attack the country from seaward they were to resist with all their force, but that if an attack should be threatened from the land-side no uneasiness need be felt for he would repel it. He then started on foot for the country of *Gedong Batu*, taking with him the magic flute, a tail-less cock (*ayam dugil*), and his trusty sword. Crossing hills and mountains, and successively passing through plains and forests, he at last reached one day an open plain, in the middle of which grew a *beringin* tree with spreading branches, beneath which there was no vegetation whatever, the ground there being as smooth as if it were polished (*lichin lichau saperti di-gilap*). Here he stopped to rest.

Now there was a certain Princess named LINGGAM CHAHYA, who dwelt in the heavens. She was the daughter of RAJA PINANG LUMUT, and it was her custom to descend to the earth for amusement and to play about with her attendants under this very tree. One day when she was about to start for the earth she looked out and saw an exceedingly handsome youth already there, and she forthwith fell in love with him. Calling a favourite bird of hers, named *Mak Tongang*, she despatched her to fetch the mortal on whom she had set

\* Bathing is customary before circumcision as cold water causes contraction of the parts. Members of the family of both sexes bathe with the boy who is about to undergo the rite. Young women and girls who do not appear in public, bathe indoors as a sign of co-operation or solicitude.



her affections. The bird presented herself before RAJA DONAN, and graphically described the love-lorn condition of the Princess. He explained that he was unable to accept the invitation at once as he was on his way to *Gedong Batu* to keep an appointment with another Princess, but he promised to come back within three years three months and ten days. With this message, *Mak Tengah* flew back to the skies, and RAJA DONAN continued his journey. At last he came in sight of a large fortified town which was evidently thickly inhabited, and he stopped under a large *pulai* tree to think what he should do. Having made up his mind, he invoked the assistance of *dewatas*, and forthwith the trunk of the tree opened, and when he had bestowed inside it carefully all his rich raiment and the things he was carrying, it closed again. He then transformed himself unto a Sēmang, or wild hill man, with all the skin diseases and sores which disfigure those unhappy people (*kena tokak, kena takik, kena sawan kambing, bisa kurap lusong, kurap pakan, kurap bukit, kudis buta, tiada ter-muat di badan badan-nia*). Entering the town, he found RAJA PIAKAS and some of the nobles engaged in matching cocks at a cock-pit, and he approached the place and took a seat. From this he was summarily ejected by the attendants, who, by the orders of RAJA PIA AS struck, kicked and abused him. The Sēmang, under this treatment, roared and howled a good deal more than was necessary and infused into his voice a magic power intended to have an effect on the Princess whose palace was at no great distance. Hearing cries of some one in pain, she was seized with compassion, and indignantly sent her women servants to bring the sufferer to her. The old nurse who went returned with such a shocking description of the state of the Sēmang that all the maids of honour crowded out to see, and the noise attracted the attention of the RAJA BANDA HARA MANGKU BUMI, who in his turn went out to the *balei* to see the Sēmang, a wild man being an unusual spectacle in his capital. The Princess joined him at the *balei*, and ordered the Sēmang to be brought upstairs. The latter refused, pretending to be afraid that evil would befall him if he ventured to approach people of rank (*takut menulah*). At last he allowed himself to be induced to enter and went up hesita-

tingly one step at a time. The RAJA BANDAHARA went off in disgust as soon as he saw the state of his body, and the Sēmang was about to descend again when the Princess perceived the flute stuck in his girdle, and expressed a desire to hear it. The RAJA BANDAHARA then came out and questioned the Sēmang, who said that the flute was merely a country instrument used by the Sēmang tribe, and made by his father, who had given one to each of his children. On being told to play it, the Sēmang said that he was afraid to play it in a town, for fear that those who heard it might be afflicted with vertigo or madness and then he would be put to death. The RAJA BANDAHARA swore that no harm should happen to him, even if evil consequences should be caused to the Princess herself by the sound of the flute. The Sēmang then consented to play, but first invoked the *Dewatas* to accomplish the end he had in view. At the first tune, when the flute gave forth the sounds of twelve instruments, the Princess gave a scream; at the next she fell down on the floor; and at the third, when the effect was that of thirty-six instruments playing together, she became unconscious and lay to all appearance like one dead. Then there was a terrible commotion, in the middle of which the Sēmang jumped down and disappeared.

Then the religious men assembled and made preparations for the burial of the Princess, whom all believed to be dead, but the RAJA BANDAHARA would not suffer this, and merely had the body placed in a coffin and deposited in the hall of the palace, saying that he would wait until he could get another interview with the Sēmang. RAJA PIAKAS, on hearing that the Princess to whom he was betrothed was dead, was about to run amuck (*amok*), but the RAJA BANDAHARA had him seized and imprisoned pending the discovery of the Sēmang, in search of whom he at once despatched messengers.

Search was organised by the Chiefs on a large scale, but for a long time was unsuccessful, and the search-party were on the point of returning home when, as they were passing through the fields, they saw the object of their search engaged in the Sēmang-like occupation of catching grasshoppers and eating them. They surrounded him and were on the point of

seizing him when he disappeared and was immediately afterwards seen to be outside the circle of captors, engaged as before in catching and eating grasshoppers. This happened three times, and then the Chiefs were satisfied that he was possessed of supernatural qualifications and they approached him prostrating themselves and making obeisance. Then the Sēmang remained quiet and the Tumunggong bending down took him on his shoulders and bore him, notwithstanding his sores and skin-disease, to the *balei*, where he was received with distinction by the Raja. The latter then addressed the Sēmang and promised that if he could restore the Princess to life her bond in marriage and the sovereignty of *Gedong Batu* should be his. The Sēmang then asked for sandalwood and aloes and frankincense, and asked that the guardians of the coffin might be withdrawn, all but two women. Entering the chamber with them, he burned the scented woods and incense and fumigated the magic flute in their smoke, praying at the same time to the *Dewatas* that the Princess might be restored to life. Then he opened the coffin and removing the shroud replaced it with the rich garments worn by the Princess when alive. Then he took up the flute and played it. At the first tune the Princess moved her foot, at the second she moved an arm, and at the third she set up and sneezed, and looking round saw the accessories of a death chamber on every side and the Sēmang sitting beside her. She ordered him out angrily, and then went out and told the Raja that the Princess was restored to life. Then preparations were made for the marriage, and the Sēmang was sent down to the river to be washed and cleansed by some of the old women. He pretended that they hurt him, and aggravated them until one of them struck him, and he at once fell down and disappeared. The old women went back in a terrible fright to the palace and search was immediately ordered.

In the meantime, RAJA DONAN having quitted the form of a Sēmang, took the shape of a child sitting on a heap of drift-wood in a bay. When the chiefs and their searching party came to the place they took him up and carried him to the palace reporting that they had failed to find the Sēmang. The pretty boy was made over to the Princess, who kissed

and petted him, and he soon shewed an astonishing and precocious appreciation of her caresses. One day she threw him off rather roughly, and turned to her weaving, and when she looked round again, behold the child had taken the form of a handsome young man. Then RAJA DONAN explained who he was and how he had come there and reminded the Princess of the presents she had sent him by the kite. Then they ate together and exchanged mutual vows and were exceedingly happy.

RAJA DONAN now took the name of CHE TUAKAL and by private agreement with the Princess commenced to busy himself with the arrangements for her marriage with RAJA PIAKAS, which had been interrupted by her supposed death and his confinement in prison. RAJA PIAKAS on being released amused himself daily with other young nobles at the cock-pit, where no one was found to vanquish his birds.

CHE TUAKAL wended his way to the *pulai* tree where he had, as RAJA DONAN, left his clothing and other property. The tree opened as before, and he took out his things and went back to the town carrying the tail-less cock under his arm. With it he presented himself at the cock-pit, where he was challenged to a match by RAJA PIAKAS. At first he said he had no money, but eventually let himself be persuaded to accept the challenge. Then the owners proceeded to match their birds. That of RAJA PIAKAS was of the size for which the top spur (*bulang atas*) is suitable, and RAJA DONAN, though his bird was smaller, used a spur fixed in the same way.\* Wanting some one to hold the bird while he was fastening the spurs,† RAJA DONAN threw his flute on the ground and it immediately became an ugly youth who forthwith attended him. RAJA PIAKAS now gave the word to fix the spurs on the birds. The ugly youth held RAJA DONAN'S bird, and while the latter fixed on the spur, repeated this verse :—

\* There are several ways of fixing spurs on game cocks among the Malays. The smaller the bird the lower should the spur be fixed. A small bird with a spur fixed above the claws may be matched against a large one with a spur fixed near the knee-joint.

† The bird must be held by one person while another fastens the spur on, otherwise the bird might be cut and injured; *mem-béga* is the technical word for this office.

*Buah rambéga di bawah bulang  
Rama-rama terbang ka Jawa  
Adek mem-béga abang mem-bulang  
Sama-sama mem-buang-kan niawa.*

RAJA PIAKAS then had nine bags of dollars brought by his attendants, and poured them out in the cock-pit as his stake, and proposed to set the birds at each other. RAJA DONAN then sent the ugly youth to fetch money, and presently so much was brought and thrown down that the stake of RAJA PIAKAS was thrown into the shade and his opponent reminded him that he had not staked enough. RAJA PIAKAS then added to his stake his country *Béram Biru*, his intended father-in-law's country *Gedong Batu*, and his affianced wife the Princess GANDA IRAN herself. The Princess who was looking out of a window heard all that he said.

Then they set the birds beak (*meng-oja*) and drawing them away from each other (*rentang*) let them go. In the third round (*tepuk*) the wing of RAJA DONAN's bird was broken and RAJA PIAKAS shouted with delight. The ugly youth was despondent, but RAJA DONAN re-assured him, and repeated this verse :—

*Si-harah harah patah patah di-kulei-kan  
Rambut ikal basah basah di-urei-kan.*

"If the *harah* \* branch is injured it can be straightened again."

"If a woman's head-dress is wetted, the wet hair can be let down."

Then they recommenced, and this time one leg of RAJA DONAN's bird was broken. RAJA PIAKAS shouted and jumped about and tucked up his sleeves and bandished his arms. Again the ugly youth addressed his master despondently, but RAJA DONAN answered him confidently with the same verse, and declared that if the bird's legs were broken, he would fight on his stumps (*ber-telku*). The next time they did not put the birds on the ground, but set them at each other at some height from it and let them fall together (*ber-bumbong*)

\* *Harah* or *ara* is a very tough wood which cannot be snapped.

*dialas*). This time the crop (*tembolok*) of RAJA DONAN's bird was torn open, and the paddy in it was strewn about the cock-pit. Again RAJA PIAKAS was triumphant. RAJA DONAN still confident repeated again his verse and added this one:—

*Rumah besar di-tinggal-kan rumah kecil di-tunggu  
Patah tiang tongkat ber-telku.*

"If one leaves a big house one lives in a small one  
"If the post be broken one uses a prop."

In the next round the throat of the bird of RAJA PIAKAS was cut and it fell bleeding to the ground and died, while the victor flew up on the rail of the cock-pit and crowed, so that it could be heard in the next reach of the river (*merantas tanjong*). The ugly youth shouted and bared his arms and drew his knife and leapt about (*lompat kinja*) after the manner of Malays when excited, and RAJA PIAKAS, very much ashamed of himself, having lost his money, his country, and his bride, went back to his boat.

RAJA DONAN had yet another humiliation in store for his rival. He persuaded him to land again and to let the preparations for the marriage go on as if nothing had happened, assuring him that RAJA BANDAHARA MANGKU BUMI would be furious if it did not take place. Preparations accordingly went forward, there were feasts and ceremonies, and at last, at the appointed day and hour, the marriage ceremony was performed and the bridegroom was escorted according to custom to the bride's chamber. But here he met with a reception very different from that which he expected, for the Princess GANDA IRAN flew at him with a knife, declaring that she would never accept as a husband a man who before the marriage had staked her in a gambling bout. RAJA PIAKAS escaped to the *balei* and thence went back to his boat, where RAJA DONAN followed him. The efforts of the latter to persuade him to return were quite fruitless. RAJA PIAKAS declared that he now saw that he had been deceived all along, and he went back to his own country in a fury, vowing that he would return and lay waste *Gedong Batu*, making it a field where the castor-oil plant would grow wild and the doves feed undisturbed (*padang jarak padang tekukur*).

After this RAJA BANDAHARA MANGKU BUMI decided that the best thing to be done for the protection of his kingdom was to make RAJA DONAN his son-in-law, and the marriage took place accordingly with great rejoicings.

Now RAJA PIAKAS had a sister the Princess TELÉPUK CHAHYA who was possessed of various supernatural powers and whom all the dragons and crocodiles of the sea and all the beasts of the earth obeyed. To her accordingly he repaired asking her to avenge the slights put upon him in the kingdom of *Gedong Batu*. She summoned the kings of dragons and crocodiles, two of each, and asked them to lay that country waste. They said that they would obey her commands, but that nevertheless they had a presentiment that they would never return. All the dragons and crocodiles now started for the mouth of the river which runs through *Gedong Batu* and there they ate up every person and every fowl, duck, goat and buffalo that they could find. The distressed peasants flocked to RAJA DONAN'S palace for protection and by his intercession the *Dewatas* caused the country to be lifted up in the air so that all the dragons and crocodiles perished miserably on the dry land, and only two escaped into the sea and got back to *Béram Biru* to tell the Princess TELÉPUK CHAHYA of their discomfiture. The Princess was not to be discouraged, and now she called out her faithful subjects the beasts of the forest, lions and tigers and rhinoceroses and all sorts of wild animals, and told them to go and lay waste *Gedong Batu*. Like the dragons and crocodiles, they undertook the mission, but they said at the same time that they knew that they would never return.

The march of the army of wild beasts through the forest to *Gedong Batu* was a sight to see. So numerous were they that the mountains and hills which they had to cross were levelled before they had all passed by, and the trees were rooted up so that what had been forest became open plains (*ber-temu gunong, gunong rata, dan ber-temu bukit, bukit rata, ber-temu rimba, rimba terang menjadi padang*). When they had crossed the frontier (*peminggirán negeri*) they set to work to devour everything they came across, cocoa-nuts, betelnuts and fruit as well as goats and buffaloes. No one dared to put a foot outside his house. At last when they began to

get near the capital itself, the people implored the protection of RAJA DONAN, and by his intercession with the *Dewatas* the country was transformed into a sea and as the salt water poured in and covered the land the wild beasts were all drowned, though of course no other harm was done, and when they were all dead the water subsided and everything went on as before.

RAJA PIAKAS, having exhausted his sister's resources, led an expedition himself against DAJA DONAN. With three hundred ships he appeared at the mouth of the river and the LAKSAMANA, or *Raja dilaut*, reported to his Sovereign the arrival of the invading force. RAJA DONAN thereupon set off down the river alone. His boat was a bit of the sheath of the plantain flower and his paddle was a single leaf of the jack-tree (*sa-kěping kelopak jantong dan satu halei daun nangka jantan*). His wife, the Princess GANDA IRAN, had a boat got ready for herself, rowed by forty-four of her women and having on board forty-four Amazonian warriors, and waited to see what would happen next.

RAJA DONAN reached the invading fleet and did all he could to persuade RAJA PIAKAS to make peace, but the latter would not listen, and the battle commenced. In the meantime, the Princess had started down the river and reached the scene of the fighting just when the fire was hottest. She too opened fire on RAJA PIAKAS, and he was getting the worst of it when RAJA DONAN, recognising his wife, gave her boat a push, the momentum of which carried it off to the distance of twenty-four hours' journey and then it stuck on a bank.

Again RAJA DONAN offered peace, but RAJA PIAKAS still refused and a single combat ensued. RAJA PIAKAS failed to parry a stroke and his head was severed from his body.

The magnanimous conquerer fitted the head on to the body and restored his adversary to life, and RAJA PIAKAS then made due submission. RAJA DONAN and the Princess then took him with them and sailed for *Goa Batu*, in order to marry him to the Princess CHE AMBONG. It will be remembered that RAJA DONAN, on leaving that place, had enjoined the chiefs to defend the country against any one invading it from the sea, but to leave him to deal with any land-attack.



He now resolved to test their obedience to orders and he opened fire when his fleet entered the river. He met with a spirited resistance and was himself wounded in the hand by a shot fired by the Princess CHE AMBONG. He then made signals of surrender and was soon recognised and suitably received in his kingdom.

RAJA PIAKAS was married to the Princess CHE AMBONG, RAJA BANDAHARA TUA to the Princess TELÉPUK CHAHYA at *Béram Biru*, and the ugly boy, who had been created out of the magic flute at the cock-fight, to the Princess CHE MUDA.

RAJA DONAN'S adventures were now nearly over, but before settling down in his kingdom, he and his uncle determined to revisit their own country, *Mandi Angin*. With a fleet of three hundred sail, they voyaged for three months and ten days and at last entered the well-known river. In vain did the BANDAHARA look for the house and garden he had left, all was jungle. They anchored and fired their guns, but three days passed and no one came down the river in answer to their signals. They then weighed anchor and proceeded up stream to the place where the capital had been. All was silent and deserted; the BANDAHARA pointed out the sites where hall and palace, wall and moat, had once been and where now the castor-oil plant flourished and the wood pigeon fed undisturbed. The scene saddened them inexpressibly. After a few days they fell in with one or two old men who still lingered about the place and from them they learned that the old Raja had been dethroned by the seven lying astrologers, who had now established themselves as Rajas at the head of the river, and that he and his Queen were living like peasants on a little patch of garden-ground in the interior. A few days later, after long search, RAJA DONAN succeeded in reaching a humble cottage in the forest in which he found an old couple living. After conversation, he convinced himself that these were his parents, but he did not make himself known. He invited the old man to come the next day to sell his fruit and vegetables on board the vessels of the expedition. The latter duly came, and went away loaded with presents, and after this he continued to come daily. The RAJA BANDAHARA always hid in his cabin on these occa-

sions, but peeping out he satisfied himself that the fruit-seller was really his brother RAJA BESAR.

After this, RAJA DONAN caused rich raiment to be prepared, and one day when the old couple came on board he caused them to be suitably arrayed and seated in a place of honour. They were much frightened and amazed, but presently the BANDAHARA came in and made himself known to them and presented RAJA DONAN to them as their son whom they had once cast away. Then the newly met relatives wept for joy together. No time was now lost in resuscitating the ancient glories of the capital. The crews of all the vessels were landed and with their aid and by the magic power of RAJA DONAN, walls and moats were repaired, palaces rose again from their ruins, warriors and courtiers took their places and performed their duties, as of old, and RAJA BESAR and his consort were enthroned in their ancient state and splendour.

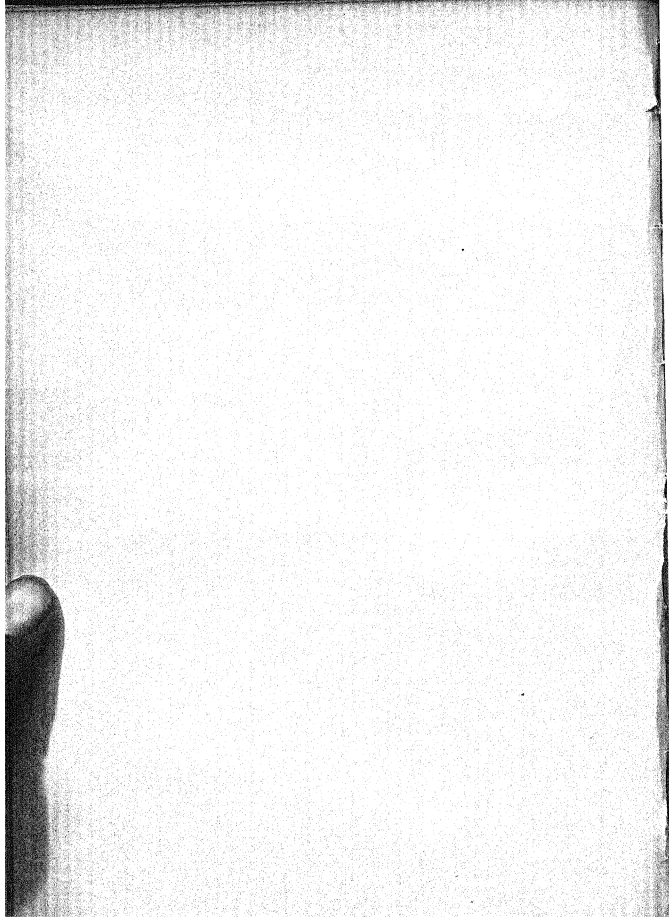
It only remained to punish the lying astrologers, and RAJA DONAN, RAJA PIAKAS and the ugly boy now started up-country, disguised as peasants, and made their way to the new city where the seven brethren lived and governed. On arrival there the wayfarers fell in with the old astrologer who had prophesied RAJA DONAN'S good luck. He at once recognised and made obeisance to the Raja, and took him and his companions to live in his house and told them all about the state of the country. Through him, RAJA DONAN'S arrival and identity were made known to all his father's old chiefs and a plan of operations was concerted.

One day RAJA DONAN and his two companions presented themselves at the hall of audience where the seven brethren sat with their chiefs and nobles. They pretended to have come for the purpose of trade, and received gracious promises of encouragement, but suddenly, at a sign from RAJA DONAN, the chiefs and warriors rose and secured the seven impostors, who were forthwith carried down to *Mandi Angin* and put into an iron cage. Half of the inhabitants of the town were taken down to *Mandi Angin*, the old capital, and the rest were left to populate the new settlement. *Mandi Angin* was now once more as prosperous and peaceful as it had ever been.

RAJA DONAN and RAJA PIAKAS sailed for their respective kingdoms, leaving the old BANDAHARA with his brother, and the ugly youth was made Raja of *Goa Batu*.

RAJA DONAN still had to carry out the promise which he had made to the bird *Mak Tongang* under the *bëringin* tree. With the consent of his wife, the Princess GANDA IRAN, he went off one day alone and made his way to the same place. There the bird met him and carried him up to the heavens where he was married to the Princess LINGGAM CHAHYA and remained with her for seven months and seven days. At the end of this period the bird *Mak Tongang* carried him back to his own palace in *Gedong Batu*, where he dwelt ever after in peace and happiness.

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## THE SURVEY QUESTION.

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IN the Straits Settlements the "Survey Question" is one which has been before the public for some years and which, especially since 1883, has been the subject of much discussion—discussion which has just culminated in the publication by Government of a valuable report by an officer of the Survey of India (Lieut.-Colonel BARRON, B.C.S.) especially deputed to study the subject on the spot.

Some of the questions connected with land-revenue administration which have been engaging the attention of the Government of these Settlements (1,310 square miles) have recently been under discussion in a much larger Colony—Cochin China—and I have thought that it may be of interest to the members of our Society, and to persons in the Colony interested in land, if I republish here in English a paper on the subject which appeared last year in the *Bulletin de la Société des Études Indo-Chinoises de Saigon*.

I have translated this paper, not because I agree with the principles which M. CAMOUILLY advocates, but because I have been desirous of understanding, in what manner it has been thought possible to carry out, in an Asiatic Colony, registration of title on the Torrens system without a preliminary general allotment survey. The arguments of the writer are chiefly directed against any project for carrying out a cadastral survey, but he does not seem to realise that some of these arguments, if their cogency is admitted, will militate equally against the introduction of the Torrens system, which he advocates. "Never think," says M. CAMOUILLY, "of carrying out a systematic survey of holdings. Do you know what the effect could be? Why you would destroy the communal system, by which the land-revenue is collected in a lump for each village and would introduce a system of revenue-settlement, holding by holding, which would give infinite trouble."

Later on, his argument in favour of the Torrens system is something of this sort:—"Annamite land-holders are terribly fleeced by money-lenders. Give them Government titles and they will be able to raise money at reasonable rates from respectable establishments. Confine your survey to those lots which

the native land-holders want to bring under the new system.'

The questions which will naturally occur to any one on comparing these recommendations are :—

Will not the argument about the communal system, which is said to be a reason for not carrying out a cadastral survey, apply to the proposal to survey separate holdings and issue separate titles for them under the Torrens system?

Suppose that the number of land-holders who apply to have their lands surveyed and their titles registered be very large and constantly increasing, will not the Government be compelled to carry out what would in effect be a cadastral survey?

It cannot be readily admitted that there are any real grounds for the fear expressed that the system of revenue-settlement by villages would be prejudiced by a field to field survey. In British India, the experience is the contrary. It must not for a moment be supposed that the *lambardari* settlement is abandoned and a *rai-yat-wari* settlement introduced as a consequence of cadastral survey.

The expense of isolated surveys of holdings, to be carried out from time to time, according to demands, by surveyors stationed here and there throughout the country, would be fatal to the success of any voluntary scheme for the introduction of registration of title, and how such isolated surveys are ever to fit together as one compact and accurate map, M. CAMOUILLY does not explain. He had forgotten, perhaps, that in Australia, where he saw and admired the Torrens system, the survey of a whole tract before the alienation of any part of it is the rule.

I have to express to the author, whose work I have translated, and to the *Société des Études Indo-Chinoises de Saigon*, my hope that they will pardon me for having taken for granted their permission to reproduce here this interesting paper on an important subject. If I do not agree with M. CAMOUILLY, being myself an advocate of a good cadastral survey as a help to good administration, and being sceptical as to the existence of difficulties which have been overcome in British India, I am able at all events to place his views before those in this Colony whose opinions may more nearly coincide with his than with mine.

## THE SURVEY QUESTION IN COCHIN-CHINA.

(Translated from the "*Bulletin de la Société des Etudes Indo-Chinoises de Saigon*" for the first half-year of 1886.)

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THE Colonial Council has lately had under consideration the question of undertaking a cadastral survey of Cochin-China.

In the course of the debate on the subject (at the meeting of the 21st of December, 1885), the Chairman of the Committee for *affaires diverses*, himself opposed to the measure, quoted in support of his opinion a memorandum which I had drawn up on this question. But though unfavourable to the proposed survey, this memorandum contained, on a matter of much more real importance, certain proposals to which no allusion was made in the Colonial Council, and in respect of which I think it advisable to lay certain information before the Committee. I mean the introduction of the Torrens system in the Colony.

No subject is more completely within the scope of the researches to which our Society devotes itself, and there must evidently be every advantage in seeing this question made the subject of such discussions as may eventually contribute to the determination of the steps to be taken in the future. But before laying before the Council the system which I advocate, it is necessary to clear the ground of the proposals having reference to the carrying out of a cadastral survey to which I alluded just now.

These projects originated with Messrs. A——and G——, with the Administrator of Soctrang, and with the Council of the *arrondissement* of Bentré, who in 1884 put forward a resolution on this subject, which was taken up in the Colonial Council by the Hon'ble M. C——.

From the words of the resolution of M. C——, (*Journal Officiel* of the 16th March, 1885), I gather that the local Council of Bentré entertained the idea of undertaking, at their own expense, an allotment survey of the *arrondissement*; it was proposed to ask for authority to take credit in the budget for a special vote, and for power to fix a scale of charges for the remuneration of the surveyors employed in the operations. Where and how these surveyors were to be engaged, the Council does not say.

The resolution of the representatives of Bentré, another which emanated from M. C——, and the offers made by Messrs. A—— and G—— have, in point of fact, the same object, and what I shall have to say about one of these propositions, will apply equally to the other two.

The isolated survey of one or even of two *arrondissements* being quite objectless, the Colony, if she concurs in these projects, impliedly undertakes, by so doing, to extend later on, to the rest of her territory, the allotment survey undertaken at Soctrang and at Bentré, or in either one of these two *arrondissements*.

In reality, therefore, the question which has been brought before the Colonial Council is one of very great magnitude; it is a project so vast that, in comparison with it, the topographical survey on the scale of 1:100,000 on which the whole survey staff has been engaged for the last fourteen years, may be regarded as child's play.

As a considerable outlay, a large staff, and a period of some length must thus be necessary for the accomplishment of this immense work, it ought not to be undertaken without weighing carefully, on the one side, the cost and the chances of success; on the other, the immediate or future advantages which it may hold out to the Treasury and to individuals.

I shall be obliged, therefore, to go somewhat fully into the different matters which I have to lay before you, but as we have to do with a question involving no small demand on the financial resources of the Colony, its importance must be my excuse for discursiveness.



## I. THE FEASIBILITY AND COST OF THE SURVEY.

It is necessary, in the first place, to give a general description of the different operations which make up the "*cadastre*," for, as is usual in Cochin-China, the people who talk the most about the allotment survey seem to be those who are least well informed as to the circumstances under which such a work is carried out and maintained.

*Nature of survey operations.*—A survey, of the nature of that which has been undertaken in France, has for its object the ascertaining of the area of holdings and the sum to be levied thereon by way of revenue.

The plans and areas are consequently made out for individual holdings having regard either to difference of proprietorship or the nature of the cultivation. The plans have to be preceded,—

1st. By the definition of the boundaries, of the "*communes*," a work a great portion of which has already been carried out in the Colony, but being mapped on a scale of  $\frac{1}{250000}$ , is useless for the purposes of the cadastral survey.

2nd. By triangulation, the purpose of which is to fix with precision certain points selected at convenient distances one from the other, to which the details of the survey are thenceforth referred.

The revenue survey is effected with the assistance of "*indicateurs*" and with the concurrence of the proprietors on whom the surveyors serve notices showing in each individual case the position and area of all the lots belonging to each of them, whether contiguous or scattered here and there in the *commune*.

The areas of these lots are afterwards computed and a list is then prepared describing the proprietors and the holdings.

Commissioners charged with classifying the different kinds of lands proceed then to assess the revenue which is to be leviable on each lot. This is a matter of valuation.

I leave unnoticed the subsequent stages, viz. :—the verifica-

tion of the plans and the preparation of the maps.

*The survey of France.*—The survey of France designed on these lines is a comparatively recent institution. Its history is well known, and in treating of an undertaking which has taken so long, it seems desirable to recall how it has been carried out in the mother country in order to estimate with due reference to experience, what chances it has of success in the Colony.

I shall not deal here with surveys peculiar to certain provinces, which even before the institution of the *taille réelle* or even of a regular land-tax were, it is said, undertaken in France.

I content myself with asking what could possibly have been the value of an allotment survey of a district, such as the Dauphiné for instance, effected with the appliances of the 14th century. These so-called surveys, if they were ever made, were in every instance successively abandoned, and in the 18th century there was no trace of them left.

In 1763, a general survey of the kingdom was ordered. In the furtherance of the policy of government of that period, it was meant to serve as the basis of the assessment-tax of 20 *c.* (5 per cent. ?) which had just been established. This revenue survey was carried out only in Paris and its neighbourhood. The tax of 20 *c.* (5 per cent. ?) which in 1788 had already been exchanged for a subscription paid by the provinces, was replaced in 1791 by a land-tax which retained the character of a rateable charge upon holdings which the original assessment had had.

In this system of contribution, an exemption from charges by which one proprietor profited was counterbalanced by adding to the share which a neighbouring proprietor had to pay. Unfairness of dealing was inevitable in the absence of a land survey, and resulted in immediate protests.

The Government, hesitating to embark in the labour and expense which a survey would necessarily entail, had recourse, quite in vain, to half-measures—the revision of the registers ; the revenue survey of 1,800 *communes*, the result of which was to be applied on the principle of analogy to other parts

of the territory; compulsory declaration on the part of land-holders of the areas of their respective properties.

These palliatives produced no improvement; it was necessary to fall back upon a general survey of the country, and this was the conclusion arrived at in 1807 by a great committee of enquiry presided over by the celebrated DELAMBRE.

The regulations having reference to this work are the object of Chapter X of the law of the 15th September, 1807.

Begun some time afterwards, the survey was only finished in 1850 with the settlement of Cantal. The accomplishment of the survey of France has taken, therefore, more than 40 years; that of the three departments annexed in 1860 is not yet completed.

This work has cost one hundred and sixty million francs—an expenditure justified doubtless by the richness of the country, the importance of the land-tax, and the variety of soil, of products and of classes in which those products may be ranked.

Decided upon, unfortunately, under pressure brought to bear by the tax-payers with no end in view except the equal adjustment of the tax; inspired with the ideas of GALBERT, of JURGOT and of NECKER, who themselves sought no result from it but the means of checking arbitrary imposts, the survey of France is a purely administrative measure, of no use in legal transactions, and without effect as regards the registration of ownership.

Even considered from this limited point of view, can this immense work be accepted as final? Has it satisfied the land-owners and the Government? In no way. Complaints are still heard on all sides; some departments and some *communes* are always being favoured at the expense of less fortunate districts; these irregularities are exaggerated at will by the injured tax-payers, and there is no scheme which law-makers have not at some time or other proposed, and keep on proposing daily, in order to attain an even incidence of taxation.

*Cadastral Survey in Cochin-China.*—If the authority of the *Description de la Basse-Cochin-Chine* is to be trusted,

the Emperor GIA-LONG began in 1806 the survey of the Delta. No trace of this work remained, however, at the time of the conquest, and with his usual penetration, LURO points out that in documents and deeds before the time of MINH-MANG the area of lands is never expressed in *mẫu*, a circumstance which seems to exclude the idea of the existence of an earlier land-survey. It is more likely to have been a general map of the country that was drawn up in the time of GIA-LONG, and on this point the ordinarily accurate author of *Gia-dinh Thống Chi* is probably mistaken.

It is the Emperor MINH-MANG who really deserves the merit of having caused the execution of the native survey. In the 15th year of his reign, this sovereign sent into the southern provinces a special envoy, under whose direction a number of mandarin surveyors proceeded, with the concurrence of the interested parties and the local authorities, to register and compute the area of every allotment.

In spite of serious errors by which, according to the old (Native) Rulers, this survey was disfigured, the rapidity with which it was carried out is astonishing, and to account for it, one must remember the vigour of the administration of MINH-MANG, his great severity, and the promptitude with which his orders were executed.

But I hasten to say it would be most rash to deduce from this instance, an impression that the execution of the proposed cadastral survey is moderately easy. No analogy can be established between a register of holdings made without instruments by men ignorant of the first elements of geometry, simple eye-sketches barely verified by a few measurements, and the allotment survey required from our French surveyors.

The results of this work, which was so rapidly completed, were entered, for every village, in books, the so-called "descriptions of fields," *Dia-bổ*. Far superior in this respect to our *livres cadastraux* (survey record books) in France, these *Dia-bổ*, according to custom, take the place, to a certain extent, of the titles to property. It has been by amalgamating with these the supplementary registers (*cahiers de correction*) that the revenue-roll has since been drawn up; but this

collection of documents seems to have been very badly kept, and I do not suppose that it is of any great use now.

*Schemes drawn up by the Survey Department.*—The topographical department have, on their part, had under consideration the expenditure necessary for the execution of a cadastral survey of the Colony, and there exist in their archives two estimates, originating, one from M. BATAILLE, *Chef de Section*, and the other from the lamented M. BOILLOUX.

*By M. Bataille, Chef de Section.*—From information furnished by officers of Government and by surveyors, M. BATAILLE, in 1879, estimated, not very accurately, I fancy, the cultivated area of the Colony, the only portion to be surveyed, at 650,000 *hectares*.\* With a staff of 24 Europeans and 37 natives, costing 377,948 francs and surveying annually 40,800 *hectares*, M. BATAILLE reckoned that the allotment survey of these 650,000 *hectares* would take 16 years and would cost 6,048,000 francs; this would be 9 francs 26 cmes. a *hectare*.

In these calculations, M. BATAILLE has omitted to include the cost of valuation, and of determining and marking boundaries; nor has he foreseen that a third of the staff will always be either ill or on leave, for he takes it for granted that the whole staff will be always at work at the same time; finally, he has not given a thought to the cost of keeping up the survey when once completed.

*By M. Boilloux, Chef de Service.*—M. BOILLOUX has taken these various matters into account. He supposes, further, that before this survey could be completed three-fifths of the Colony would be under cultivation. It is on the revenue survey of this area of about 3,600,000 *hectares* that he has based his calculations.

For the execution of this work, M. BOILLOUX estimated that there would be required a staff of, first, 84 Europeans supplying on an average 40 surveyors employed on the revenue survey, secondly, 105 natives, as demarcators and draftsmen. He calculated the annual cost to be 1,456,549

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\* 1 *hectare* = 2.471 acres.

francs. He set down the survey of four villages as the annual work to be expected from each of the forty surveyors, and concluded consequently that 16 years would be the period required for the survey of 2,460 \* villages.

According to this scheme, to carry out the survey would involve an expenditure of the sum of 23,304,784 francs. But in this sum-total M. BOILLOUX did not include the cost of purchase and erection of permanent boundary-marks defining *cantons*, villages, and holdings; he supposed these charges to be borne by the *communes* and by private individuals. Allowing 40 boundary-marks to each village, at a cost of 5 francs per mark, there is an expenditure of 500,000 francs to be added to the estimate of M. BOILLOUX for the demarcation of villages alone. This sum must be increased ten-fold to arrive at the cost of the permanent demarcation of private properties.

To maintain and turn to account this work, which 189 Engineers and Overseers will have thus completed in 16 years, a staff of 124 persons, exclusive of revenue officers and valuers must be kept up, and under this heading M. BOILLOUX estimated an annual expenditure of 960,633 francs. At the rate of 5% this sum represents a capital of 19,212,660 francs, which added to the cost of the survey, namely, 23,304,784 francs

makes a total of           ...           ...           ... 42,517,444 francs

as the expenditure which, in the opinion of M. BOILLOUX, would be required to carry out and maintain a cadastral survey. According to these calculations the cost of the allotment survey and the registration staff amounts to 10 francs 75 cmes. per *hectare*.

These sums speak for themselves. But, even so, granting the *data* (open to question though they are) on which M. BOILLOUX'S calculations are based, the sums for which he asks appear to me to be insufficient.

In these calculations, in which, at first sight, he seems to

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\* 2,560 (?)—W. E. M.

have allowed for all contingencies, M. BOILLOUX has neglected to take into account the mistakes and disappointments which are inevitable here in an undertaking of this kind. He has not taken into consideration that, where such a large staff is employed, in spite of all the care taken in recruiting, a comparatively large number of important hands must be non-effectives, spending without producing; that of the 84 surveyors employed at the start, very few would see the end of the work; that provision must therefore be made for replacing them and for the instruction of their successors; all this at a very considerable outlay, which he has not taken into account.

On the other hand, in reckoning on three-fifths of the Colony being under cultivation before the completion of the survey, M. BOILLOUX seems to me to have been led into exaggeration in the opposite direction.

These three and-a-half million *hectares* will no doubt be under the plough some day, but this can only be in the distant future, much further off than the end of the 16 years allowed by M. BOILLOUX. To obtain such an extension of cultivation, so rapidly, it would be necessary to take in hand the reclamation, by means of canals and embankments, of the unreclaimed swamp which comprises one-half of the Colony, and to populate the lands thus gained by forming new villages on them. At no great outlay, I fancy, a large part of the extensive marshes to the north of Cholon and of Tanan, those of the plain of Reeds (*Foncs*) of Bac Lieu, Cantho, Soctrang, Longxuyen and Chaudoc and even perhaps the vast uninhabited tracts of Rachgia, Camau and Hatien might be drained sufficiently to allow of their conversion into paddy-fields.

But these drainage works on which, in my opinion, the Colony ought to concentrate its greatest energy, must, it seems, be reserved for another generation, and one cannot, therefore, take as a basis for calculation the results which may be produced by them.

It is necessary to seek elsewhere grounds on which to base estimates which the periodical recurrence of these visionary schemes induces me, in my turn, to present to you to-day.

On the 31st December, 1884, the cultivable area, measured by the topographical staff, amounted to about 730,000 *hectares*. The cultivated land of the *arrondissements* or of the *cantons* remaining still to be surveyed was approximately 70,000 *hectares*.

We may, therefore, consider 800,000 *hectares* to be the cultivable area which will be shewn in the returns of cultivation furnished by the topographical staff when the survey on the scale of  $\frac{1}{200000}$ , now approaching completion, shall have been finished. But some *arrondissements* and those not the least important ones were surveyed before the remarkable activity which has been shewn recently in jungle-clearing, and it must be remembered that the returns do not shew the present state of the cultivation of those sub-divisions, but on an average that of the years 1881-1882.

|                                  |           |                                  |
|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| The Colony exported in 1881, ... | 4,210,000 | } piculs of pad-<br>dy and rice. |
| „ „ 1882, ...                    | 6,160,000 |                                  |

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Total, ... 10,370,000

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Average for two years, ... 5,165,000

Allowing ten piculs to each inhabitant, the local consumption may have amounted in each one of these years to 16,300,000

For seed ( $\frac{1}{4}$  of the harvest) there must have been required, ... .. 900,000

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|   |            |
|---|------------|
| The average produce for the years 1881 and 1882 must therefore have been, ... | 22,400,000 |
|---|------------|

---

|                                 |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| The export rose in 1883 to, ... | 8,630,000 |
|---------------------------------|-----------|

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| „ „ 1884 „ ... | 8,445,000 |
|----------------|-----------|

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Total, ... 17,075,000

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Average, ... 8,538,000

The local consumption, which must have slightly increased may be put down for each of these years at, ... .. 16,600,000



|   |            |
|---|------------|
| For seed there must have been required, ...             | 1,040,000  |
| Average produce of each of the last two years,          | 26,180,000 |
| Average of the years 1881 and 1882 brought forward, ... | 22,400,000 |
| Increase, ...   | 3,800,000  |

There does not seem to have been any noticeable improvement in the attention given to the land or in the choice of seed, during the last three years; the climatic conditions have remained about the same, there is no reason, therefore, why the return per *hectare* for 1883 and 1884 should have been appreciably larger than that of the two preceding years. It is in the extension of the area taken up for cultivation that we are compelled to look for the cause of the increase in value of production, the sum of which may consequently enable us to calculate the extent of the accession to the area planted with rice.

The Annamites divide the paddy-fields into five classes producing from 35 to 15 piculs of rice per *hectare*. Opened by people without much capital, on land not yet sufficiently prepared for cultivation, and in any case far inferior as regards soil to the splendid paddy-lands which date from ancient times, the new grain-fields may, in general, be ranked in the 3rd class, that which produces 25 piculs to the *hectare*. The quotient found by dividing 3,800,000 by 25 would give, therefore, approximately the extent of land lately brought under cultivation. This would seem to be 152,000 *hectares* and this has to be added to the total of the cultivated area as computed by the topographical department, namely 800,000 *hectares*, in order to find out the total of the cultivated area of the Colony, which may thus be put at 950,000 *hectares*.

Other kinds of cultivation, with the exception, perhaps, of some betel-nut gardens, are so little developed that it seems useless to take them into account.

If, then, like Messrs. BATAILLE and BOILLOUX, I were to lay down 16 years as the period necessary for the completion

of a cadastral survey, I should have to add to the above total of 950,000 *hectares* the land gradually opened up for cultivation during that period. Taking into account the results of the last two years, and always remembering that the population must soon begin upon the marshes, which will be more and more difficult to reclaim, I estimate, somewhat arbitrarily no doubt, that in this coming period of 16 years the area under cultivation will be increased by 500,000 *hectares*.

The survey then must be applied to a surface of 1,450,000 *hectares*.

Estimating the cost of the survey and establishment at 11 francs the *hectare*, the expenditure would amount to about 16,000,000 francs.

The survey of France, which, in consequence of the rise in the price of everything in recent times, would be a much more serious undertaking now-a-days, cost 150 million francs, or about 3 francs a *hectare*.

For this country, the salaries assigned to surveyors must be multiplied by three, and though a revenue-survey may be carried out more easily in the Colony, it must be remembered that an operator employed here will turn out, on an average, only about two-thirds of the work of one of equal ability and industry working in France. As the two circumstances last stated nearly counterbalance each other, it is sufficient to take into consideration only the difference of salaries, and, looking to this fact only, we may safely put down the cost of the survey at 9 francs the *hectare*. My estimate of 11 francs, which includes the registration establishment, would, therefore, probably be rather under the mark.

Having taken all possible care to reduce everything that can possibly be objected to as exaggerated in M. BOILLOUX's figures, I have now to give my opinion as to the chances of success, which, whatever may be its cost, the cadastral survey would have.

Here is my opinion in two words:—

1. The cadastral survey, if it is undertaken, will never be finished.

II. Whatever portion of it is completed will never be kept up and its value will be lost.

On these two points, I entertain the most absolute conviction. I know the Colony well enough not to be afraid that future events will prove me to have been wrong.

## II.

### *The Use of the Survey of the Colony.*

I have shown above at what a heavy figure the expense of a cadastral survey must necessarily be estimated.

I have not attempted to conceal the small amount of confidence I entertain of the success of such an undertaking.

It only remains to give my opinion as to its utility, and on this point I shall speak even more plainly. The cadastral survey (*cadastre*), giving the word the meaning it possesses in our language, and in our system of administration, that survey which has, up to the present time, been kept in view in the Colony, and in reference to which the schemes which I have just reviewed have been drawn up, such a survey has no *raison d'être* here, it would be useless; much more, it would do actual harm.

We found in Cochin-China an admirable institution which used to be of the greatest service to the Annamite Government, and which, to us strangers to the lands, the language and the customs of the population, has been still more useful; I refer to the Annamite system of district-government by *communes*, an institution which, instead of trying to ruin by awkward administrative importations, we ourselves, weakened as we are by centralisation, might perhaps seek to introduce into the mother-country for the good of the nation.

The native *commune* has been much encroached upon already, at all events, as regards the collection of the direct taxes (and this is one of its most important functions); it still exists with its principal attributes. Beyond the twentieth *arrondissement*, the Government has no need to know the 1,600,000 inhabitants of the Colony. It is sufficient to communicate with the 2,450 municipalities by the medium of whom the taxes are collected without documents, prosecutions or expense.

I will not deny that abuses may arise from this mode of procedure, but such abuses are not the result of French administration, they have existed, and in a much greater degree, from time immemorial; they are less felt in all that regards the assessment of allotments for land revenue than in any other matter, and they do not affect the interests of the Treasury in any way.

The Officers of Government who know by the computations of the (topographical) survey the exact area of land under cultivation in each village, can in fact maintain a check upon the full collection of the land revenue, nor do they fail to do so, and in *arrondissements* where the holdings have been completely surveyed, the difference discovered between the actual cultivated area and that on which revenue is paid is comparatively unimportant, it amounts to about one-fortieth.

| Arrondissements. | Area under cultivation.                 |  | Difference. |             | Remarks.          |
|------------------|---|--|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
|                  | According to the revenue-rolls of 1885. | According to calculations of the topographical survey. | Excess.     | Deficiency. |                   |
|                  | Hectares.                               | Hectares.  | Hectares.   | Hectares.   |                   |
| Baria, ...       | 10,233                                  | 10,548   | ...         | 225         |                   |
| Bienhoa, ...     | 29,050                                  | 26,143   | 2,807       | ...         |                   |
| Saigon, ...      | 47,179                                  | 57,906   | ...         | 10,727      |                   |
| Cholon, ...      | 59,952                                  | 65,834   | ...         | 5,882       |                   |
| Gocong, ...      | 37,798                                  | 38,303   | ...         | 505         | Deficiency 22,042 |
| Tanan, ...       | 42,865                                  | 43,499   | ...         | 634         | Excess 7,336      |
| Mytho, ...       | 99,938                                  | 102,769  | ...         | 2,831       |                   |
| Bentré, ...      | 87,988                                  | 87,332   | 656         | ...         |                   |
| Vinhlong, ...    | 79,790                                  | 75,917   | 3,873       | ...         |                   |
| Sadec, ...       | 52,100                                  | 53,338   | ...         | 1,238       |                   |
|                  | 544,893                                 | 561,499  | 7,336       | 22,042      | <u>14,706</u>     |

At Travinh and at Soctrang, the difference seems to be more considerable. Although the survey of these *arrondissements* is not yet finished, the cultivated area, according to the calculations of the survey department, already exceeds the area on which revenue is paid, in Travinh by 7,603 *hectares*, and in Soctrang by 3,211 *hectares*. But there can be no doubt that when the topographical survey of these *arrondissements* is finished, the local officials will hasten to take advantage of the materials for a check furnished to them by the cultivation returns, to secure accuracy in the revenue declarations of the villages.

Thus, without any expense whatever, and without even the European staff being brought into contact with the taxpayers, the land revenue is collected at the present time almost without arrears. The cadastral survey once effected, the collective liability of the *commune* would be transformed into the personal contribution of the individual and all the *arrondissements* would thus become *vingtièmes*. Every *administrateur*, or rather every *contrôleur*, for officials of this nature will have to be created, would have to open registers of holdings, to keep a record of numerous mutations of title, and to keep nominal rolls which the central office will have to verify entry by entry. Next, the tax gatherer will come and he will have to serve a notice of demand on every taxpayer, to see him, to listen to his excuses, and to sue him and levy an attachment in case of non-payment.

Attachment on what? The Annamites have no furniture, the animals used in cultivation are as much landed property as the fields themselves. For arrears to the amount of \$2 could one go as far as to seize immoveable property?

In an *arrondissement* which is subject to the assessment of one-fifth, the Government expends, in order to collect the land-revenue, forty per cent., perhaps, of the sum realised. I do not profess to say that the same thing must necessarily occur in all *arrondissements*, for in the latter the payments may be heavier, but at least it is not rash to suppose that the cost of assessing and collecting the revenue will be considerable; that the collections will far exceed the utmost expectations of

those who hold the most optimist of opinions—as far as I am concerned, I distinctly deny.

Everything being taken into consideration, the immense labour which the direct taxation of individuals will entail upon the Government, will result in the reduction, in a sensible degree, of the actual sum realised by the land-tax, and further, in consequence of the transport charges which will have to be incurred, will increase the burden on the native population.

This, therefore, is what would be the probable result of effecting a cadastral survey, with its natural consequence, the separate direct liability of each land-holder for the land-tax.

I have already stated what a large establishment it would be necessary to keep up in order to secure the due working of these institutions. I need not go on to point out how greatly increased the Central Government will find their work and responsibility to be, by having to control and direct an entirely new financial department, with the public works necessitated by it.

Almost the whole of Eastern Indo-China is being laid open, at the present day, to our action, and in order to fulfil the mission thus imposed upon it, the Government has need of all its liberty; is this the time for the introduction here of reforms, or rather of useless changes, the putting of which into operation will absorb all our attention and the sole result of which will be to accentuate the differences which may exist between Cochin-China and Tonkin, to the prejudice of the administrative union of the two Colonies?

Let us rather respect what still survives of the organisation of the Annamite *commune*; this institution will be invaluable to us in Tonkin; thanks to it, we govern Cochin-China easily. But we take advantage of it in an ungrateful spirit, and we shall not appreciate its benefits until the day when its disappearance shall enable us to judge how well it served us when we had it.

### III.

#### *Means of introducing the Torrens System into Cochin-China.*

I shall now pass to another subject, in which I trust to be able to interest the Committee in a more special manner.

All administrators and lawyers who have to deal with questions relating to loans on landed security and on agricultural property, are acquainted, in its general features at least, with the ingenious system invented at Melbourne \* by the Hon'ble Mr. TORRENS † and so properly called after his name.

Land-owners in Australia who are desirous of bringing their land under the Torrens system, send in their title-deeds to a special office, where they are examined, in the same manner as the titles of a vendor are scrutinised by the purchaser, and where, after this verification, they are entered, if need be, in registers kept for this purpose. In consideration of a small payment, the Government certifies thenceforth that the person named in the title (*porteur du titre*) has the right to dispose at will of his property, free from all charge, and undertakes to indemnify those who advance money upon it, in case of eviction.

These titles may thenceforth be employed as freely as negotiable instruments; they become regular securities (*des véritables warrants*), and are transferred, and pass from hand to hand with the same facility. Simple promissory notes afford in this way the same security as mortgages of real property, and land becomes the safest medium of credit.

In Australia, where, in many respects, land is not more valuable than here, the Torrens system has produced very remarkable results; the costs of conveyancing, so heavy in English possessions, have fallen to next to nothing; dealings are put through without delay, and in no single case (at least up to 1878) has the liability of the Colonies been brought into question.

The analogy which exists between the Torrens system and the practice which obtains among the Annamites of guaranteeing possession of land by the issue of title-deeds, struck me forcibly during my stay in Australia, and I have ever since thought that the adoption of the former here would be in the highest degree useful and very easy.

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\* At Adelaide.—W. E. M.

† The late Sir R. R. TORRENS.—W. E. M.

All the reflection which I have bestowed on the subject since has only confirmed me in this idea.

Annamite law does not recognise any absolute rights in real property, whether express or implied.

Native land-holders only borrow, ordinarily at the sowing season, on an undertaking to repay the advance at harvest, eight months afterwards.

They are the victims of the most frightful usury.

There exist at Saigon great money-lending institutions\* which would find every advantage in embarking in these agricultural loans. Their intervention would at once reduce by four-fifths the rate of interest which the native land-holders pay at present. Perhaps, even, the Bank of Indo-China would be willing, in consideration of the deposit of title-deeds, to make the necessary advances to cultivators.

All these different circumstances tell greatly in favour of the adoption of the Torrens system, and the natives who seem to have had an intuitive idea of the principle, would at once appreciate the benefits derivable from it.

Should the Torrens law (*l'acte Torrens*) be applied to the Colony, it would be necessary to undertake, not a cadastral survey (*cadastre*), but a registration of holdings (*levé*) and the demarcation, with the concurrence of contiguous proprietors (*délimitation contradictoire*) of those lands the owners of which might apply to have them brought under the new system. New titles of uniform tenor, drawn up in accordance with a form agreed upon, would be issued then to the parties entitled.

Surveyors attached to the principal *arrondissements* might be entrusted, in such numbers as the demand for their services might require, with the scientific part of the work; the civil functionary in charge, an officer deputed by the *direction de l'intérieur* (possibly an *employé des domaines*), the *chef du canton*, and a headman selected in the village would pronounce upon the titles of the land-holders, would exercise a careful watch over the interests of third persons and of the

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\* The Bank of Indo-China, the statutes of which might easily be modified; the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the Chartered Bank.



Colony, would sign, with the parties interested, the descriptions of boundaries, and would prepare the new certificates of title.

The costs of these proceedings might be charged in part to those land-holders on whose account they are incurred, the balance would not be a very heavy charge on the local budget.

In a short time, and without undue expense, the Government would, I believe, by this means, accomplish the definition and demarcation of holdings. And these combined measures would not only facilitate the enforcement of the Torrens system, but, by determining the extent and the boundaries of holdings, they would operate in putting an end to the numerous law-suits to which boundary questions give rise. \*

None of these advantages can be hoped for from the cadastral survey.

## CAMOUILLY.

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\* Number of suits tried in 1884, in which claims to land or disputes about boundaries were the cause of action :—

|                   |     |                       |           |
|-------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----------|
| Court of Binh-hoà | ... | ...                   | 66        |
| Mytho,            | ... | ...                   | 13        |
| Chaudoc,          | ... | ...                   | 133       |
| Vinhlong          | ... | No returns furnished. |           |
| Bentré,           | ... | ...                   | 136       |
| Sectrang,         | ... | ...                   | 19        |
|                   |     |                       | <hr/> 367 |



## NOTES ON ECONOMIC PLANTS.

### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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To his Annual Report on the Forest Department for 1886, Mr. CANTLEY, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Singapore, has added some notes on Economic Plants—notes to which it seems desirable to give wider publicity than can be obtained by incorporation in a volume of "Proceedings of the Legislative Council." They are, therefore, reprinted here.

The introduction of trees and plants into countries in which they are not indigenous often involves, if the acclimatisation is successful, a growth of nomenclature which creates puzzles for future philologists. "Tobacco" and "ananas" have gradually been adopted, in varying forms, by all the languages of the East, but what are we to say of "*jamrose*," the name given in Mauritius to one of the *jambu* family, perhaps the rose-apple (*jambosa vulgaris*), which seems to be an odd mixture of the Malay and English words?

In Penang, where the *cho-cho* (*sechium edule*) is called "the Bainie fruit," a name has been established which will perhaps find a place some day in dictionaries and glossaries. The vegetable in question was first grown at Bellevue on Penang Hill in 1865 by the Recorder, Sir BENSON MAXWELL, to whom one ripe specimen was presented by Mr. ROBERT BAIN, a merchant in the island. The name of the new product was not known, and it was christened by the children of the family after the donor. The plant has grown freely on Penang Hill ever since, and is known both to Europeans and natives in Penang by the name invented in the nursery of the Recorder's family.

What is now being done by a Government Department in

a report of this kind to inform and educate the public as to the value of tropical products, was attempted here in 1836 by Colonel LOW, who published a "Dissertation" on Agriculture in the Straits. Mr. CANTLEY would do good service if he, like Colonel LOW, would attempt to get trustworthy statistics of the yield of rice and other grain and of various kinds of fruit, etc., in the several Settlements, and of the profit to be expected from cultivation of all sorts.

W. E. M.

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## APPENDIX C.

## NOTES ON ECONOMIC PLANTS.

The following Notes on Economic Plants are made with a view to the encouragement of minor industries. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the establishment of the Experimental Nurseries to obtain complete information, but that given below may be useful in shewing the tendency towards results, in the absence of more complete details.

## FIBRES.

MAURITIUS HEMP (*Furcræa gigantea*) continues to grow with great vigour in the Nurseries, and several thousand plants have been disposed of to planters for trial. The price realized for good fibre is about £28 per ton in London, and if the fibre can be prepared here at say 5 cents per pound, its profitable cultivation is no doubt possible.

MANILA HEMP (*Musa textilis*) grows well. When first planted it takes longer to send up suckers than the common Banana does, but once established it grows freely.

In Manila, on good soil, the plantations are renewed only after a period of about 20 years. The present market value of the fibre is from £30 to £40 per ton in London, and as labour is about equally as cheap in the Straits as in Manila, the plant is no doubt capable of profitable cultivation in favourable localities.

SUNN HEMP (*Crotalaria juncea*).—Common in a wild state all over the Settlements, and grows well in ordinary soil. Some attempt to utilize the plant should be made, as the fibre commands a good price in the market.

PENGUIN HEMP (*Bromelia sylvestris*) grows with remarkable vigour. It is one of the pine-apple tribe, but the leaves

are much longer than those of the pine-apple plant. It succeeds best under the treatment pine-apples require.

RHEA or CHINA GRASS (*Boehmeria nivea*) grows well in rich moist soils, and now that a simple process for the extraction of the fibre from the wood by steaming has been hit upon, its manufacture, considering the high price obtained for the fibre, is worthy of careful trial, especially on land where sugar cultivation has ceased to be remunerative owing to low prices, and where the ground is not marshy.

PLANTAIN and BANANA FIBRE (*Musa sapientum*).—The common plantain or banana yields a good fibre worth about £15 a ton. I observed when in Sélångor a wild banana which grew there with great luxuriance, in appearance the plant looked very like *Musa textilis* and it is probable it will be found to yield a very good marketable fibre.

From the *Kew Gardens Bulletin* of April last I learn that in Jamaica a red banana produces fibre worth £25 per ton; the plant is probably the same as the red banana of the Straits.

LALANG (*Imperatia Kænigii*).—Lalang has been found to produce good papermaking material, but as the grass had to be transported to England in bales, only the longest grass containing stout fibrous stems was found to pay. The land that will support grass of such a robust nature, will also grow more valuable crops. The quantity of material available for paper-making in the Straits, including bamboos, pine-apple leaves, wood, &c., would seem to warrant the establishment here of a permanent paper factory.

PINE APPLE FIBRE (*Ananassa sativa*).—In reference to pine-apple fibre, Mr. MORRIS writing in the *Kew Bulletin*, already referred to, observes as follows:—"Although not much at present in commercial use, the fibre has a future of considerable importance before it. It is finer and stronger than that yielded by any other plant. A beautiful fabric known as Piña cloth is made from it. A rope of pine-apple fibre  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in circumference bore a strain of 57 cwt."

**MUDAR FIBRE** (*Calotropis gigantea*).—Plants of Mudar have been in demand during the past year. The plant on hand is apparently the white variety, and grows very freely in almost any soil. The downy substance contained in the follicles or seed pods is the part most valued, but the stem also yields a fibre, which is said to be superior to the common *Calotropis* which by branching more is less valuable. The plant also yields a Gutta. The juice of ten average plants is said to yield about a pound of Gutta.

**COTTON** (*Gossypium arboreum*).—Cotton is found to do well on alluvial deposits on the plains and also on hills up to an elevation of about 2,000 feet as a first crop after the removal of virgin forest, but the soil of the Straits generally is unsuited for the cultivation of Cotton, being too clayey and retentive.

**KAPOK** (*Eriodendron anfractuosum*).—The cultivation of Kapok is attracting much attention. The plant is of rapid growth and succeeds well on ordinary soils. Its cultivation in the Straits can hardly fail to be profitable under good management.

**INDIAN HEMP** (*Cannabis sativa*) grows, but shews no hope of profitable production, the fibre being five times shorter than it naturally is when grown in a congenial climate.

**OTHER FIBRES.**—The following fibre-producing plants are also found to grow well in the Straits:—American aloe, Hibiscus of sorts, Bowstring hemp of sorts, Cus-cus, Palm and Pandan fibres, and numerous plants belonging to the Urticaceæ, Verbenaceæ and Malvaceæ families. Jute has not been tried, the seed requisitioned not having arrived in time, but I have hope of the plant succeeding.

#### OILS.

**CITRONELLA GRASS** (*Andropogon nardus*) and **LEMON GRASS** (*Andropogon citratus*).—The cultivation of these grasses would appear not to receive sufficient attention. Their growth in the Straits is all that can be desired, and the cultivation pays well when properly attended to.

**RUSA OIL GRASS** (*Andropogon schœnanthes*) does not seem to be known in the Straits, and so far I have not been able to procure plants, but that it will succeed here there is but little doubt.

**CROTON OIL** (*Croton tiglium*).—Among recent introductions, this is by far the most promising. It seems to have found a climate and soil entirely to its liking in the Straits. The plant bears heavy crops of fruit, its cultivation will no doubt prove a profitable investment.

**ILLUPI OIL** (*Bassia latifolia*).—Plants of this valuable oil tree do not appear to succeed well in Singapore. They are much preyed upon by insects, and although the tree is found in a wild state at no great distance, it has refused so far to grow satisfactorily in this island.

**CASTOR OIL** (*Ricinus communis*).—Castor oil is now largely used in the manufacture of soap, for machinery and other purposes. In the Straits the plant grows with great vigour, and under proper treatment its cultivation should pay. Some Chinese made an attempt to cultivate the plant in Malacca some years ago. The attempt was a failure in point of profitable return, and no one else seems to have tried it since then. I have strong reason to think, however, that the plant used was an inferior variety, *i. e.*, the variety common in the Straits, the cultivation of which could hardly have been expected to be profitable. The failure has had the effect of discouraging others, but there would seem no good reason to be discouraged so long as the plant has not had a proper trial.

**COCOA-NUT OIL** (*Cocos nucifera*).—Little need be said of this well-known oil, but it is found that the plant does not yield sufficient crops to pay, when grown more than about half-a-mile from the sea; when grown in the interior of Singapore the crops obtained are said to be only sufficient to cover cost of labour.

**OLIVE OIL** (*Olea europea*).—The olive plants introduced in 1885 and planted on Penang Hill are making very satisfactory growth, and I am in hope of its proving well adapted for cultivation on mountains and high lands generally.



**BEN OIL TREE** (*Moringa pterogysperma*) is everywhere cultivated in the Straits for its leaves and roots, which are used as vegetables, but apparently no attempt has been made to manufacture oil from the tree.

**KAYU PUTEH OIL** (*Melaleuca leucodendron*).—Whole forests of this tree exist in Malacca, but little attention seems to be given to the manufacture of oil from the plant as is done elsewhere. The tree yields many useful produce, but oil may be looked upon as the most valuable, and it could, no doubt, be extracted from it at a rate which would give a good margin of profit.

**GINGELLY OIL** (*Sesamum indicum*) grows wild all over the country, and bears abundance of seed from which oil might be profitably extracted. The seed contains 50% of oil, and some three crops a year may be had. The oil is used for soap-making, in perfumery, and to adulterate almond oil, which it much resembles. In India one million acres is said to be under cultivation of Sesamum.

**WOOD OIL** (*Dipterocarpus spp.*).—At present wood oil in paying quantity is obtained only from primeval forest. I would however suggest that indigenous trees yielding wood oil and gutta percha be planted for pepper supports. The time they will require to make supports will be about seven years, at which date the temporary supports (Dadup or deadwood) could be removed. Acting on this principle, a time would arrive when the supports would become a source of considerable revenue, probably greater than the pepper crop, whereas at present they are generally a source of trouble and expense.

## FRUITS.

**PEACH** (*Amygdalus persica*).—The successful acclimatization of the peach tree in the Straits is a work of the Forest Department which has already borne fruit, and very excellent fruit too; the trees have now borne three crops in succession, which shews that they are in earnest, and it is not too much to hope that, when the tree gets widely distributed among Chinese cultivators, peaches will become a common fruit in the bazaars of the colony.

APPLE (*Pyrus malus*).—Very good apples have been produced by the plants introduced from Sydney. I did not attach much importance to the first crop, as plants with fruiting branches (buds) ripened before their arrival will generally produce a first crop, but that the plants are now producing good fruits from Colonial ripened wood shews that they have adapted themselves to the altered circumstances of climate.

COCOA PLUM (*Chrysobalanus icaco*).—The cocoa plum of the West Indies came into bearing during the year for the first time in the Straits. The plants were received originally from Kew. On being removed from their pots and planted in the open ground they grew with great rapidity, and when about six feet in height came into fruit which they have ripened in fair quantity.

PINE-APPLE (*Ananassa sativa*).—The following pine-apple plants have been collected from various sources and are now growing in the Experimental Nursery, viz.:—Black Jamaica, Cayenne, Queen, Mauritius and New Providence. It is unfortunate that of all those just named the Mauritius, a very inferior kind, is the only one extensively cultivated here; time only will work a change. I would here mention that the profitable introduction of a new product (fruit or vegetable) into a Chinese bazaar is a more difficult thing than most people imagine; the Oriental taste once educated to a certain thing, even though an inferior article, is clung to with a persistence truly remarkable. I would observe further that the pine-apple everywhere known here under the name "Mauritius" is not known in that colony, and that the sugar-cane known in Mauritius under the name of "Penang" is not found here.

LIME BERRIES (*Triphasia trifoliata*).—The fruit of this plant is preserved in Manila and sent to the London market. The plant produces fruit here in great plenty, and will no doubt be found to pay here as well as in Manila.

BREAD NUT (*Brosimum alicastrum*), and BRAZIL-NUT (*Bertholetia excelsa*).—These plants continue to grow with unabated vigour, the first planted are now about twelve feet in height, and I have hopes of their producing useful fruit in the Colony.

ALLIGATOR PEAR (*Persea gratissima*).—This highly esteemed fruit tree is now in bearing in the Nursery. About two years ago when only a small plant it was removed from the Botanic Gardens where its growth had stood stationary for some years, but since being planted in more congenial soil it has grown with great freedom.

DATE PALM (*Phoenix dactylifera*).—Being often asked as to the possibility of dates being grown in the Straits, I may observe that our climate is altogether unsuitable for the cultivation of the plant or any of its varieties, of which there are over a hundred. The date grows well only in hot, dry climates, in localities where its roots can find a sufficiency of moisture. The plant exists in this Colony.

COMMON FIG (*Ficus carica*).—The common fig ripens fruit in the Straits very freely, but is much subject to attack from insects. A few drops of kerosine oil applied to the parts attacked will keep the ants away for about a week when another application becomes necessary. The underground portion of the stem is generally the part attacked first. Fruits which have attained full size but are backward in ripening may be brought to maturity in a few days by the application of a little olive oil to the extremity of the fruit.

NATIVE FRUITS.—It is notorious that the supply of native fruits, such as Durian and Mangosteen, is not sufficient to meet the local demand, and still orchards are not being extended with any great rapidity. So far as I have been able to discover, there seems two causes for this. The first is, that nearly all the land accessible to small cultivators on which fruit trees can be grown *easily* in Singapore and Penang is already under cultivation; and the second appears to be, that the growers in Malacca where land is available and who are chiefly Malays, are indifferent to money-making further than sufficient for their daily requirements.

The foreign demand for Mangosteen plants has become somewhat excessive since the tree has been found to fruit in East Africa and East and West Indies.

ORANGES.—Every effort has been made to get together as large a collection of orange plants as possible in the hope that

at least a few may be found to fruit freely. So far, orange cultivation in the Straits has not been very successful, the plants grow freely enough, but produce but little fruit. Some China oranges planted on the Woodneuk Estate in Singapore produced during the first year a perfect crop of yellow oranges, next year a crop of a greener nature, and the third crop was entirely green. For some years past they have ceased producing edible fruit. How far cultivation may be to blame for these results is not known, but the stock now on hand will shew what can be done to acclimatize and cultivate this favourite fruit.

### BEVERAGES.

LIBERIAN COFFEE (*Coffea liberica*) is becoming an established product of the Straits, but its proper cultivation is far from being properly understood. Drainage is too little attended to by some; others by starting the plant in very rich compost change the character of the roots to an extent that unsuits them for penetration of the natural soil. When these errors and some others get corrected, the adaptability of the plant for cultivation here will then shew itself in its true character. Plants of this Coffee are under various treatment in the Experimental Nursery, but it would be premature at present to detail these, I may state however that the plant will not bear manuring in the ordinary way when in fruit, manure should therefore be applied in liquid form, or as top dressing, when given to encourage the swelling of the berries. When the soil is disturbed around the plant when in fruit, a large number of the berries wither and die owing to the destruction of rootlets in the manuring process, and which renders the act a loss instead of a gain.

MAROGOGEPIC COFFEE (*Coffea sp.*).—Three plants of the Coffee known as "Marogogepic" and very favourably reported on some little time ago by the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, were received from Kew during the year and have grown with less vigour than the Liberian kind, but with almost double that of Arabian Coffee (*Coffea arabica*). The leaves are somewhat larger than the Arabian kind, so that the plant seems from its growth to approach an intermediate form between *Coffea liberica* and *Coffea arabica*, and is not as yet affected

by the disease. Should it prove as well adapted to our soil as *Coffea liberica* does, keep free from disease, and have a distinct cropping season, it will no doubt supersede all other kinds in the Straits.

ARABIAN COFFEE (*Coffea arabica*).—The Arabian coffee planted in the Nursery Hooks healthy, but grows slowly. Hybridization may probably re-establish it in cultivation.

BENGAL COFFEE (*Coffea bengalense*).—The growth made by Bengal coffee does not look promising, the plants are still small however and may not shew their true character.

CHOCOLATE (*Theobroma cacao*).—Some plants of Chocolate which stood for some years leaf-eaten, extremities of the branches dead, and looking in a dying state had, on the land coming under the control of the Forest Department, a number of Dadup trees planted among them for experiment. The Dadup trees have now grown to about twenty-five feet in height and their branches having nearly met, the solar rays are prevented from striking the Chocolate plants directly.

The result has been that the latter have thrown off their lethargy and started into determined competition for light with the Dadups and have grown remarkably, the insects have given up attacking the leaves, and robust health has returned to them, but on other plantations where the plants have had shade from their infancy they have mostly died.

The Chocolate plant has proved verycapricious in the Straits, whole plantation going off without any apparent cause except the attacks of leaf insects, while here and there a solitary plant will for many years survive its fellows and go on bearing heavy crops of fruits. It has been said that animals or plants located in large numbers together are liable to epidemic disease, which looses its grasp only after the individuals are thinned down to health permitting numbers. There is doubtless such a law in nature. What seems required is a knowledge of how far one can safely go without danger of calling its working into activity.

TEA (*Assam hybrid*) grows with a freedom which would seem to insure profitable cultivation, the question is more one of cheap manipulation than of plant growth.

I have lately inspected tea cultivation on some estates in Ceylon, and I see no good reason why its cultivation should not be taken up freely in the Straits on selected soils and made remunerative.

### SPICES.

CLOVE (*Caryophyllum aromaticum*).—The Clove trees raised from Singapore grown seed and planted in the Tanglin Nursery look remarkably healthy, both in swampy ground and on the hill sides. They could hardly succeed better anywhere than they are doing.

NUTMEG (*Myristica fragrans*).—Nutmegs planted in the same Nursery look very promising and seem as if prepared to begin another cycle of satisfactory growth in the Settlement. Their successful cultivation seems to depend on what nearly all other crops depend on in the Straits, *i. e.*, liberal manuring.

ALLSPICE (*Pimenta vulgaris*).—A plant of allspice raised from seed some nine years ago is now about twelve feet in height and is for the moment covered with blossom and small fruit.

GINGER (*Zingiber officinale*).—Ginger grows satisfactorily, low prices only prevent its cultivation being freely developed. It is, however, an exhausting crop, soon wearing out the land in which it is planted in the absence of liberal manuring.

CHINESE GINGER (*Zingiber sp.*).—Some plants of this species, which produces the well-known preserved ginger of the shops, were received during the year from the Royal Gardens Kew. It has grown well, but shews no sign of flowering. It is believed to be an entirely new species, but this cannot be determined in the absence of flowers.

PEPPER (*Piper nigrum*).—The cultivation of pepper is being gradually taken up by Europeans. If present prices (\$41 per picul for white) keep up, large areas will soon be placed under pepper cultivation.

CAYENNE PEPPER (*Capsicum annum*).—No pepper from this plant seems to be made in the Straits, but chillies of all kinds grow freely. The value of chillies is about 45 shillings per hhd. in London.

CHINESE CASSIA (*Cinnamomum cassia*).—The plants of this, introduced from Hongkong in 1884, have grown with remarkable rapidity and are now large pyramidal bushes of 25 feet in height, but the substitution of Ceylon Cinnamon leaves for those of this Cassia will probably put an end to its cultivation, which has never been very profitable.

#### ROOTS AND CULINARY VEGETABLES.

TAPIOCA (*Fatropa manihot*).—The rise in the price of Tapioca flour has stimulated planting afresh. The estates lately closed are getting into working order again.

Of Tapioca, there are many varieties; so far I have been able to secure the following:—Red and white Brazilian, Singapore, and Mauritius. These are all in cultivation here, and the time they take to mature is about as follows:—Brazilian, nine months; Singapore, fifteen months; and Mauritius, eighteen months.

ARROW-ROOT (*Maranta arundinacea*) grows perfectly in the Experimental Nursery. It is not much cultivated here except by Cottagers for home consumption, but the produce is said to be very superior in quality.

KUMARA (*Ipomœa chrysorrhiza*).—This is a new vegetable received from the Royal Gardens Kew, and has grown with remarkable vigour. The tubers have grown to a fair size at date, but the crop is not yet ripe. I have no doubt that it will realize its high reputation as a vegetable and prove a most beneficial acquisition.

ARRACACHA ESCULENTA.—Native of New Grenada and said to be an excellent vegetable. The plants received from Ceylon have all failed.

Among the more common European vegetables which have been found on trial to grow well are the following, which

may be ordered from Europe with every hope of success by those desirous of cultivating them :—

Radish, early varieties (*Raphanus sativus*).  
 Carrot, early varieties (*Daucus carota*).  
 Lima Bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*).  
 Watercress, of sorts (*Nasturtium officinale*).  
 Parsley, of sorts (*Pteroselinum sativum*).  
 Tomato, all the varieties (*Lycopersicum esculentum*).  
 Beet, Turnip rooted (*Beta vulgaris*).  
 Horse Radish (*Cochlearia armoracia*).  
 Jerusalem Artichokes (*Helianthus tuberosus*).  
 Basella alba (*Basella alba*).  
 Lettuce, mixed (*Lactuca sativa*).  
 Cho-cho, or Jamaica Cucumber (*Sechium edule*).  
 Turnips, American Strop leave (*Brassica rapa*).  
 Kohl-Rabi (*Brassica oleracea Caulo-rapa*).

### DYES.

INDIGO (*Indigofera tinctoria*).—Not yet under cultivation by Europeans here, but largely cultivated by Chinese. The plant succeeds equally well on hill and swamp.

DIVI-DIVI (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*) is a new product for the Straits. The plant has shewn satisfactory growth. At the late flower show, Mr. ALLEN exhibited some pods from plants grown on his estate and which seemed quite equal to Indian produce. Its cultivation will no doubt be found profitable.

ARNOTTO (*Bixa orallina*) has found apparently a congenial home in the Straits, and grows with all the vigour of its native habitat. It yields abundance of dye which might surely be profitably utilised.

DYERS CASSIA (*Cassia auriculata*).—This plant is quite at home in Singapore soil, and its profitable cultivation is believed to be possible.

OTHER DYES.—Among other unutilised dyes, the growth of which leave nothing to be desired, may be mentioned,



*Cæsalpinia sappan*, *Fibraurea tinctoria*, *Henna*, *Phytotacca*, &c.

### INDIA-RUBBER, CAUTCHOUC, AND GUMS.

**GUTTA PERCHA** (*Dichopsis gutta*).—From statistics afforded by plants growing in the Nursery, this plant, the best variety of Gutta Percha tree, seems a moderately fast grower. A plant planted in 1879 is now twenty-five feet in height and twelve inches in circumference at six feet above the ground. This gives an average yearly growth in height of about three and a half feet, and an annual increase in circumference of about one and one-fourth inch.

**NATIVE CREEPING GUTTA.**—The various Willoughbeias and others from which a very large proportion of East Indian Gutta is drawn, grow with great vigour when planted on cleared land, and where, in the absence of anything to climb upon, they form large bushes in twelve months. Results of growth seem to show that it would be more profitable to plant these than the larger trees requiring some fifteen years to produce a first return.

**FOREIGN CREEPING GUTTA.**—The Foreign creeping Guttas on hand are the African and Madagascar creepers; these are planted side by side with the native kinds, and although they grow freely are far behind the native kinds in rate of growth and general vigour.

Other foreign rubber, such as Para, Ceara and Panama rubbers grow well, but so far as experiments have gone, the produce of latex is very watery and it is doubtful whether they will hold their own against the better native kinds. The other Gums under cultivation are, Gum Tolu, Gum Benzoin, and Gum Arabic, all growing satisfactorily.

### DRUGS.

**KOLA** (*Cola acuminata*) a native of western Africa and acclimatised in our West Indian Colonies, produces a pod which contains several seeds about the size of horse chestnuts, which are used for many purposes by the Nègroes, but one

of its newest uses is that of an antidote for the effects of alcohol, or cure for inebriety, a nut powdered and taken in a little water is said to at once restore the most intoxicated mind to a state of sobriety. It is also used to heal wounds, as a remedy for indigestion, and a substitute for coffee, &c. The plant grows well in the Straits.

IPECACUANHA (*Cephaelis ipecacuanha*), a native of Brazil, and a plant which has been found generally very difficult to cultivate, seems to grow in the Straits with all the luxuriance of its native country when a proper situation is hit upon. It enjoys a very moist still atmosphere and somewhat dense shade. In the Straits it forms a compact little bush of about eighteen inches in height and is very ornamental when well in flower. I lately visited a plantation of the plant in Johor and saw thousands of plants in excellent health. They were protected from the sun by palm leaves laid side by side on artificial supports about 6 feet in height; hedges of the same material were put down a few yards apart. Soil chocolate colour, rich in vegetable matter, wood ashes, &c.

TOBACCO (*Nicotiana tabacum*)—The soil of the Straits is generally not sufficiently rich for the successful cultivation of tobacco, except perhaps as a first crop after the removal of virgin forest, or in specially prepared compost. The plant requires heavy manuring to keep it growing satisfactorily on ordinary ground, as it exhausts the soil so quickly and thoroughly. Where the soil is not congenial, to start with its cultivation can hardly prove remunerative. Seed of the best kinds have however been distributed amongst the planting community.

CAMPHOR (*Camphora officinarum*), or Formosa Camphor, is not of much interest to Straits people so far as its cultivation is concerned, the climate being unsuitable for its proper growth. It nevertheless grows fairly well in Singapore.

SUMATRA CAMPHOR (*Dryobalanops aromatica*), also known as Borneo Camphor, is sparingly found on the Peninsula; and its importance in the afforestation of the Settlements is not overlooked. Private enterprise will hardly ever

successfully cultivate the plant, owing to the time which is required to elapse between first outlay and first income.

JALAP (*Ipomæa purga*) } The climate of the Straits  
GENSENG (*Panax ginseng*) } is not found suitable for the  
cultivation of either of these valuable drugs. The former sell  
at 1s. 2d. a pound, the latter at (occasionally) \$400 the ounce.

SIAMESE BENZOIN (*Styrax sp.*).—The cultivation of Siamese Benzoïn might pay, as it seems greatly in demand. I frequently receive letters offering long prices for plants or produce. The plant is supposed to be a variety of the common Benzoïn (*Styrax benzoïn*) but until proper specimens are obtained, this cannot be settled.

CUBEBS (*Piper cubeba*).—Experiments with Cubebs on a small scale seem to shew that the plant prefers a shady moist situation. Plants exposed to the full sun grew much more slowly. The cultivation of Cubeb plants does not receive the amount of attention in the Straits it deserves. The crop pays well, but for the present the monopoly of its cultivation remains in the hands of the Dutch, through apparently no other reason than a want of enterprise on the part of planters on this side of the water. In Johor the plant grows remarkably well, bearing heavy crops of fruit, but details of its cultivation as practised in Java is still a desideratum.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

SAGO (*Sagus Rumphiana* and *S. laevis*).—The cultivation of native Sago is deservedly receiving increased attention in the Straits. The trees prefer rich swampy ground and become productive in about six years after planting from seed. When grown on other than swampy land the seed seldom matures. The tree can be increased from seed or from suckers or off-shoots, but when the latter process is adopted a large percentage generally fail to grow.

PATCHOULI (*Pogostemon patchouli*).—Plants of Patchouli have been in demand for experimental planting, and a good number have been supplied. Picked leaves are now selling at \$17 per picul. The plants grow freely with but little

care, and should figure among Colonial products. Plants raised from seed are reported to grow well, but to have no scent, but retain it when produced from cuttings. I have not been able to verify these statements, but it is well known that plants do sometimes play tricks of this kind—Sandalwood frequently.

TONQUIN BEAN (*Dipterix odorata*).—A plant of this, received from Kew some three years ago, has made very fair growth, being now about ten feet in height.

GUINEA CORN (*Sorghum vulgare*).—A quantity of seeds of Guinea Corn was received during the year from His Excellency the Governor. The plant grew well and produced an abundance of fruit, but the seeds were so much attacked by insects when near maturity that it was with difficulty a sufficiency was saved to retain the plant in stock. It is said to succeed well wherever Indian Corn will grow. The plant is of rapid growth and makes excellent fodder.

INDIAN CORN (*Zea mays*).—Indian Corn tried in the Nursery grew with great ease and ripened fine heads of fruit. Why the plant is not more largely cultivated here is difficult to understand. The plant comes to maturity in about sixty days, which admits of numerous crops in a year being reaped under energetic treatment.

TREE TOMATO (*Cyphomandra betacea*) } These two  
MOUNTAIN PAPAYA (*Carica candamarcensis*) } excellent  
fruits have been introduced, but a proper place to plant them has not yet been procured. They would no doubt grow admirably on the Thaeping Range in Pérak at about four thousand feet elevation, or on the Sélángor hills, and be within range of practical use. I hope to obtain permission to plant them there under my personal directions. I had the advantage of seeing both of these fruits growing when lately at Hakgala in Ceylon, and of tasting them, and can testify to their excellence. The fruit of the mountain Papaya had some of the flavour of a peach and a very agreeable odour. Some of the Papaya plants I observed had partly left mother earth and were establishing themselves as sub-epiphytes, growing

with but scanty support and fruiting freely in the crevices of stone walls, &c.

DAHL (*Cajanus indicus*) grew and produced fruit freely. Considering the large Indian population in the Straits, the plant might be profitably cultivated.

RICE (*Oxyra sativa*).—The mode of cultivating rice is as varied as the nations who cultivate it. The Malays are good cultivators in their particular way; they take only one crop a year, and which has been ascribed to indolence, but enquiry has led me to the conclusion that this is not the case. What the Malay does is simply this, he grows a crop of rice during one half of the year, and a crop of manure during the other half. One he harvests, the other he digs into the ground to enrich it for his principal crop, and thus obviates the necessity of purchasing manure.

BAMBOOS (*Bambusa dendrocalmus*, *gigantochlia*, &c.).—The absence of serviceable Bamboos in Singapore must be a sore point with Indian immigrants. Clumps of Bamboos are common enough near villages, but are protected on account of their being used as a vegetable in a young state, and do not belong to the species used in house building, &c. Attention has been turned to the introduction of more serviceable kinds, and among those procured are the male Bamboo possessing an almost solid stem, the giant Bamboo, Sikkim Bamboo, green and yellow Java Bamboo and several unnamed kinds from Calcutta.

SUGAR CANE.—The new varieties of Sugar Cane which have been planted in the Province Wellesley Experimental Nursery have attracted much attention. Planters have expressed a belief that some promising kinds have never been tried in the Colony. The following descriptive summary of some of them will, therefore, be of interest. The summary is taken from results obtained by Mr. MORRIS in Jamaica :—

"*Hillu*.—Of slender habit; 16 canes in a clump; height 9 feet; length of joint 5 to 6 inches, circumference  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; leaves heavy; round stem, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stands

drought well; stools freely; a prolific small black cane suitable for poor soils. Percentage of trash 35; juice 65 (6.0 gals.); density of juice 1.067: Arnaboldi 22.

*Seeti*.—Of stout habit; 12 to 16 canes in a clump; height 8 feet; colour a greenish yellow when young, white when matured; length of joint 4 inches, circumference 3 inches; foliage very heavy, length 4 feet, breadth 3 inches; stands drought moderately well; a good cane for experimental trial in soft soils. Percentage of trash 30; juice 70 (6.5 gals.); density of juice 1.082: Arnaboldi 28.

*Nagapoury*.—Of strong vigorous habit; 16 canes to a clump; colour cream white; length of joint 4 inches; circumference 5 inches; foliage heavy; does not stand drought but grows well in fairly moist situations; an excellent cane under irrigation. Percentage of trash 31; juice 69 (6.4 gals.); density of juice 1.065: Arnaboldi 21.

*Vulu-Vulu*.—Of stout habit; 10 to 12 canes in a clump; height 8 to 10 feet; length of joints 4 inches; colour fine yellow; foliage light; stands drought well; not liable to lodge; free from rust. Percentage of trash 35.75; juice 64.25 (5.9 gals.); density of juice 1.078: Arnaboldi 26.

*Liguanea*.—Of short stunted habit; number of canes in each clump 10 to 12; height 6 to 8 feet; colour dark purple and black; length of joint  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, circumference 5 inches; foliage light; length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet; breadth 3 inches; stands drought very well. Percentage of trash  $33\frac{1}{2}$ ; juice 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.076: Arnaboldi 25.

*Nain*.—Habit strong, with large stools ratooning freely; canes in each clump 35; height 10 feet; colour light brown; length of joint 5 inches, circumference 5 inches; foliage of a fine texture and dark green, leaves short and broad. This cane stands drought well; a clean healthy cane of very vigorous habit. Percentage of trash 34; juice 66 (6.1 gals.); density of juice 1.066: Arnaboldi 23.

*Lahina*.—Of rather delicate habit at first, but afterwards a

strong fine cane; canes in each stool 18; height 9-11 feet; colour yellow; length of joint 5 inches, circumference  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches; foliage pale green and moderately light. This cane does not stand drought well and is liable to get lodged. A bright free growing cane under irrigation, very much like the best type of Bourbon canes. Percentage of trash  $37\frac{1}{2}$ ; juice  $62\frac{1}{2}$  (5.8 gals.); density of juice 1.076: Arnaboldi 25 (Beaumé 10.).

*Keni-Keni*.—Of slender habit; 12-15 canes in a clump; 8-10 feet high; length of joints 5 inches, circumference 4 inches; colour white; leaves green, 4 feet 6 inches long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad; fine healthy cane suitable for seasonable districts; does not stand drought well. Percentage of trash 33; juice 67 (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.080: Arnaboldi 26.

*China*.—Very similar in habit, size and characteristics to last. Percentage of trash 35; juice 65 (6.0 gals.); density of juice 1.066: Arnaboldi 22.

*Po-a-ole*.—This would appear to be identical with the Mauritius cane No. 96 already distilled and tested in 1880. "A stout black cane of fine habit and growth; leaves rather heavy; stands drought well; rind rather hard; not subject to lodge; makes a good grain of sugar and yields at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hhds. per acre."

*Ko-poapa*.—Of strong rapid growth; 18 canes in a clump; about 11 feet high; length of joints 4 inches, circumference 5 inches; colour white; leaves moderately heavy, 5 feet long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad; stands drought well; not liable to get lodged; a fine white cane, one of the best in the collection for dry districts; always healthy and throwing good large stools. Percentage of trash 28; juice 72 (6.4 gals.); density of juice 1.063: Arnaboldi 21 (Beaumé 8.2-5.)

*Lakona*.—Of upright and somewhat slender habit; about 12 feet high; length of joint 6 inches, circumference 4 inches; colour white; leaves dark green; 5 feet long, 3 inches broad; healthy, vigorous cane and free from rust. Percentage of trash  $30\frac{1}{2}$ ; juice  $69\frac{1}{2}$  (6.4 gals.); density of juice 1.074: Arnaboldi 24 (Beaumé 9.4-5.)

*Vituaahaula*.—Strong, vigorous habit; 30 canes in a clump; about 11 feet high; length of joints 3 inches, circumference 4 inches; colour pale when young, growing into a light purple; leaves dark green  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, 3 inches broad; somewhat liable to lodge; free from rust. Percentage of trash 25; juice 76 (7.0 gals.); density of juice 1.055: Arnaboldi 18 (Beaumé  $7\frac{1}{2}$ .)

*Sacuri*.—Of strong habit and very rapid growth; 20 canes in a clump; average height 11 feet; length of joints 6 inches, circumference 5 inches; leaves somewhat heavy, 5 feet long, 3 inches broad; likely to lodge; free from rust. Percentage of trash 25; juice 75 (7.9 gals.); density of juice 1.076: Arnaboldi 25 (Beaumé 10.)

*Cuhun*.—Habit light; 12 canes in each clump; height 10 feet; joints long and straight; leaves light green, 5 feet long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad; suitable for moist districts only; a clean healthy cane resembling the Bourbon. Percentage of trash  $33\frac{1}{2}$ ; juice  $66\frac{3}{4}$  (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.074: Arnaboldi 24 (Beaumé 9.4-5.)

*Horne*.—Habit strong; 20-25 canes in each clump; height 10 feet; colour pale with purple and violet stripes; length of joint  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, circumference 5 inches; leaves heavy, 5 feet long, 3 inches broad; stands drought well and not liable to get lodged. Percentage of trash  $24\frac{1}{2}$ ; juice  $65\frac{3}{4}$  (6.1 gals.); density of juice 1.076: Arnaboldi 25 (Beaumé 10.)

*Samurî*.—Of slender habit; 16 canes in each clump; average height 8 feet; colour black with pale purplish stripes; length of joints  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, circumference 4 inches; leaves light, 5 feet long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad, rather hard rind; stands drought well. Percentage of trash 40; juice 60 (5.5 gals.); density of juice 1.079: Arnaboldi 26 (Beaumé  $10\frac{1}{2}$ .)

*Brèhèret*.—Of strong habit; 14 canes in each clump; height 8 feet; colour black; length of joints  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, circumference 5 inches; foliage light, 4 feet long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad. The joints of this cane are strikingly short and heavy; it stands drought well and would be very suitable for



dry districts. Percentage of trash  $33\frac{1}{2}$ ; juice  $66\frac{2}{3}$  (6.2 gals.); density of juice 1.079: Arnaboldi 26 (Beaumé  $10\frac{1}{2}$ .)

*Mamuri*.—Of strong habit and rapid growth; 30 to 40 canes in each clump; height 10-12 feet; colour light brown with the outer epidermal layer dry and chaffy; length of joints 4 inches, circumference  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; foliage light; leaves 4 feet long, 3 inches broad; a clean healthy but somewhat peculiar looking cane; stands drought well. Percentage of trash 34; juice 66 (6.1 gals.); density of juice 1.084: Arnaboldi 28 (Beaumé 11.1-5.)

In favourable localities the Elephant cane, where it has been tried, throws immense canes looking almost like clumps of bamboos: the yield per acre has not, however been quite equal to the show of the canes, but it has yielded at the rate of two, to two and-a-half tons of sugar per acre, which is far beyond the average of ordinary canes in Jamaica."

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The following have not yet been tested :—

|              |                        |                      |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Vico,        | Meligeli,              | Kokeia,              |
| Kamba Vati,  | Lahria,                | Mozambique,          |
| Chyaca,      | Vagabonde,             | Samoa,               |
| Canne Morte, | Dark red striped cane, | Claret coloured cane |
| Diard,       | Loma Loma,             | Loa,                 |
| Dama,        | Nova Java,             | Green and yellow,    |
| Tamarind,    | Large green,           | Karaka Rawa.         |
| Davanboota,  | Meera,                 |                      |
| Samoan,      | Ila,                   |                      |

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC  
PLANTS CONTAINED IN THE FOREST EXPERI-  
MENTAL NURSERIES.

| <i>Systematic Name.</i>         | <i>Local Name.</i>         | <i>Native Country.</i> |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Abrus precatorius</i> ,      | ... Crabs' eyes,           | ... E. Indies.         |
| <i>Abutilon indica</i> ,        | ... Chinese lantern,       | ... Do.                |
| <i>Acacia arabica</i> ,         | ... Gum Babool,            | ... Arabia.            |
| <i>Acacia Catechu</i> ,         | ... Cutch,                 | ... E. Indies.         |
| <i>Acacia decurrens</i> ,       | ... Black Wattle,          | ... Australia.         |
| <i>Acacia Farnesiana</i> ,      | ... Cassia,                | ... S. America.        |
| <i>Achros sapota</i> ,          | ... Chicko or Bullet Wood, | ... Trop. America.     |
| <i>Acrocomia sclerocarpa</i> ,  | ... Gru-gru Palm,          | ... W. Indies.         |
| <i>Adansonia digitata</i> ,     | ... Boabab,                | ... Africa.            |
| <i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> ,   | ... Circassian Bean        | ... E. Indies.         |
| <i>Egle marmelos</i> ,          | ... Bael Fruit,            | ... Do.                |
| <i>Æschynomene aspera</i> ,     | ... Shola,                 | ... India.             |
| <i>Afzelia plembanica</i> ,     | ... Merabou,               | ... Malaya.            |
| <i>Afzelia</i> sp.,             | ...                        | ... British Guiana.    |
| <i>Agati grandiflora</i> ,      | ... Trong Merah,           | ... India.             |
| <i>Agati grandiflora alba</i> , | ... Trong Puteh,           | ... Do.                |
| <i>Agave mexicana</i> ,         | ... Mexican Aloe,          | ... S. America.        |
| <i>Agave americana</i> ,        | ... American Aloe,         | ... Do.                |
| <i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> , | ... Kruma,                 | ... Asia.              |
| <i>Albizia procera</i> ,        | ... Safed Siris,           | ... E. Indies.         |
| <i>Albizia stipulata</i> ,      | ... Bummaizale,            | ... Do.                |
| <i>Albizia Lebbek</i> ,         | ... Bois Noir,             | ... Travancore.        |
| <i>Aleurites triloba</i> ,      | ... Otaheite Walnut,       | ... Polynesia.         |
| <i>Aleurites vernicifera</i> ,  | ... Chinese Varnish Tree   | ... China.             |
| <i>Aleurites</i> sp.,           | ...                        | ... Cochín China.      |
| <i>Alpina galanga</i> ,         | ... Galangal,              | ... E. Indies.         |

| <i>Systematic Name.</i>     | <i>Local Name.</i>          | <i>Native Country.</i> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Allium cepa, ...            | Onion, ...                  | Africa.                |
| Allium porrum, ...          | Leek, ...                   | Switzerland.           |
| Allium ascalonicum, ...     | Bawang, ...                 | Palestine.             |
| Do. do. var. ...            | Bawang Kechil, ...          | Do.                    |
| Do. do. var. ...            | Bawang Merah, ...           | Do.                    |
| Do. schænoprasum, ...       | Chives, ...                 | Britain.               |
| Alocasia indica, ...        | Taro, ...                   | India.                 |
| Amaranthus spinosus, ...    | Bayam Durie, ...            | Do.                    |
| Do. gangeticus, ...         | Bayam, ...                  | Do.                    |
| Do. tristis, ...            | Bayam Pasir, ...            | Do.                    |
| Amygdalus persica, ...      | Peach, ...                  | Asia.                  |
| Anacardium occidentale, ... | Cashew Nut, ...             | W. Indies.             |
| Ananassa sativa, ...        | Pine-apple, ...             | Do.                    |
| Do. var. ...                | Mauritius Pine, ...         | Tropics.               |
| Do. do., ...                | Black Jamaica Pine, ...     | Do.                    |
| Do. do., ...                | Hen and Chicken Pine, ...   | Do.                    |
| Do. do., ...                | Queen Pine, ...             | Do.                    |
| Do. do., ...                | New Providence Pine, ...    | India.                 |
| Do. do., ...                | Smothe Cayenne Pine, ...    | Do.                    |
| Ancilema nudiflorum, ...    | Tapak Etek, ...             | Asia.                  |
| Andropogon nardus, ...      | Citronella-oil Grass, ...   | India.                 |
| Andropogon citratus, ...    | Lemon Grass, ...            | Central India.         |
| Andropogon muricatus, ...   | Cus Cus, ...                | India.                 |
| Anamirta paniculata, ...    | Cocculus, ...               | E. India.              |
| Anethum foeniculum, ...     | Fennel, ...                 | England.               |
| Anethum graveolens, ...     | Dill, ...                   | Spain.                 |
| Anona reticulata, ...       | Custard-apple, ...          | W. Indies.             |
| Anona cherimolia, ...       | Cherimoyer, ...             | S. America.            |
| Anona muricata, ...         | Sour-sop, ...               | Trop. America.         |
| Anona squamosa, ...         | Sweet-sop, ...              | Do.                    |
| Anona montana, ...          | Mountain Custard-apple, ... | Malaya.                |
| Anisogonium esculentum      |                             |                        |
| Anthriscus cerefolium, ...  | Chervil, ...                | Europe.                |
| Antiaris toxicaria, ...     | Upas, ...                   | Malaya.                |
| Apium graveolens            | Celery, ...                 | Britain.               |
| Areca monostachya, ...      | Walking-stick Palm, ...     | N. S. Wales.           |
| Areca Catechu, ...          | Areca-nut, ...              | Ceylon.                |
| Areca nebang, ...           | Nibong, ...                 | Malaya.                |
| Areca oleracea, ...         | Mountain Cabbage Palm, ...  | Trop. America.         |
| Arachis hypogaea, ...       | Earth-nut, ...              | E. W. Tropics.         |
| Araucaria Bidwellii, ...    | Bunya Bunya, ...            | Australia.             |
| Arenga saccharifera, ...    | Sugar Palm, ...             | Malaya.                |
| Artocarpus incisa, ...      | Bread Fruit, ...            | Malacca.               |
| Artocarpus integrifolia     | Jack Fruit, ...             | E. Indies.             |
| Artocarpus echinatus, ...   | Monkey Jack, ...            | Malaya.                |
| Artocarpus Blumeii, ...     | Gutta Tarrap, ...           | Malaya.                |
| Artocarpus polyphemia, ...  | Tampang, ...                | Malaya.                |
| Artocarpus sp., ...         | Kledang, ...                | Malaya.                |
| Asclepias curassavica, ...  | Bastard Ipecacuanha, ...    | W. Indies.             |
| Asparagus officinalis, ...  | Asparagus, ...              | Europe.                |
| Averrhoa bilimbi, ...       | Blimbing, ...               | India.                 |

| <i>Systematic Name.</i>             | <i>Local Name.</i>        | <i>Native Country.</i> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Averrhoa caribola</i> , ...      | Carambolla, ...           | India.                 |
| <i>Azaderachta indica</i> , ...     | Nem, ...                  | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Aberia Caffra</i> , ...          | Kei Apple, ...            | Cape of Good Hope.     |
| <i>Artanthe elongata</i> , ...      | Matico, ...               | India.                 |
| <i>Aloe Perryii</i> , ...           | Socotrine Aloe Tree,      | Socotra.               |
| <i>Arduina grandiflora</i> , ...    | Natal Plum, ...           | Natal.                 |
| <i>Bambusa nana</i> , ...           | Hedge Bamboo, ...         | China.                 |
| <i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> , ...    |                           | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Bambusa verticillata</i> , ...   |                           | China.                 |
| <i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> , ...       | Common Bamboo, ...        | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Bambusa vulgaris varaurea</i>    | Yellow Bamboo, ...        | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Bambusa vulgaris var stria-</i>  | Striped Bamboo, ...       | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Barbarea praecox</i> , [ta,      | American Cress, ...       | England.               |
| <i>Barringtonii speciosa</i> , ...  | Bois de jolie cœur,       | Seychelles, &c.        |
| <i>Bassia butryacea</i> ...         | Butter Tree, ...          | India.                 |
| <i>Bassia latifolia</i> , ...       | Mahwa, ...                | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Basella alba</i> , ...           | Indian Spinach, ...       | Bengal.                |
| <i>Berrya amonilla</i> , ...        | Trincomalee-wood,         | N. Australia.          |
| <i>Beesha travancorinsis</i> , ...  |                           | Travancore.            |
| Do. <i>Rheedii</i> , ...            | Quill Reed, ...           | Do.                    |
| <i>Beta vulgaris</i> , ...          | Beetroot, ...             | S. Europe.             |
| <i>Bixa orellana</i> , ...          | Arnatto, ...              | Trop. America          |
| <i>Boehmeria nivea</i> , ...        | Rhea or China Grass,      | China.                 |
| <i>Borago officinalis</i> , ...     | Borage, ...               | England.               |
| <i>Boxus sempervirens</i> , ...     | Box Wood, ...             | Europe.                |
| <i>Brassica actinophylla</i> , ...  | Umbrella Tree, ...        | Australia.             |
| <i>Brassica oleracea acephala</i> , | Borecole or Kale,         | Europe.                |
| Do. do. <i>CaULO-rapa</i> ,         | Kohl-Rabi, ...            | Do.                    |
| <i>Brassica napa</i> , ...          | Turnip, ...               | Britain.               |
| <i>Bromelia Pinguin</i> , ...       | Pinguin Fibre, ...        | W. Indies.             |
| <i>Brosimum alicastrum</i> , ...    | Bread-nut Tree,           | Jamaica.               |
| <i>Butea frondosa</i> , ...         | Bengal Kino, ...          | Bengal.                |
| <i>Bertholletia excelsa</i> ...     | Brazil-nut, ...           | Brazil.                |
| <i>Bombax, malabaricum</i> , ...    | Malabar Silk Cotton Tree, | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Blighia sapida</i> , ...         | Akee Apple, ...           | W. C. Africa.          |
| <i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i> ...       | Brazilian Iron Wood,      | Brazil.                |
| <i>Caesalpinia coriaria</i> , ...   | Divi-Divi, ...            | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Caesalpinia Nuga</i> , ...       |                           | China.                 |
| <i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> , ...     | Sappan-wood, ...          | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Caesalpinia sepiaria</i> , ...   | Mysore Thorn, ...         | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Cajanus indicus</i> , ...        | Kachang Dahl,             | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> ,     | Poon Spar, ...            | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Calamus Rotang</i> , ...         | Rotang, ...               | Malaya.                |
| <i>Calamus arborescens</i> , ...    | Rotang, ...               | Malaya.                |
| <i>Calamus fasciculatus</i> , ...   | Rotang, ...               | Malaya.                |
| <i>Calamus longipes</i> , ...       | Rotang, ...               | Malaya.                |
| <i>Calodendron Capense</i> , ...    | Natal Wild Chestnut,      | Natal.                 |
| <i>Coscinium fenestratum</i> , ...  | False Calubra,            | Malacca,               |
| <i>Chloranthus inconspicuus</i> ,   |                           | China.                 |
| <i>Calamsogus hernifolius</i> , ... | Rotang, ...               | Malaya,                |
| <i>Calamsogus Wallichifolius</i> ,  | Rotang, ...               | Malaya.                |

| <i>Systematic Name.</i>                      | <i>Local Name.</i>              | <i>Native Country.</i> |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Calotropis gigantea</i> , ...             | French Cotton ...               | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Calocasia esculenta</i> , ...             | Kladi Klamomo, ...              | Do.                    |
| Do. do., var., ...                           | Kladi China ...                 | Do.                    |
| <i>Cajanus indicus</i> ...                   | Pigeon Pea, ...                 | Do.                    |
| <i>Canavalia villosa</i> , ...               | Do., ...                        | Do.                    |
| Do. <i>gladiata</i> ...                      | Kachang Parang, ...             | India.                 |
| <i>Cannabis sativa</i> , ...                 | Hemp, ...                       | Do.                    |
| <i>Cannabis gigantea</i> , ...               | ...                             | Do.                    |
| <i>Canna Indica</i> , ...                    | Indian Shot, ...                | China.                 |
| <i>Cananga odorata</i> , ...                 | Kananga, ...                    | W. Indies.             |
| <i>Carica papaya</i> , ...                   | Papaya, ...                     | Columbia.              |
| <i>Carica Candamarcensis</i> , ...           | Mountain Papaya, ...            | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Carypha flabelliformis</i> , ...          | Lantor, ...                     | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Carissa Carandas</i> , ...                | Karaundas, ...                  | Moluccas.              |
| <i>Caryophyllum aromaticum</i> , ...         | Clove, ...                      | Panama.                |
| <i>Carludovica palmata</i> , ...             | Panama Hat Palm, ...            | India and Ceylon.      |
| <i>Caryota urens</i> ...                     | Jaggery Palm, ...               | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Cassia auriculata</i> , ...               | Dyers Cassia, ...               | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Cassia fistula</i> , ...                  | Purging Cassia, ...             | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Cassia florida</i> , ...                  | Waa Tree, ...                   | E. & W. Indies.        |
| <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> ...               | Payavera, ...                   | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Cassia grandis</i> , ...                  | ...                             | India.                 |
| <i>Cassia alata</i> , ...                    | Ringworm Shrub, ...             | Malaya.                |
| <i>Castenopsis</i> sp., ...                  | Brangan or Native Chestnut, ... | Malaya.                |
| <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> , ...         | Beef-wood, ...                  | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Casuarina sumatrana</i> , ...             | Sumatra Beef-wood, ...          | Panama.                |
| <i>Castellia elastica</i> , ...              | Panama Rubber, ...              | Moreton Bay.           |
| <i>Castanospermum australe</i> , ...         | Moreton Bay Chestnut, ...       | Sumatra.               |
| <i>Ceratonia Siliqua</i> , ...               | Carob Bean, ...                 | S. Europe.             |
| <i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i> , ...      | Rawan Rawan, ...                | Malaya.                |
| <i>Cerus triangularis</i> , ...              | God Ochro, ...                  | ...                    |
| <i>Cedrela toona</i> , ...                   | Toon, ...                       | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Cedrela odorata</i> , ...                 | West India Cedar, ...           | W. Indies.             |
| <i>Ceropegia bulbosa</i> , ...               | ...                             | ...                    |
| <i>Cephaelis ipecacuanha</i> , ...           | Ipecacuanha, ...                | Brazil.                |
| <i>Cerasus vulgaris</i> , ...                | Cherry, ...                     | Barbadoes.             |
| <i>Cinchona saccirubra</i> , ...             | Chinchona, ...                  | S. America.            |
| <i>Cinnamomum Cassia</i> , ...               | Cassia Buds, ...                | China.                 |
| <i>Cinnamomum Zeylanicum</i> , ...           | Cinnamon, ...                   | Ceylon.                |
| <i>Cinnamomum iners</i> , ...                | Wild Cinnamon, ...              | Malaya.                |
| <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> , ...             | Camphor, ...                    | E. Asia.               |
| <i>Cichorium Endivia</i> , ...               | Endive, ...                     | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Cicer arietinum</i> , ...                 | Gram, ...                       | India.                 |
| <i>Cicca disticha</i> , ...                  | Cambling, ...                   | India.                 |
| <i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> , ...              | Water Melon, ...                | ...                    |
| <i>Citrus Aurantium</i> , ...                | Sweet Orange, ...               | India.                 |
| <i>Citrus aurantium</i> var<br>Bergamia, ... | Bergamot Orange, ...            | India.                 |
| Do. do. var<br>Bigaradia, ...                | Bitter or Seville Orange, ...   | India.                 |

| <i>Systematic Name</i>              | <i>Local Name.</i>      | <i>Native Country.</i> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Citrus aurantium</i> var         |                         |                        |
| <i>melitense</i> , ...              | Blood Orange, ...       | ...                    |
| <i>Do. decumana</i> , ...           | Shaddock, ...           | India and China.       |
| <i>Do. Limetta</i> , ...            | Sweet Lime, ...         | India and China.       |
| <i>Do. Limonum</i> , ...            | Lemon, ...              | India and China.       |
| <i>Do. medica</i> , ...             | Citron, ...             | Persia.                |
| <i>Do. nobilis</i> var              |                         |                        |
| <i>Tangerina</i> , ...              | Tangerine Orange, ...   | N. Africa.             |
| <i>Do. do.</i> var major, ...       | Mandarin Orange, ...    | China.                 |
| <i>Cissampelos Pareira</i> , ...    | Brava, ...              | Jamaica.               |
| <i>Chavica betel</i> , ...          | Betel Pepper, ...       | Java.                  |
| <i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> , ...  | Satin Wood, ...         | Ceylon.                |
| <i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i> , ...  | Dindie, ...             | B. Columbia.           |
| <i>Chilocarpus</i> sp., ...         | Gutta sp. ...           | Perak.                 |
| <i>Chrysophyllum Cainito</i> , ...  | Star Apple, ...         | W. Indies.             |
| <i>Chrysobolanus Icaco</i> , ...    | Cocoa Plum, ...         | Trop. America.         |
| <i>Cleome viscosa</i> , ...         | Mamum Kēchil, ...       | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Cookia punctata</i> , ...        | Wampee, ...             | China.                 |
| <i>Cochlearia Armoracia</i> , ...   | Horse Raddish, ...      | England.               |
| <i>Coffea Bengalense</i> , ...      | Bengal Coffee, ...      | Bengal.                |
| <i>Coffea arabica</i> , ...         | Arabia Coffee, ...      | Arabia.                |
| <i>Coffea</i> sp., ...              | Marogogipe Coffee, ...  | Mexico.                |
| <i>Coffea liberica</i> , ...        | Liberian Coffee, ...    | W. Africa.             |
| <i>Cocos nucifera</i> , ...         | Cocoa-nut, ...          | Tropics.               |
| <i>Cocos nucifera</i> var,          | Kalapa Gading, ...      | Do.                    |
| <i>Do. do.</i> , ...                | Do. Pooyoh, ...         | Do.                    |
| <i>Do. do.</i> , ...                | Do. Dadeh, ...          | Do.                    |
| <i>Do. do.</i> , ...                | Do. Sapang, ...         | Do.                    |
| <i>Do. do.</i> , ...                | Do. Logee, ...          | Do.                    |
| <i>Do. do.</i> , ...                | Do. Hijau, ...          | Do.                    |
| <i>Do. do.</i> , ...                | Do. Tandok, ...         | Do.                    |
| <i>Do. do.</i> , ...                | Do. Kapal, ...          | Do.                    |
| <i>Do. do.</i> , ...                | Do. Manis, ...          | Do.                    |
| <i>Do. do.</i> , ...                | Do. Chin Chin, ...      | Do.                    |
| <i>Do. do.</i> , ...                | Do. Pooyoh Panjang, ... | Do.                    |
| <i>Do. do.</i> , ...                | Do. Wangi, ...          | Do.                    |
| <i>Do. do.</i> , ...                | Do. Laut, ...           | Do.                    |
| <i>Coleus parviflorus</i> , ...     | Ubte, ...               | Java.                  |
| <i>Coix Lachrynea</i> , ...         | Job's Tears, ...        | Tropics.               |
| <i>Cola acuminata</i> , ...         | Kola-nut, ...           | Africa.                |
| <i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> , ...      | Sea-side Grape, ...     | W. Indies.             |
| <i>Convolvulus repens</i> , ...     | Kangkong, ...           | China.                 |
| <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> , ...      | Sun Hemp, ...           | Asia.                  |
| <i>Crescentia cujete</i> , ...      | Calabash, ...           | W. Indies.             |
| <i>Croton eluteria</i> , ...        | Cascarilla Bark, ...    | Bahamas.               |
| <i>Croton tiglium</i> , ...         | Croton-oil Tree, ...    | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Cucumis sativus flavus</i> , ... | Loba Ayer, ...          | Moluccas.              |
| <i>Curcuma zedoaria</i> , ...       | Zedoary, ...            | Java.                  |
| <i>Curcuma longa</i> , ...          | Turmeric, ...           | India.                 |
| <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> and vars, ... | Kaundon, ...            | Moluccas.              |
| <i>Cucurbita moschata</i> , ...     | Kitula (Pumpkin), ...   | Moluccas.              |

| <i>Systematic Name.</i>               | <i>Local Name.</i>        | <i>Native Country.</i> |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Cyphomandra betacca</i> , ...      | Tree Tomato, ...          | Peru.                  |
| <i>Cycas revoluta</i> , ...           | Sago, ...                 | Japan.                 |
| <i>Cycas circinalis</i> , ...         |                           | Malaya.                |
| <i>Cycas rumphiana</i> , ...          |                           | Australia.             |
| <i>Cycas media</i> , ...              |                           | E. Australia.          |
| <i>Cynara scolymus</i> , ...          | Artichoke, ...            | S. Europe.             |
| <i>Cynometra cauliflora</i> , ...     | Nam Nam, ...              | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> , ...         | Sissu, ...                | E. Indies.             |
| Do. <i>frondosa</i> , ...             | Black Wood, ...           | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Dammara robusta</i> , ...          | Kauri Pine of Queensland, | Queensland.            |
| Do. <i>orientalis</i> , ...           | Dammara, ...              | Malaya.                |
| <i>Datarium senegalense</i> , ...     | Senegal Plum, ...         | Senegal.               |
| <i>Datura stramonium</i> , ...        | Thorn Apple, ...          | Trop. America.         |
| <i>Daucus carota</i> , ...            | Carrot, ...               | Britain.               |
| <i>Derris elliptica</i> , ...         | Tuba, ...                 | Malaya.                |
| <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> , ...   | Male Bamboo, ...          | E. Indies.             |
| Do. <i>spinosus</i> , ...             | Prickly Bamboo, ...       | E. Indies.             |
| Do. <i>tulda</i> , ...                |                           | Bengal.                |
| Do. <i>sp. sikkim</i> , ...           |                           | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Dialum indicum</i> , ...           | Kranji, ...               | Malaya.                |
| <i>Dichopsis gutta</i> , ...          | Gutta Percha, ...         | Malaya.                |
| <i>Diospyros discolor</i> , ...       | Mabola, ...               | Malaya.                |
| Do. <i>ebenum</i> , ...               | Ebony, ...                | Ceylon.                |
| <i>Dioscorea batatis</i> , ...        | Sweet Potato, ...         | E. Indies.             |
| Do. <i>bulbosa</i> , ...              |                           | E. Indies.             |
| Do. <i>bulbifera</i> , ...            |                           | India.                 |
| <i>Dipterocarpus laevis</i> , ...     | Kayu Minyak, ...          | Malaya.                |
| <i>Dipterix odorata</i> , ...         | Tonquin Bean, ...         | Cayenne.               |
| <i>Doona trapeziformis</i> , ...      | Doon, ...                 | Ceylon.                |
| <i>Dolichos tetragonolobus</i> , ...  | Kashing Boty, ...         | India.                 |
| <i>Doryanthes Palmeri</i> , ...       | Palm Lily, ...            | Queensland.            |
| <i>Dolichos sesquipedalis</i> , ...   | Kachang Prot Ayam, ...    | India.                 |
| <i>Dryobolanopsis aromatica</i> , ... | Borneo Camphor, ...       | Borneo.                |
| <i>Dolichos sesquipedalis</i> var.    | Kachang Prot Ayam         |                        |
|                                       | Panjang, ...              | India.                 |
| <i>Durio Zebethiuns</i> , ...         | Durian, ...               | Malaya.                |
| <i>Dyera costulata</i> , ...          | Gutta Jelutong, ...       | Malaya.                |
| <i>Dorstenia Contrayerva</i> ...      | Contrayerva Root, ...     | Trop. America.         |
| <i>Dracæn Draco</i> , ...             | Dragons Blood, ...        |                        |
| <i>Davidsonia pruriens</i> , ...      | Queensland Plum, ...      | Queensland.            |
| <i>Elaeocarpus serratus</i> , ...     |                           | Australia.             |
| <i>Elais giuneensis</i> , ...         | African Oil Palm          | Africa.                |
| <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>           |                           |                        |
| minor, ...                            | Cardamum, ...             | Malabar.               |
| <i>Erythrina corallodendron</i>       | Coral Bean Tree, ...      | W. Indies.             |
| <i>Erythrina umbrosa</i> , ...        | Bois Immortelle, ...      | W. Indies.             |
| <i>Erythroxylon Coca</i> , ...        | Coca Leaf, ...            | W. Indies.             |
| <i>Eriobotrya Japonica</i> , ...      | Loquat, ...               | Japan.                 |
| Do. Do., ...                          |                           | Do.                    |
| improved, ...                         |                           |                        |
| <i>Eriodendron anfractu-</i>          |                           |                        |

| <i>Systematic Name.</i>            | <i>Local Name</i>              | <i>Native Country.</i> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| sum, ...                           | Silk Cotton Tree or Kapok, ... | Trop. America.         |
| <i>Lipremnum mirabile</i> , ...    | Tonga, ...                     | Fiji, Malaya.          |
| <i>Lucalyptus Baileyana</i> , ...  |                                | Australia.             |
| Do. <i>corymbosa</i> , ...         | Blood Tree, ...                | Queensland.            |
| Do. <i>pilularis</i> , ...         | Black Butt, ...                | N. S. Wales.           |
| Do. <i>Planehowiana</i> , ...      |                                | Australia.             |
| Do. <i>fibrosa</i> , ...           | Stringy Bark, ...              | N. S. Wales.           |
| Do. <i>rostrata</i> , ...          | Red Gum of South Australia,    | S. Australia.          |
| Do. <i>resinifera</i> , ...        | Red Mahogany, ...              | N. S. Wales.           |
| Do. <i>obliqua</i> , ...           | Stringy Bark, ...              | N. S. Wales.           |
| Do. <i>piperata</i> , var          |                                |                        |
| <i>eugeneoides</i> , ...           | Stringy Bark, ...              | N. S. Wales.           |
| Do. <i>coriacea</i> , ...          | White Gum, ...                 | N. S. Wales.           |
| Do. <i>tereticornis</i> , ...      | Bastard Box, ...               | N. S. Wales.           |
| Do. <i>amygdalina</i> , ...        | Peppermint Tree, ...           | Tasmania.              |
| Do. <i>homostoura</i> , ...        | Spotted Gum, ...               | Queensland.            |
| Do. <i>siderophlora</i> , ...      | Iron Bark of N. S. Wales,      | N. S. Wales.           |
| Do. <i>citradorea</i> , ...        | Spotted Gum, ...               | Queensland.            |
| Do. <i>fasiculata</i> , ...        | Iron Bark, ...                 | N. S. Wales.           |
| <i>Eugeissonia triste</i> , ...    | Bertam, ...                    | Malaya.                |
| <i>Eugenia brasiliensis</i> , ...  | Brazil Cherry, ...             | Brazil.                |
| <i>Eugenia magnifica</i> , ...     | New Caledonian Apple, ...      | N. Caledonia.          |
| <i>Eupatorium Ayapana</i> , ...    | Ayapanah, ...                  | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Euterpe edulis</i> , ...        | Maurcole, ...                  | Brazil.                |
| <i>Exostemma caribacum</i> , ...   | West Indian Bark               | Jamaica.               |
| <i>Fagraea peregrina</i> , ...     | Tembusu, ...                   | Malaya.                |
| <i>Fibraurea tinctoria</i> , ...   | Dye-root, ...                  | Malaya.                |
| <i>Ficus religiosa</i> , ...       | Peepul Tree, ...               | E. India.              |
| <i>Ficus Carica</i> , ...          | Fig, ...                       | S. Europe.             |
| <i>Flacourtia Sepiaria</i> , ...   | Rukum, ...                     | Tropics.               |
| Do. Rukum, ...                     | Do., ...                       | Do.                    |
| <i>Furcraea gigantea</i> , ...     | Mauritius Hemp, ...            | S. America.            |
| <i>Fatsia papyrifera</i> , ...     | Rice-paper Plant, ...          | China.                 |
| <i>Garcinia Livingstonii</i> , ... | African Mangosteen, ...        | Africa.                |
| Do. <i>Xanthochymus</i> ...        |                                | Malaya.                |
| Do. <i>Sp.</i> ...                 | Siam Gamboge, ...              | Siam.                  |
| Do. <i>Gambogea</i> , ...          | Gamboge, ...                   | India.                 |
| Do. <i>Morella</i> , ...           | Ceylon Gamboge, ...            | Ceylon.                |
| Do. <i>Mangostana</i> , ...        | Mangosteen, ...                | Malaya.                |
| <i>Genderussa vulgaris</i> , ...   | Gendarussa, ...                | Malaya.                |
| <i>Gigantochloa Aspera</i> , ...   | Bintong, ...                   | China.                 |
| <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , ...       |                                | E. Indies.             |
| Do. <i>asiatica</i> , ...          |                                | Do.                    |
| <i>Gluta velutina</i> , ...        | Rûngas, ...                    | Malaya.                |
| <i>Gnetum Gnemon</i> , ...         |                                | Malaya.                |
| <i>Grevillea robusta</i> , ...     | Silky Oak, ...                 | Moreton Bay.           |
| <i>Grias cauliflora</i> , ...      | Anchovy Pear, ...              | Jamaica.               |
| <i>Gossypium arboreum</i> , ...    | Tree Cotton, ...               | S. America.            |
| Do. <i>flaviflorum</i> , ...       |                                |                        |
| <i>Guaiacum officinale</i> , ...   | Lignum Vitæ, ...               | W. Indies.             |



| <i>Systematic Name.</i>                | <i>Local Name.</i>   | <i>Native Country.</i> |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|
| Guilandina Bonducella,                 | Bonduc, ...          | E. Indies.             |
| Gynandropsis pentaphylla,              | Mamum, ...           | Asia.                  |
| Gonolobus Cundurango,                  | Cundurango, ...      | New Grenada.           |
| Galactodendron utile, ...              | Milk Tree, ...       | S. America.            |
| Haematoxylon campechia-<br>num, ...    | Logwood, ...         | Central America..      |
| Hardwickia binata, ...                 | Acha, ...            | E. Indies.             |
| Helianthus tuberosus, ...              | Jerusalem Artichoke, | Brazil.                |
| Hevea Brasiliensis, ...                | Para Rubber, ...     | Brazil.                |
| Hippamane mancinella ...               | Manchine Tree,       | W. Indies.             |
| Hibiscus Sabderaffa, ...               | Indian Sorrel, ...   | E. Indies.             |
| Do. esculentus, ...                    | Kachang Bendie,      | India.                 |
| Hopea cernua, ...                      | Serayah, ...         | Malaya.                |
| Hopea meranti, ...                     | Meranti, ...         | Malaya.                |
| Heriteria littoralis, ...              | Looking-glass Tree,  | E. Indies.             |
| Hura crepitans, ...                    | Sand Box, ...        | Trop. America.         |
| Hydrocotyle asiatica, ...              | Pungga, ...          | Asia.                  |
| Ilex paraguayensis, ...                | Paraguay Tea, ...    | Paraguay.              |
| Illicium anisitum, ...                 | Star Aniseed, ...    | Japan.                 |
| Indigofera tinctoria, ...              | Indigo, ...          | E. Indies.             |
| Inga dulcis, ...                       | Manila Tamarind,     | India.                 |
| Inga laurina, ...                      |                      | W. Indies.             |
| Inga Xylocarpa, ...                    |                      | E. Indies.             |
| Inocarpus edulis, ...                  | Otaheite Chestnut,   | Malaya.                |
| Ipomæa purga, ...                      | Jalap, ...           | Mexico.                |
| Ipomæa chrysorrhiza, ...               | Kumara, ...          | New Zealand.           |
| Jateorrhiza palmata, ...               | Calomba Root, ...    | Mozambique.            |
| Jatropha curcus, ...                   | Physic-nut, ...      | E. Indies.             |
| Do. manihot, ...                       | Tapioca, ...         | W. Indies.             |
| Do. do. var, ...                       | Mauritius Tapioca,   | W. Indies.             |
| Do. do. do., ...                       | Brazil do., ...      | Brazil.                |
| Jambosa vulgaris, ...                  | Rose Apple, ...      | Malaya.                |
| Kigelia pinnata, ...                   |                      | Nubia.                 |
| Kumpussia Malaccensis,                 | Kumpas, ...          | Malaya.                |
| Lactuca sativa var, ...                | Sawi (Lettuce),...   | Asia.                  |
| Lagenaria vulgaris var<br>striata, ... | Ketula Ular (Gourd), | India.                 |
| Lagetta lintearia ...                  | Lace Bark Tree,      | Jamaica.               |
| Lancium domesticum, ...                | Dukoo, ...           | Malaya.                |
| Landolphia Watsonii, ...               | African Rubbers,     | Africa.                |
| Do. Patersonii, ...                    | Do., ...             | Do.                    |
| Do. Kirkii, ...                        | Do., ...             | Do.                    |
| Lavendula vera, ...                    | Lavender, ...        | S. Europe.             |
| Lablab cultriformis, ...               | Kachang Kara Puteh,  | Moluccas.              |
| Lawsonia inermis, ...                  | Henna, ...           | Egypt.                 |
| Do. var rubra, ...                     |                      |                        |
| Licula acutifida, ...                  | Penang Lawyer,       | Penang.                |
| Limnophila punctata, ...               | Brémis, ...          | Malaya.                |
| Linum usitatissimum, ...               | Flax, ...            | Europe.                |
| Lepidium sativum, ...                  | Garden-cress, ...    | Persia.                |
| Leucaena glauca, ...                   | Soah-wood, ...       | Tropics.               |

| <i>Systematic Name.</i>           | <i>Local Name.</i>             | <i>Native Country.</i> |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Lonchocarpus sp., ...             | Yurabo Indigo, ...             | W. Indies.             |
| Lucuma Sapota, ...                | Mammee Sapota, ...             | New Grenada.           |
| Luffa acutangula, ...             | Strainers Vine, ...            | India.                 |
| Luffa petola, ...                 | Timon, ...                     | Moluccas.              |
| Lycopersicum esculentum, ...      | Love Apple or Tomato, ...      | S. America             |
| Latania borbonica, ...            | Latanier Palm, ...             | Reunion.               |
| Macadamia ternifolia, ...         | Queensland Nut, ...            | Queensland.            |
| Malpighia urens, ...              | Barbados Cherry, ...           | Barbados.              |
| Manihot glaziovii, ...            | Ceara Rubber, ...              | Trop. America.         |
| Marrubium vulgare, ...            | Hoarhound, ...                 | Britain.               |
| Mammea americana, ...             | Mammee Apple, ...              | W. Indies.             |
| Maranta arundinacea, ...          | Arrow-root, ...                | S. America.            |
| Mangifera, indica, ...            | Mango, ...                     | India.                 |
| Do. do. vars, ...                 | Do. ...                        | Do.                    |
| Do. caesa, ...                    | Benje, ...                     | Malaya.                |
| Do. foetida, ...                  | Bachang, ...                   | Malaya.                |
| Monstera deliciosa, ...           | Monstera, ...                  | Mexico.                |
| Meliantes Major, ...              | Honey Shrub, ...               | Cape of Good Hope.     |
| Melia composita, ...              | Limbarra, ...                  | E. Indies.             |
| Melia sempervirens, ...           | West Indian Lilac, ...         | India.                 |
| Melaleuca leucodendron, ...       | Kayu Puteh Oil, ...            | Malaya.                |
| Melissa officinalis, ...          | Balm, ...                      | S. Europe.             |
| Messua ferrea, ...                | Ceylon Iron-wood, ...          | Ceylon.                |
| Mentha viridis, ...               | Mint, ...                      | Britain.               |
| Mimosa arborea, ...               | ...                            | W. Indies.             |
| Michelia champaca, ...            | Champak, ...                   | E. Indies.             |
| Mimusops elengi, ...              | Elangi, ...                    | India.                 |
| Do. indica, ...                   | Smaram, ...                    | Malaya.                |
| Do. sp., ...                      | Sou, ...                       | Malaya.                |
| Mirabilis jalapa, ...             | Marvel of Peru, ...            | Peru.                  |
| Momordica charantia and vars, ... | Pria Paddy (Bitter Gourd), ... | India.                 |
| Momordica balsamina, ...          | Pria, ...                      | Do.                    |
| Moringa pterygosperma, ...        | Ben Oil Tree, ...              | Trop. Asia.            |
| Morus alba, ...                   | Mulberry, ...                  | Persia.                |
| Murraya exotica, ...              | China Box, ...                 | China.                 |
| Musa textilis, ...                | Manila Hemp, ...               | E. Indies.             |
| Musa superba, ...                 | ...                            | E. Indies.             |
| Musa sapientum, ...               | Pisang Mas, ...                | } Malaya.              |
| Do. var., ...                     | Do. Tandok, ...                |                        |
| Do. " ...                         | Do. Pinang, ...                |                        |
| Do. " ...                         | Do. Sooson, ...                |                        |
| Do. " ...                         | Do. Nipah, ...                 |                        |
| Do. " ...                         | Do. Kling, ...                 |                        |
| Do. " ...                         | Do. Raja, ...                  |                        |
| Do. " ...                         | Do. Raja Udang, ...            |                        |
| Do. " ...                         | Do. Bakar, ...                 |                        |
| Do. " ...                         | Do. Bata, ...                  |                        |
| Do. " ...                         | Do. Hijau, ...                 |                        |
| Do. " ...                         | Do. Lang, ...                  |                        |
| Maclura tinctoria ...             | Fustick-wood, ...              | Brazil.                |

| <i>Systematic Name.</i>        | <i>Local Name.</i>            | <i>Native Country.</i> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Marsilea macropus, ...         | Nardoo, ...                   | ...                    |
| Mucuna puriens, ...            | Cow Etch, ...                 | E. Indies.             |
| Machærium firmum, ...          | Palissander-wood, ...         | ...                    |
| Myrospermum Peruiferum, ...    | Balsam of Peru, ...           | Peru.                  |
| Nasturtium officinale, ...     | Water Cress, ...              | Britain.               |
| Nectandra Rhodiæi, ...         | Green Heart, ...              | Guiana.                |
| Nerium oleander, ...           | Oleander, ...                 | S. Europe.             |
| Nicotiana tabacum, ...         | Tobacco, ...                  | Trop. America.         |
| Nephelium Lappaceum, ...       | Rambutan, ...                 | Malaya.                |
| Do. Litchi, ...                | Litchi, ...                   | China.                 |
| Do. Longan, ...                | Longan, ...                   | Do.                    |
| Do. Mutabile, ...              | Polesan, ...                  | Malaya.                |
| Ocimum basilicum, ...          | Basil, ...                    | E. Indies.             |
| Olea Europea, ...              | Olive, ...                    | Europe.                |
| Opuntia Cochinillifera, ...    | Cochineal Plant, ...          | Trop. America.         |
| Do. Ficus-indica, ...          | Indian Fig, ...               | Trop. America.         |
| Origanum marjoram, ...         | Marjoram, ...                 | Europe.                |
| Oreodoxa oleracea, ...         | Cabbage Palm, ...             | Antilles.              |
| Ouvirandra fenestralis, ...    | Madagascar Yam, ...           | Madagascar.            |
| Pachyrrhizus anglutus, ...     | Měng Kawang, ...              | India.                 |
| Paederia foetida, ...          | Bedolee Sutta, ...            | Malaya.                |
| Pandanus utilis, ...           | Sugar Mat Plant, ...          | Madagascar.            |
| Panicum spectabile, ...        | Guiana Grass, ...             | Guiana.                |
| Parmentiera cerifera, ...      | Candle Tree, ...              | Panama.                |
| Parkia Roxburghii, ...         | Saputi, ...                   | Malaya.                |
| Payenia Learii, ...            | Gutta Sundak, ...             | Malaya.                |
| Passiflora quadrangularis, ... | Grenadilla, ...               | W. Indies.             |
| Passiflora laurifolia, ...     | Sweet Cup or Water Lemon, ... | W. Indies.             |
| Passiflora macrocarpa, ...     | Gigantic Granadilla, ...      | ...                    |
| Persea gratissima, ...         | Avocado Pear, ...             | Trop. America.         |
| Petroselinumsativum, ...       | Parsley, ...                  | Sardinia.              |
| Petiveria alliacea, ...        | Tooth-ache Tree, ...          | Trop. America.         |
| Phaseolus lunatus, ...         | Kachang Kara (Lima Bean), ... | Brazil.                |
| Phaseolus vulgaris, ...        | French Bean, ...              | India.                 |
| Do. sp., ...                   | Kachang Hijau, ...            | ...                    |
| Physalis alkekengi, ...        | Water Cherry, ...             | S. Europe.             |
| Phyllanthus emblica, ...       | Malacca, ...                  | Malaya.                |
| Do. reticulatus, ...           | Chékop manis, ...             | ...                    |
| Phoenix sylvestris, ...        | Wild Date, ...                | India.                 |
| Phytelephas macrocarpa, ...    | Ivory-nut, ...                | S. America.            |
| Phytolacca decandra, ...       | Dye Wort, ...                 | India.                 |
| Phormium tenax, ...            | New Zealand Flax, ...         | New Zealand.           |
| Pimenta vulgaris, ...          | Allspice, ...                 | W. Indies.             |
| Pimpinella Anisum, ...         | Anise or Aniseed, ...         | Egypt.                 |
| Pierarda dulcis, ...           | Rambe, ...                    | Malaya.                |
| Piper Betel, ...               | Betel Leaf, ...               | E. Indies.             |
| Piper nigrum, ...              | Pepper, ...                   | E. Indies.             |
| Piper cubeba, ...              | Cubebs, ...                   | Java.                  |
| Piper Futokadsura, ...         | Japanese Pepper, ...          | Japan.                 |
| Pinus longifolia, ...          | Long-leaved Pine, ...         | E. Indies              |
| Pisum sativum, ...             | Pea, ...                      | Levant.                |

| <i>Systematic Name.</i>                  | <i>Local Name.</i>          | <i>Native Country.</i> |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Piscidia erythrina</i> , ...          | Dog-wood, ...               | W. Indies.             |
| <i>Plumiera lutea</i> , ...              | Frangipani, ...             | Trop. America.         |
| <i>Pogostemon patchouli</i> , ...        | Patchouli, ...              | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Pongamia glabra</i> , ...             | Pongam, ...                 | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> , ...          | Daun Galang (Purslane) ...  | Tropics.               |
| <i>Pterocarpus indica</i> , ...          | Rose-wood, ...              | E. Indies.             |
| Do. <i>marsupium</i> , ...               | Kino, ...                   | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i> , ... | Kachang, ...                | Trop. Africa.          |
| <i>Poinciana regia</i> , ...             | Flamboyant, ...             | Madagascar.            |
| <i>Psidium cattleianum</i> , ...         | Guava, ...                  | W. Indies.             |
| Do. <i>guava</i> , ...                   | Do., ...                    | S. America.            |
| Do. <i>do. variegata</i> , ...           | Do., ...                    |                        |
| Do. <i>acre</i> , ...                    | Do., ...                    |                        |
| <i>Punica granatum</i> , ...             | Pomegranate, ...            | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Premna cordifolia</i> , ...           | Buas-Buas, ...              | Malaya.                |
| <i>Pyrus malus</i> , ...                 | Apple, ...                  | Persia.                |
| Do. <i>communis</i> , ...                | Pear, ...                   | Persia.                |
| <i>Paritium elatum</i> , ...             | Cuba Bast, ...              | Cuba                   |
| <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> , ...          |                             |                        |
| <i>Paullina sorbilis</i> , ...           | Guarana Tea Plant, ...      |                        |
| <i>Putranjiva Roxburghi</i> , ...        | Putranjiva, ...             | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Pistacia terebinthus</i> , ...        | Turpentine Tree, ...        |                        |
| <i>Pisonia sylvestris</i> , ...          |                             | Moluccas.              |
| <i>Quassia amara</i> , ...               | Quassia or Bitter-wood, ... | W. Indies.             |
| <i>Quercus salicina</i> , ...            | Chinese Oak, ...            | China.                 |
| <i>Quisqualis indicus</i> , ...          | Rangoon Creeper, ...        | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Raphanus sativus</i> var., ...        | Lobak (Long Raddish), ...   | China.                 |
| <i>Ravensara aromatica</i> , ...         | Ravensara, ...              | Madagascar.            |
| <i>Rheum officinale</i> , ...            | Rubarb, ...                 | Asia.                  |
| <i>Ricinus communis</i> , ...            | Castor-oil Plant, ...       | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Ruta graveolens</i> , ...             | Rue, ...                    | S. Europe.             |
| <i>Roupellia grata</i> , ...             | Cream Fruit, ...            | W. Indies.             |
| <i>Rhmex patientia</i> , ...             | Patience, ...               | Italy.                 |
| <i>Rhus vernicifera</i> , ...            | Japanese Lacquer Tree, ...  |                        |
| <i>Rhus succedaneum</i> , ...            | Japanese Wax Tree, ...      | Japan.                 |
| <i>Sabal palmetto</i> , ...              | Palmetto, ...               | S. America.            |
| <i>Sagus rumphiana</i> , ...             | Sago, ...                   | Malaya.                |
| <i>Sagus laevis</i> , ...                | Sago, ...                   | Malaya.                |
| <i>Sandoricum indica</i> , ...           | Sentol, ...                 | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Sapindus saponaria</i> , ...          | Soap Berry, ...             |                        |
| do. <i>inaequalis</i> , ...              | Do. ...                     | W. Indies.             |
| <i>Sansevieria, Zeylanica</i> , ...      | Bow String Hemp, ...        | Ceylon.                |
| <i>Santalum album</i> , ...              | Sandal-wood, ...            | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Sarcocephalus cordata</i> , ...       | Negro Peach, ...            | Australia, &c.         |
| <i>Secchium edule</i> , ...              | Cho-Cho, ...                | Jamaica.               |
| <i>Scorodocarpus Borneensis</i> , ...    | Bawang Hutan, ...           | Malaya.                |
| <i>Senecio chinensis</i> , ...           | Tang Ho, ...                |                        |
| <i>Sesamum orientale</i> , ...           | Gingelly-oil Plant, ...     | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> , ...       | Marking-nut, ...            | India.                 |

| <i>Systematic Name.</i>          | <i>Local Name.</i>             | <i>Native Country.</i> |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Shorea Dyeri, ...                | Mustard, ...                   | Ceylon.                |
| Sinapis alba, ...                | Daroo, ...                     | Britain.               |
| Sideroxylon Malaccense, ...      | Trong (Egg Plant), ...         | Malaya.                |
| Solanum melangena, ...           | Trong Manis, ...               |                        |
| do. coagulans, ...               | Potato, ...                    | S. America.            |
| do. tuberosum, ...               | Millet, ...                    | Tropics.               |
| Sorghum Saccharatum, ...         | Guinea Corn, ...               | E. Africa.             |
| do. vulgare, ...                 | Tampinis, ...                  | Malaya.                |
| Sloetia sideroxylon, ...         | Paku Akar, ...                 |                        |
| Stenochlaena palustris, ...      | Tallow Tree, ...               | China.                 |
| Stillingia sebifera, ...         | Petaling, ...                  | Malaya.                |
| Strombosia Javanica, ...         | Nux-vomica, ...                | E. Indies.             |
| Strychnos nux-vomica, ...        | Shakewood, ...                 | E. Indies.             |
| do. colubrina, ...               | Benzoin, ...                   | Sumatra.               |
| Styrax Benzoin, ...              | Padrie Marum, ...              | E. Indies.             |
| Sterospermum chelonoides, ...    | Sugar Cane, ...                | Tropics.               |
| Saccharum officinarum, ...       | Mustard Tree of Scripture, ... | Central Africa.        |
| Salvadora persica, ...           | Sarsaparilla Vine, ...         | India.                 |
| Smilax sarsaparilla, ...         |                                | Senegal.               |
| Tabernaemontana Crassa, ...      | Dandelion, ...                 | Europe.                |
| Taraxacum officinale, ...        | Fiddle-wood, ...               | Jamaica.               |
| Tecoma pentaphylla, ...          | Tecoma, ...                    | Madagascar.            |
| do. leucoxydon, ...              | Wild Almond, ...               | E. Indies.             |
| Terminalia Catappa, ...          | Myrabalans, ...                | India.                 |
| Terminalia Bellerica, ...        | New Zealand Spinach, ...       | New Zealand.           |
| Tetragonia expansa, ...          | Samber, ...                    |                        |
| Thamnopteris nidus, ...          |                                |                        |
| Thea chinensis var assamica, ... | Assam Hybrid Tea, ...          | China.                 |
| Theobroma Cacao, ...             | Chocolate or Cacao, ...        | W. Indies.             |
| Do. var condeamar, ...           |                                | Do.                    |
| Do. criollo, ...                 |                                | Do.                    |
| Do. Forbsteri, ...               |                                | Do.                    |
| Do. Cavenne, ...                 |                                | Do.                    |
| Do. Ferdilico, ...               |                                | Do.                    |
| Do. Sangle toro, ...             |                                | Do.                    |
| Thevetia nerifolia, ...          | Exile Tree, ...                | India.                 |
| Triphasia trifoliata, ...        | Lime Berries, ...              | China.                 |
| Tropeolum majus, ...             | Nosturtium, } or Indian        |                        |
| Do. minus, ...                   | Small do., } Cress,            | Peru.                  |
| Tacca pinnatifolia, ...          | Tacca, ...                     | Australia.             |
| Uncaria gambir, ...              | Gambier, ...                   | Malaya.                |
| Urena lobata, ...                | Beng Fibre, ...                | E. Indies.             |
| Vanilla planifolia, ...          | Vanilla, ...                   | Trop. America.         |
| Do. aromatica, ...               |                                | W. Indies.             |
| Do. Sp., ...                     |                                | Singapore.             |
| Vahea gummifera, ...             | Madagascar Rubber Vine, ...    | Madagascar.            |
| Vitex umbrosa, ...               | Box-wood, ...                  | W. Indies.             |
| Vitis Martenii, ...              | Saigon Vine, ...               | Saigon.                |
| Vitis vinifera, ...              | Grape Vine, ...                | E. and W. Hemispheres. |

| <i>Systematic Name.</i>          | <i>Local Name.</i>    | <i>Native Country.</i> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Vitex trifoliata</i> , ...    | Chaste Tree, ...      | E. Indies.             |
| <i>Vangueria edulis</i> , ...    | Edible Vangueria, ... | ...                    |
| <i>Willoughbeia firma</i> , ...  | Gutta Gegrip, ...     | Malaya.                |
| <i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> , ...  | Ivory-wood, ...       | India.                 |
| <i>Yucca aloifolia</i> , ...     | Dagger Fibre, ...     | Jamaica.               |
| <i>Zalacca edulis</i> , ...      | Salak, ...            | Malaya.                |
| <i>Zea mays</i> , ...            | Indian Corn ...       | ...                    |
| <i>Zingiber officinale</i> , ... | Ginger, ...           | E and W. Indies.       |
| <i>Zingiber sp.</i> , ...        | Chinese Ginger, ...   | China.                 |
| <i>Zizyphus mucronatus</i> ...   | Wild Injob, ...       | Australia.             |
| <i>Zizyphus Jujuba</i> , ...     | Jujube Tree, ...      | China.                 |

## LIST OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT PALMETUM, SINGAPORE.

( *Vide Para. 35.* )

### TRIBE I.—ARECEÆ.

#### SUB-TRIBE EUARECEÆ.

#### Genus ARECA, Linn.

- A. catechu, Linn. Betel-nut Palm. Tropical Asia.  
 A. concinna, Thwaites. Ceylon.  
 A. triandra, Roxb. Molouccas.

#### Genus PENANGA, Blume.

- P. maculata, Porte.  
 P. malaiana, Scheff.

#### Genus HYDRIASTELE, Wendl. & Dr.

- H. Wendlandiana, W. & D. Tropical Australia.

#### Genus HEDYSCEPE, Wendl. & Dr.

- H. Canterburyana, W. & D. "Umbrella Palm."  
 Lord Howe's Island.

#### Genus LOXOCOCCUS, Wendl. & Dr.

*L. rupicola*, W. & D. Ceylon.

Genus *ARCHONTOPHÆNIX*, Wendl. & Dr.

*A. Alexandræ*, W. & D. Queensland.

Genus *RHOPALOSTYLIS*, Wendl. & Dr.

*R. Baueri*, W. & D. Norfolk Island.

Genus *DICTYOSPERMA*, Wendl. & Dr.

*D. aureum*, W. & D. Rodriguez Island.

*D. album*, W. & D. Mauritius.

*D. rubrum*, W. & D. Mauritius.

SUB-TRIBE II.—*PTYCHOSPERMEÆ*.

Genus *PTYCHOSPERMA*, Labill.

*P. filifera*, Wendl. Fiji Islands.

*P. Macarthurii*, Wendl. Tropical Australia.

Genus *CYRTOSTACHYS*, Blume.

*C. Renda*, Blume. Malay Archipelago.

Genus *DRYMOPHLOEUS*, Zippel.

*D. Singaporensis*, Hook. Singapore.

SUB-TRIBE III.—*ONCOSPERMEÆ*.

Genus *ONCOSPERMA*, Blume.

*O. filamentosum*, Blume. "Nibung Palm." Java.

Genus *EUTERPE*, Gœrtn.

*E. edulus*, Mart. "Assai Palm." Tropical America.

*E. oleracea*, Mart. "Mountain Cabbage Palm." Tropical America.

Genus *ACANTHOPHÆNIX*, Wendl.

*A. crinita*, Wendl. Mauritius and Bourbon.

*A. rubra*, Wendl. Mauritius and Bourbon.

Genus *OREODOXA*, Willd.

*O. oleracea*, Mart. West Indies.

*O. regia*, Kunth. "Royal Palm." West Indies.

Genus PHYTELEPIAS, Ruitz et Pay.

*P. macrocarpa*, R. et P. Ivory-nut Palm. New Grenada.

Genus NIPA, Wurmbr.

*N. fructiens* Thumb, Nipa Palm. Trop. Estuaries.

Genus PHOLIDOCARPUS, Blume.

*P. Ihur*, Bl. Moluccas.

Genus LIVISTONA, Br.

*L. altissima*, Zoll. Java.

*L. australis*, Mart. Eastern Australia, Temperate and Tropical.

*L. Hoogendorhffii*, Teysm. & Binn. Hab.?

*L. humilis*, Br. Tropical Australia.

*L. olivæformis*, Mart. Java.

*L. rotundifolia*, Mart. Malay Islands, Moluccas, Penang.

Genus RHAPIS. Linn. f.

*R. flabelliformis*, Ait. China.

Genus THRINAX, Linn.

*T. argentea*, Lodd. "Silver-Thatch Palm." West Indies.

*T. parviflora*, Swartz. West Indies.

#### TRIBE IV.—LEPIDOCARYEÆ.

##### SUB-TRIBE CALAMEÆ.

Genus CALAMUS, Linn.

*C. callicarpus*, Griff. Malacca.

*C. fissus*, Blume. Borneo.

*C. marginatus*, Blume. Borneo.

*C. periacanthus*, Miquel. Sumatra.

*C. rotang*, Linn. Bengal, Assam, and Coromandel.

Genus ZALACCA. Reinwdt.

*Z. edulis*, R. Java, Moluccas.

Genus CERATOLOBUS, Blume.

*C. glaucescens*, Bl. Java.

Genus PLECTOCOMIA, Mart.

*P. elongata*, Blume. Java, Malacca, Penang.



## Genus RAPHIA, Beauv.

R. Ruffia, Mart. Madagascar.

R. sp. West Africa.

## TRIBE V.—BORASSEÆ.

## Genus BORASSUS, Linn.

B. flabelliformis, Linn. "Palmyra Palm." Tropical Africa

## Genus LATANIA, Comm.

L. Commersonii, Linn. Mauritius and Bourbon.

L. Loddigesii, Mart. Round Island.

L. Verschaffeltii, Linn. Rodriguez Island.

## Genus HYPHÆNE, Garth.

H. thebaica, Mart. "Doum Palm." Upper Egypt,  
Nubia and Abyssinia.

## TRIBE VI.—COCOINEÆ.

## Genus ACROCOMIA, Mart.

A. sclerocarpa, Mart. "Macau Palm." Brazil and West  
Indies.

## Genus MARTINEZA, Ring and Pav.

M. caryotæfolia, Humb and Kth. New Grenada.

## SUB-TRIBE II.—ELÆIDEÆ.

## Genus ELÆIS, Jacq.

E. guineensis, Jacq. "Oil Palm" West Tropical Africa.

## SUB-TRIBE III.—EUCOCOINEÆ.

## Genus COCOS, Linn.

C. flexuosa, Mart. Brazil.

C. nucifera, Linn. "Cocoa-nut Palm." Tropics.

C. plumosa, Lodd. Brazil.

C. Weddelliana, Wendl. Brazil.

## Genus MAXIMILIANA, Mart.

M. Martiana, Karst. N. Brazil and Guiana.

## SUB-TRIBE IV.—LINOSPADICEÆ.

Genus CALYPTROCALYX, Blume.

C. spicatus, Bl. Moluccas.

Genus BACULARIA. F. Muell.

B. monostachya, F. Muell. "Walking-stick Palm."  
North South Wales and Queensland.

Genus HOWEA, Beccari.

H. Forsteriana, Becc. "Flat or Thatch-leaf Palm." Lord  
Howe's Island.

H. Belmoreana, Becc. "Curley Palm." Lord Howe's Island.

#### SUB-TRIBE VII.—CEROXYLÆ.

Genus CEROXYLON, Humb. and Bonpl.

C. andicola, H. & B. "Wax Palm." New Granada and  
Venezuela.

#### SUB-TRIBE VIII.—MALORTIÆ.

Genus MALORTIEA, Wendl.

M. intermedia, Wendl. Costa-Rica.

#### SUB-TRIBE IX.—IGUANURÆ.

Genus HETEROSPATHE, Scheff.

H. elata, Scheff. Amboyna.

Genus NEPHROSPERMA, Balf. fil.

N. Houtteanum, Balf. fil. Seychelle Islands.

Genus STEVENSONIA, Duncan.

S. grandifolia, Wendl. Seychelle Islands.

Genus VERSCHAFFELTIA, Wendl.

V. splendida, Wendl. Seychelle Island.

Genus DYPsis, Norohn.

D. madagascariensis, Hort. Madagascar.

D. pinnatifrons, Mart. Madagascar.

D. sp? Madagascar.

#### SUB-TRIBE X.—CHAMÆDOREÆ.

## Genus CHAMÆDOREÆ, Willd.

C. elegans, Mart. Mexico.

## Genus SYNECHANTHUS, Wendl.

S. fibrosus, Wendl. Guatemala.

## Genus HYOPHORBE, Goertn.

H. amaricaulis, Mart. Round Island. Mauritius.

H. Verschaffeltii, Wendl. Rodriguez Island, Mauritius

## Genus CHRYSALIDOCARPUS, Wendl.

C. lutescens, Wendl. Mauritius and Bourbon.

## SUB-TRIBE XI.—GENOMICÆ.

## Genus CALYPTOGYNE, Wendl.

C. Swartzii, H. F. Mountain Thatch Palm. West Indies.

## SUB-TRIBE XII.—CARYOTIDEÆ.

## Genus WALLICHIA, Roxb.

W. caryotoides, Roxb. Eastern Bengal, Chittagong and Burma.

## Genus ARENGA, Labill.

A. obtusifolia, Mart. Java and Sumatra.

A. saccharifera, Labill. "Gomuti Palm." Malay Archipelago, Moluccas and Bourbon.

## Genus CARYOTA, Linn.

C. Cumingii, Lodd. Philippine Islands.

C. furfuracea, Bl. var. Timbala. Java.

C. obtusa, Griff. Upper Assam.

C. sobolifera, Wall. Arracan and Andaman Islands.

C. urens, Linn. "Wine Palm." East Bengal and Malay Peninsula.

## Genus ORANIA, Zipp.

O. macrocladus, Mart. Malacca.

## TRIBE II.—PHŒNICEÆ.

## Genus PHŒNIX, Linn.

P. acaulis, Roxb? Central India, Bengal and Burma.

- P. dactylifera*, Linn. "Date Palm." North Africa.  
*P. Hanceana*, Naud. China.  
*P. reclinata*, Jacq. South East Africa.  
*P. rupicola*, T. Anders. "Sikkim." Himalaya.

### TRIBE III.—CORYPHÆ.

#### Genus CORYPHA, Linn.

- C. Gebanga*, Blume. "Gebang Palm." Java.

#### Genus SABAL, Adans.

- S. Adansoni*, Guerns. "Dwarf Palmetto." Southern United States.  
*S. glaucescens*, Lodd. Trinidad.  
*S. Palmetto*, Lodd. "Cabbage Palmetto." Southern United States.  
*S. Princeps*, Hort. Versch. Hab.?

#### Genus WASHINGTONIA, Wendl.

- W. filifera*, Wendl. South California.

#### Genus TEYSMANNIA, Reichb. f. & Zoll.

- S. altifrons*, R. & Z. Malaya.

#### Genus CHAMÆROPS, Linn.

- C. humilis*, Linn. South Europe and North America.  
*C. Humboldtii*.

#### Genus PRITCHARDIA, Seem & Wendl.

- P. pacifera*, Seem & Wendl. Fiji Islands.  
*P. Thurstonii*, do.  
*P. sp. novo*.

#### Genus LICUALA, Thunt.

- L. acutifida*, Mart. "Penang Lawyer." Singapore and Penang.  
*L. peltata*, Roxb. Bengal, Assam, Burma, Tenasserim, &c.

N. CANTLEY,  
*Superintendent*

*Singapore, 4th July, 1887.*





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## OCCASIONAL NOTES.



### SUMATRA IN 1886.

THE island of Sumatra is entirely under Dutch rule, nominally so at all events, though there are large tracts of country where Dutch rule is not yet recognised, or where no attempt has as yet been made to introduce it. This applies particularly to the interior of Atjeh (Acheen), the countries of the Alas, Gayus, and the different tribes of the Battaks.

The island is divided into a number of districts, provinces, or kingdoms, some of which are under direct Dutch rule, whereas others continue to be governed by their native rulers with the assistance of European advisers.

The latest official statements give the following particulars:—

Area,  $8,567\frac{0}{10}$  geographical miles. (This includes the Riouw residency, Banka and Billiton. Though geographically dependencies of Sumatra, these are considered and treated as separate parts in official records.)

|                           |     |     |           |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Population:—Europeans,    | ... | ... | 3,847     |
| , Natives of the country, | ... | ... | 2,792,561 |
| Chinese,                  | ... | ... | 105,823   |
| Arabs,                    | ... | ... | 2,600     |
| Other Asiatics,           | ... | ... | 5,196     |

These figures must, of course, be regarded as more or less conjectural, as it is only as far as Europeans are concerned that there can be any attempt at accuracy.

The following are the political divisions into which the country has been sub-divided by the Dutch Government:—

1. West Coast of Sumatra, 2,200 geographical square miles under direct Dutch rule. A Governor is at its head with his head-quarters at Padang.

This Government has the following sub-divisions :—

- (a) Padang Lower Counties (Padangsche Benedenlanden). Chief place, Padang.
- (b) Padang Upland Counties (Padangsche Bovenlanden). Chief place, Fort de Kock.
- (c) Tapanuli (Tapien Na Uli). Chief place, Padang Sidempuan.

The Governor of the West Coast is subordinate to the Governor-General in Batavia. The Upland Counties and Tapanuli are administered by Residents, who are subordinate to the Governor of the West Coast.

The Residencies contain smaller districts, with Assistant Residents as Chief Magistrates, under whom there are again lesser sub-divisions under Controllers.

The West Coast is a very rich and thickly populated country. Being, however, very mountainous, and without navigable rivers, and traversed by two chains of high mountains running almost parallel to each other, road-making is difficult, and the country has as yet hardly been able to develop its very rich resources. Vast coal-fields of very superior coal, equal to the best English coal, discovered in 1870, have not yet been opened up, as the question of a railway to the coast still remains unsettled. The coal-fields are estimated to contain about 200 million tons of coal, half of which could be worked by open galleries.

2. Residency of Benkoelen, 455 geographical square miles under direct Dutch rule. Chief place, Benkoelen.

3. Residency of the Lampong Districts, 47,569 miles, under direct Dutch rule. Chief place, Telok Betong.

4. Residency of Palembang, under direct Dutch rule, 2,558 square miles. Chief place, Palembang.

The Resident of Palembang has also to watch the affairs of the Sultanate of Djambi, which continue to be governed by a Sultan with a Dutch Political Agent. The Dutch have taken possession merely of the Coast port—Muara Kompeh—where they keep a small garrison, and levy import and export duties.

The present Sultan, being a nominee of the Dutch Government, is no favourite with his people, who continue to side



with the dethroned Sultan ; the latter lives up-country far away in the interior. The Djambi people are known as great religious fanatics, and troubles are likely to be raised ere long in this part of Sumatra.

5. Residency of East Coast of Sumatra, about 768 square miles. Chief place, Bengkalis.

This Residency consists of a number of native states under their native rulers. The Dutch Government claims direct rule in the island of Bengkalis and in Laboean Batu, a district up the Panei river.

The independent native states in this Residency are :—

Siak Sri Indrapura.

Pelalawan.

Kota Pinang.

Panei and Bila (these latter states dependencies of Siak.)

Kwalu.

Asahan.

Batu Bara.

Tandjong.

Si Pare Pare.

Pagarawan.

Padang } dependencies of Deli.

Bedagei }

Serdang.

Deli.

Langkat.

Tamiang.

Siak, until a few years ago, claimed sovereignty over all these states.

Under treaties with all of them (the last of these only having come into force as late as January, 1886), the Dutch Government now collects import and export duties, has jurisdiction over Europeans and Chinese, controls the land contracts which the native rulers may enter into with Europeans, &c., &c.

The Government disclaims the idea of annexing any of these states, or putting them under direct Dutch rule, and only

a few months ago a native prince was re-installed in Asahan. The Government at that place had, for a number of years, been administered by a Dutch official, the native ruler, for misconduct, having been banished to Java, and his re-installment was evidently made *against* the wishes of the greater part of the Asahan people, who preferred to remain under direct European influence.

6. Atjeh and dependencies, 928 square miles, being the northern part of the island adjoining on the West Coast Singkei, and on the East Coast Tamiang.

Atjeh is under a Governor, who resides in Kota Radja. The country is sub-divided as follows :—

- (a) Atjeh Proper (Groot Atjeh) with 10 sub-districts (Hulubalangs).
- (b) Dependencies, viz. :—
  - 1. West Coast of Atjeh, consisting of 20 states under native Rajas ;
  - 2. North Coast of Atjeh, 9 states under native rulers ;
  - 3. East Coast of Atjeh, 23 native states under Rajas ;
  - 4. Southern settlements of Atjeh Proper, consisting of 10 states under native rulers.

The interior of Atjeh is entirely unknown. The Dutch troops, since April, 1885, have been concentrated on the northern Coast of Atjeh Proper, in a line which is defended by a number of fortifications. Edi, one of the native states of the East Coast of Atjeh, has also a garrison—the only place out of the line of defence.

What the Dutch Government intends doing towards the final pacification of the country and submission of its obstinate subjects, is difficult to guess.

7. Residency of Riouw and dependencies, about 825 geographical square miles. Chief place, Tandjong Pinang.

There belong to this residency :—

- (a) The Bintang or Riouw group of islands ;
- (b) The Lingga group ;
- (c) The Karimon, Tambilan, Anambas and Natuna

Islands, further on the Eastern Coast of Sumatra.

(g) Indragiri, with Mandah and Reteh.

8. Residency island of Banka with the Leper islands; area about 237 geographical square miles. Chief place, Muntok.

9. Assistant Residency Island of Billiton (I litung) with surrounding islands 154 in number. Chief place, Tandjong Pandan.

Riouw and dependencies, Banka, and Billiton are under direct Dutch rule.

A great deal has been done of late years towards the development of the rich resources of Sumatra, but there still remains a vast field for European capital and enterprise.

#### F. KEHDING.

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### THE KURAU DISTRICT, PÊRAK.

Kurau was originally a nest of pirates, and no one ventured to live near the *kwâla*, the people living at Kampong Tuah, about 70 miles up the river. Many of the Kurau people were themselves pirates, and Colonel LOW, then Government Agent in Province Wellesley, in conjunction with TOH JENUA, Palawan, led, about fifty or sixty years ago, an expedition against Kurau and destroyed a number of piratical boats. Colonel LOW created TOH JENUA Palawan of Kurau in the place of Nakkoda UDDIN, who was a pirate.

No *hasil klamin* was originally paid in Kurau. Kurau formerly extended to Pasir Gedabu and was under Panglima BUKIT GANTANG. Hilir Kurau was itself given to Datoh REJAB under the Panglima. After this the Bendahara came to Kurau and claimed *makan Raja* namely 30 *gantangs* of paddy from each *klamin*, which the Datoh refused to pay. The Bendahara then led an expedition from Pêrak against Kurau and took the Datoh prisoner.

On hearing this, the Panglima came down the river and met the Bendahara, and it was then agreed to pay the Bendahara one elephant or \$250, being its estimated value, and 70 *gantangs* of paddy or \$1.75 for each *klamin*. The Panglima then assembled the people and asked whether they would pay this and liberate the Datoh. The people agreed to pay this tax, and the fine and tax was guaranteed by the Panglima.

Datoh REJAB then consulted with Haji OMAR whether this tax was to be continued, and the Haji, who was chief over the Sēlāngor people, agreed to its continuance. The tax was then regularly collected under the name *hasil klamin*, and was paid to the Panglima, who had agreed matters as above with the Bendahara, the payments being very regularly kept up for a few years. Some fourteen or fifteen years ago, Datoh REJAB failed to pay the *hasil klamin* to the Panglima, and on the latter demanding the same, it was refused, the Datoh wishing to retain it for his own use. An expedition in the name of Toh Muda GHAFAR was then arranged by the Panglima; it was led by Inchi LIMAH, daughter of the Panglima and wife of Panglima Besar, who again was brother to KANDA HASSAN (still living) (KANDA HASSAN is the father of Haji ABDUL RAUF of Tanjong Piandang and Teluk Srah). The other leaders of the expedition were Inchi MARIAM, another daughter of the Panglima BUKIT GANTANG, together with Panglima Prang SEMAHON, Raja LOP, Raja ALANG, Haji ALI, Maharaja Lela, Panglima KIATA, Panglima KAMPAR, and all the élite of Upper Pērak.

This war is spoken of as "Prang Panglima Bukit Gantang." When the expedition reached Kurau, the Mantri supplied rice from Lārut to Panglima BUKIT GANTANG and fire-arms to Inchi MAT ALI, son of Datoh REJAB; the Mantri is the nephew of the former Panglima BUKIT GANTANG. War was declared, and Haji OMAR together with Inchi MAHMUD of Teluk Rubiah, both Sēlāngor men, joined Inchi MAT ALI. Panglima BUKIT GANTANG'S force erected five stockades at Kwāla Kurau and attacked Inchi MAHMUD at night at Teluk Rubiah. Inchi MAHMUD evacuated his position, but next day informed Inchis MARIAM and LIMA that he was ready to fight,

and returning to Teluk Rubiah erected a stockade, his retreat on the previous night having been only a feint as his preparations were not complete. Inchi MAHMUD was attacked on the same night by a Kota Lama party of 150 men led by their chiefs, who carried the stockade, which had been left in charge of 3 or 4 men to keep up appearances, Inchi MAHMUD and his party retiring into the neighbouring jungle. When the Kota Lama people had occupied the stockade, Inchi MAHMUD'S party returned, surrounded the Kota Lama people, killed 15 or 16, and put the remainder to flight in the greatest confusion, when they were met by Haji OMAR about half way to Kwâla Kurau, who fired into them, and the Kota Lama people then took to their boats, pursued by Haji OMAR, who was for attacking them, but was restrained by Inchi MAHMUD. For two months the Kota Lama people tended their wounded who had suffered severely from *ranjaus* which had been placed by Inchi MAHMUD'S people along the line of retreat which the Kota Lama people would have to follow when retiring from the stockade.

After this Inchi NGAH LAMAT of Bukit Gantang, uncle of the Mantri, hearing of the defeat of the Kota Lama men, came to settle the dispute, but leaving Kwâla Kurau for Bagan Tiang was taken ill and returned to Kurau to die. This led to the return of the Panglima BUKIT GANTANG'S expedition. The Panglima had gained this title because when the Kedah people attacked Pêrak, he lay in ambush for them in the Bukit Berapit pass and defeated them with great slaughter.

*Hasil klatin* still continued to be paid, but Datoh REJAB retired from the administration of the district, handing over his authority to his fourth son, Inchi MAT ALI, who received the *hasil klatin* as formerly, and from this war all land cases date. Five years after this, Inchi MAT ALI received a *kuasa* from the Mantri to attack Sultan ALI'S Penghulus at Bagan Tiang, who were led by Panglima Besar, WAN ISMAIL, and MAGAT ARIS. The Bagan Tiang people were defeated, and MAGAT ARIS was wounded in the arm. The English Government sided with the Bagan Tiang people, but rendered no assistance. Another fight took place and Inchi MAT ALI was defeated. Sultan ALI, fearing that Inchi MAT ALI might

organize another attack, transferred his authority over all the districts from Krian to Kurau to the Mantri.

Before the Chinese war, Raja Muda ABDULLAH, as he was then called (not having yet been appointed Sultan), went to Krian and passed himself off as Sultan, he then proceeded to Kurau, where he was visited by Inchi MAT ALI, whose father, TOH REJAB, was still alive. Inchi MAT ALI gave Raja MUDA ABDULLAH \$300 as a present, and the Raja gave him authority over the Kurau district as far as Kampong Tanjong. Inchi MAT ALI continued to collect *hasil kluamin* as before from the Sélångor people of 70 *gantangs* or 7 *sukus*, \$1.75, and from the Penang people the same rate or the value of the paddy, say \$2.80 or 4 cents per *gantang*. This was the rate to 1875. When Mr. BIRCH was appointed Resident, he gave a *kuasa* to Inchi MAT ALI to collect the *hasil kluamin* as before, the Inchi to receive one-fifth as commission, the revenue to be paid in at Larut. Inchi MAT ALI collected the tax to the extent of two boat loads of paddy and no more was forthcoming, the Mantri always denying that anything had been paid to him. Thus the matter remained till 1876, when Mr. JEREMIAH instructed Captain SPEEDY to collect it, but owing to the war then being carried on the rate was reduced to \$1, and it remained at this figure till Sir HUGH LOW raised it to its present rate.

N. DENISON.

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MR. R. B. SHARPE ON BIRDS FROM PÊRAK.

(*From the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, June 29th, 1886.*)

Notes on some Birds from Pêrak. By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., etc.  
Zoological Department, British Museum.

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Thanks to the exertions of Mr. DAVISON, who explored the western side of the Malayan Peninsula, we have a tolerably complete list of the birds of this portion of the Indian Region, and a list of his collections has been given by Mr. HUME

(‘Stray Feathers,’ 1879, p.p. 37, 151). The series of Malayan birds in the Hume collection, now in the British Museum, is an extremely valuable one, and it is to be regretted that Mr. DAVISON was never able, through political obstacles, to reach the mountains on the eastern side of the Peninsula and explore the high ridge or “backbone” which runs down its entire length. Considerable speculation has been excited respecting the fauna of these Malayan mountains, because all the collections hitherto made in Malacca have proved that, as regards the birds, there are very few species which are not common to Borneo, Sumatra, and the Malayan Peninsula. Sumatra, however, has always enjoyed a certain distinction from possessing at least one genus—*Psilopogon*—peculiar to itself; and, again, in the mountains several Himalayan genera have been found with species identical with, or only slightly differing from, those which occur in the Eastern Himalayas and extend down the mountains of Tenasserim. Many Malayan species range into the southern portions of the last-named province; but as regards the Himalayan genera, such as *Niltava*, *Liothrix*, *Pnæpyga*, *Sibia*, &c., all traces of them are lost after leaving Tenasserim until they turn up again in Sumatra.

Many prognostications have been made that when the mountains of the Malayan Peninsula were explored, the above-named genera and many others common to the mountains of Tenasserim and Sumatra would be found to extend along the eastern side of Malacca; but of this the first actual proof has been furnished by Mr. L. WRAY, who has sent a small parcel of birds from the mountains of Pêrak to the British Museum. Although so few in number, the revelations which they disclose are of the greatest value, for they show that in Pêrak, at least, and probably throughout the mountain-range, there is a curious mixture of Himalayan and High-Sumatran forms. Thus the *Psilopogon*, hitherto supposed to be a peculiar Sumatran genus, is accompanied by *Rhinocichla mitrata* (*Ianthocinclâ mitrata*, Auct.), another species hitherto believed to be confined in Sumatra; and the *Sibia* is also the Sumatran *S. simillima*, and not *S. picata*. The affinities of the Pêrak species being there.

fore so markedly Sumatran, it is not a little surprising to find that the *Mesia* is *M. argentauris* of the Himalayas, and not *M. laurinae* of Sumatra as one would have expected.

The following is a list of the specimens sent by Mr. WRAY, who informs us that they were mostly obtained at an elevation of 3,000 feet, and that his native collector, after an experience of 30 years' work, had not met with some of the species before :—

*Fam. Muscicapidae.*

*Niltava grandis*, Hodg. ; SHARPE, Cat. B. IV, p. 404, "No. 11, male. Irides red ; leg and feet nearly black ; beak black. The female is brown, with a blue spot on each shoulder and a patch of ash under neck ; head blackish and slightly glossed with blue. Specimens obtained at 4,000 feet."

Compared with males from Sikkim and Tenasserim in the Hume Collection, and apparently identical in every respect.

*Rhinocichla mitrata* (S. Müll.) ; SHARPE, Cat. B. VII, p. 452.

*Ianthocincla mitrata*, Bp. Consp. I, p. 371. "No. 12, males. Irides brown ; beak orange ; legs yellow ; skin under eye pure white. Common above 3,000 feet."

Two specimens sent, identical with others in the Museum from Sumatra, to which island the species has hitherto been supposed to be confined.

*Fam. Timeliidae.*

*Hydrocichla ruficapilla* (Temm.) ; SHARPE, Cat. B. VII, p. 319.

*Henicurus ruficapillus*, Temm. Pl. Col. III pl. 534. "No. 17, female. Irides brown ; legs nearly white ; beak black. Rocky streams in the jungle on the hills."

Agrees with the females of this species as described by Messrs. HUME and DAVISON.

*Sibia simillima* (Salvad.) ; SHARPE, Cat. B. vol. VII, p. 402.

*Heterophasia simillima*, Salvad. Ann. Mus. Civic. Genov. XIV, p. 232.



"No. 13, female. Iris brown; beak black; legs plumbeous. Flies about among the tops of trees in parties of from 20 to 30. Above 3,000 feet."

The two specimens sent agree precisely with a Sumatran example in the British Museum collected by Mr. CARL BOCK.

*Mesia argentauris*, Hodgs.; SHARPE, Cat. B. VII, p. 642. "No. 10, female. Iris brown; feet and beak of same colour as throat of female. Male bird has red under tail-coverts; throat orange. From the hills of Pêrak over 3,000 feet. Flies about in small parties of 10 or 12."

The female sent is absolutely identical with Himalayan specimens, and the note given by Mr. WRAY as to the colouring of the male also suits the Himalayan bird and does not agree with the Sumatran *M. laurinx*, Salvad. (Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. XIV, p. 231), which is the species one would have expected to find along with *Sibia simillima*.

*Fam. Capitonidæ.*

*Psilopogon pyrolophus*, S. Müll.; MARSHALL, Monogr. Capit. p. 133, pl. 53.

"No. 14, male and female. Iris brown; legs dull green; bare skin under eye green. On the hills over 3,000 feet."

This species has only been recorded from Sumatra up to the present time.

*Fam. Alcedinidæ.*

*Carcineutes pulchellus* (Horsf.); SHARPE, Monogr. Alced. p. 251, pl. 96.

"No. 16, male. Irides white; bare skin under eye pale brown; beak crimson-red. Had just caught and partly eaten a large spider."

*Fam. Trogonidæ.*

*Harpactes duvanceli*, Temm.; Gould, Monogr. Trogon. 2nd ed., pl. 40.

"No. 15, male. Irides brown; bill pure cobalt-blue. Hills, up to about 2,000 feet."

## EVIDENCE OF SIAMESE WORK IN PÊRAK.

Some time ago I obtained possession of a *Kachit* \*—i.e., scissors for cutting betel-nut—which was found at a depth of about six feet below the surface in a hill-mine near Ipoh in Kinta. This *Kachit* is of quite a different pattern from those in use by the Pêrak Malays, not being fitted with a cutting blade, but having two corrugated surfaces, for the apparent use of crushing the nut instead of cutting it into slices. I have been told that this is a common form of *Kachit* in Siam.

But a more positive item of evidence is an ingot of tin weighing about two *kati*, of semi-elliptical form, which was found near Kwâla Dipang in Kampar, in the workings of a mine; this specimen bears an inscription in what are evidently Siamese characters, as several letters may still be deciphered, but I cannot find anybody in Kinta who is a good enough Siamese scholar to put together enough of the letters to make any sense of them. I have sent these two specimens to the Pêrak Museum at Thaipeng hoping that perhaps somebody may be able to make out the inscription.

A. H.

## CURRENCY (NEGRI SEMBILAN).

|                                  |   |           |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1 <i>liku</i> †                  | = | 21 cents. |
| 2   "                            | = | 22   "    |
| 3   "                            | = | 23   "    |
| 1 ' <i>ngbharu</i> ‡             | = | 2½   "    |
| 1 <i>liku</i> ' <i>ngbharu</i>   | = | 52½   "   |
| 2   "                            | = | 55   "    |
| <i>S'tali</i> = <i>s'ngbharu</i> | = | 12½   "   |

\* *Kachip* (?)—Ed.

† *Satu lekor* is one way of expressing twenty-one in Malay, *dua lekor* is twenty-two, *tiga lekor* twenty-three, and so on.

‡ *Wang bharu*, "new coin" is the name which was given in Malacca to a small Dutch silver coin no longer current. The phrase is still used to signify 2½ cents.—Ed.

|                         |   |          |
|-------------------------|---|----------|
| <i>S'pérak</i>          | = | 6 cents. |
| <i>S'suku</i>           | = | 25 "     |
| <i>S'wang</i>           | = | 2 "      |
| <i>S'kupang</i>         | = | 12½ "    |
| <i>S'omeh (mas)</i>     | = | 50 "     |
| <i>Omeh dua puloh</i>   | = | \$ 7.00  |
| <i>20 omeh</i>          | = | 10.00    |
| <i>Dua puloh s'rěpi</i> | = | 7.00     |
| <i>Dua blas s'rěpi</i>  | = | 4.00     |

A man who marries a virgin must pay 20 *s'rěpi* or \$7.00 into the hands of the *Ibu-Bapa* or elders of her *suku*.

A man who marries a widow must pay 12 *s'rěpi* or \$4.00.

A man who abducts a widow must pay 4 *liku s'rěpi* or \$9.30, for a virgin the fine is 48 *s'rěpi* or \$18.30.

R. N. B.

## THE PRINCE, OR PRINCESS, OF THE BAMBOO.

In Part I of Vol. XIX (N. S.) of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (January, 1887), there is a translation of a Japanese romance which contains a feature common in Malay romances and legends. The Japanese story of the Old Bamboo-hewer, translated by Mr. DICKINS, opens as follows:—

"Formerly there lived an old man, a bamboo-hewer, who hewed bamboos on the bosky hill-side and manywise he wrought them to serve men's needs and his name was Sanugi no Miyakko. Now one day while plying the hatchet in a grove of bamboos was he ware of a tall stem, whence streamed forth through the gloom a dazzling light. Much marvelling he drew near to the reed and saw that the glory proceeded from the heart thereof and he looked again and beheld a tiny creature, a palm's breadth in stature and of rare loveli-

ness, which stood midmost the splendour. Then he said to himself, 'day after day, from dawn to dusk, toil I among these bamboo-reeds, and this child that abides amidst them I may surely claim as mine own.' So, he put forth his hand and took the tiny being and carried it home and gave it to the goodwife and her women to be nourished."

In his notes on the text, Mr. DICKINS says that a Japanese bibliography (native) published about the year 1800 mentions several native works as sources from which incidents in the tale of the bamboo-hewer have been derived. From one of these a curious Buddhist legend is cited to the following effect:—

"Three recluses, after long-continued meditation, found themselves possessed of the truth and so great was their joy that their hearts broke and they died. Their souls thereupon took the form of bamboos with leaves of gold and roots of precious jade and after a period of ten months had elapsed, the stems of these bamboos split open and disclosed each a beauteous boy. The three youths sat on the ground under their bamboos and after seven days' meditation, they, too, became possessed of the truth, whereupon their bodies assumed a golden hue and displayed the marks of saintliness while the bamboos disappeared and were replaced by seven magnificent temples. The legend is manifestly of Indian origin."

I have already pointed out the fact of the existence both in Japanese and Malay legends of the main feature of this story, the supernatural development of a young child in the interior of some vegetable production (Notes and Queries, No. 4, issued with No. 17 of the Journal, Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society), and those interested in the Japanese romance introduced to English readers by Mr. DICKINS will find it curiously paralleled, as to this particular incident, by the Malay legends cited in a paper in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. XIII (N. S.), Part IV.

W. E. M.

## NOTES ON KAYU GHARU.

In CRAWFORD'S Dictionary of the Malay Archipelago I find the following:—"AGILA the Eagle-wood of Commerce. Its name in Malay and Javanese is *kalambak* or *kalambah*, "but it is also known in these languages by that of *gharu* or "*kayu gharu*, gharu-wood, a corruption of the Sanscrit "*agahru*.....There can be no doubt but that "the perfumed wood is the result of disease in the tree that "yields it produced by the thickening of the sap into a gum "or resin."

This "Eagle-wood of Commerce" under its more familiar name *gharu* is one of the rarest and most valuable products of our Malayan jungles, and the following notes may be of interest. They are the result of enquiries amongst the Malays and *Pawangs* in Ulu Muar and Johol and I am indebted to Mr. L. J. CAZALAS for much assistance in obtaining the information contained in them.

The *gharu* tree is a tall forest tree sometimes reaching the size of 15 feet in diameter. The bark is of a silvery gray colour and the foliage close and dense of a dark hue. The Malay name for the tree is "*tabak*" and no other may be used by the *Pawang* when in search of the *kayu gharu*. *Gharu*, the diseased heart-wood of the *tabak*, is found in trees of all sizes even in trees of one foot in diameter, thus shewing that the disease attacks the tree at an early stage.

The *gharu* is found in pockets and may sometimes be discovered by the veins which run to these pockets. In other trees the veins are absent, which renders the process of searching more difficult. The tree is generally cut down and left to rot which exposes the *gharu* in about six months.

"Pockets" are found to contain as much as 104 catties; a single tree has been known to yield 400 catties. *Gharu* is seldom found in the sap-wood, generally in the heart-wood or *tēras*.

Many *tabak* trees do not contain *gharu* at all. To select the right trees is the special province of the *Pawang* or wise

man. The *tabak* trees are under the care of certain *hantu* or wood-spirits and it would be hopeless for the uninitiated to attempt to find *gharu*; even the *Pawang* has to be very careful.

The following is the process as far as I have been able to ascertain it :—

On the outskirts of the forest, the *Pawang* must burn incense, and repeat the following charm or formula :—

“*Homali hamali matilok (mandillah ?) serta kalam  
“mandiyat serta teboh. Turun suhaya trima suka turun  
“kadim serta aku kabul kata gharu mustajak kata Allah  
“Berkat la ilaha il'allah. Hei Putri Belingkah, Putri  
“Berjuntei, Putri Menginjanaku meminta isi tabak. Ta'boleh  
“di surohkan, ta'boleh lindong kapada aku kalau di suroh  
“di lindong kan biar dūraka kapada tuhan.”*”

There is no “*pantang gharu*” except that the words “*isi*” and “*tabak*” must be used instead of “*tras*” and “*gharu*”.

He then proceeds to search for a likely tree, and upon finding one he again burns incense and repeats the spell as above. The tree having been cut down the next thing is to separate the *gharu* from the sap-wood. The best way is to let the tree rot, but the *Pawang* is often “hard-up” and does not mind wasting some of the *gharu* in his hurry to realize.

The following are said to be the tests for finding *gharu* in a standing tree.

1. The tree is full of knots. (*Berbung kol.*)
2. The bark full of moss and fungus. (*Bértamuh bērchandawan.*)
3. Heart-wood hollow. (*Berlóbang.*)
4. Bark peeling off. (*Bergúgor kulit.*)
5. A clear space underneath. (*Mengelčnggang.*)
6. Stumps jutting out. (*Berchulak.*)
7. Tree tapering. (*Bertirus.*)
8. The falling of the leaves in old trees.

There are great differences in the quality of *gharu*, and great care is taken in classifying them. It requires a skilled man to distinguish between some of the varieties.

The names are as follow :—

1. *Chandan.*
2. *Tandok.*
3. *Menjulong-ulong.*
4. *Sikat.*
5. *Sikat Lampam.*
6. *Bulu Rusa.*
7. *Kemandangan.*
8. *Wangkang.*

The *chandan* (*padu tiada champur*) is oily, black and glistening. It sinks in water.

The *tadak* very closely resembles the *chandan*.

The *menjulong-ulong* may be distinguished from the *chandan* and the *tandok* by its length and small breadth. Splinters, 36 inches long, have been found evidently from veins not pockets.

*Sikat* (*bertabun champur kubal dan tēras*) fibrous with slight lustre will just float in water. Black and white streaks.

*Sikat Lampam*—the same as *sikat*, only white streaks more prominent.

*Bulu Rusa* will float in water, fibrous, generally of a yellow colour.

*Kemandangan* floats in water, whitish, fibrous fragments small.

*Wangkang* floats in water, fibrous blocks whitish in colour.

The *chandan* tree differs from other *gharu* trees in having a maximum diameter of about 1½ feet and very soft sap-wood.

*Gharu* varies in price between \$200 and \$50 a *pikul* according to the variety. The *chandan* and the *tandok* are the most valuable.

Chinese and Malays burn it in their houses on high days and festivals—the latter generally take a supply with them on the pilgrimage to Mecca. The better varieties are used in the manufacture of aromatic oils.

R. N. B.

## CEREMONIES AT SEED TIME.

In common with the Burmese and Siamese, the Malays have a superstitious belief in the power exerted by the spirits of the earth and air and of the sun and moon in furthering the growth of *padi*. This is especially evinced in the propitiatory invocations which they resort to, and the offerings which they lay upon the ground or scatter in the air at seed time. Of the invocations given below, the first two, with their renderings, are taken from a work \* by Captain LOW, Superintendent of Province Wellesley under the East India Company in 1836, and the remainder, which I have obtained from Malays in Penang, are in common use up to the present time in the Straits Settlements and throughout the Malay Peninsula. They are known as "*Puji padi*" or "propitiation of the *padi*." The first is to Dangomala and Dangomali, spirits of the sun and moon :—

*Sri Dangomala, Sri Dangomali !  
 Handak kirim anak sambilan bulan ;  
 Sagala inang, sagala pengasoh ;  
 Jangan bri sakit, jangan bri demam ;  
 Jangan bri ngilu dan pëning  
 Kechil menjadi besar ;  
 Tuah jadi muda ;  
 Yang ta'kejab di per kejab ;  
 Yang ta'sama di per sama ;  
 Yang ta'hijau di per hijau ;  
 Yang ta'tinggi di per tinggi ;  
 Hijau seperti ayer laut ;  
 Tinggi seperti Bukit Kaf.*

O illustrious spirits of the sun and moon !  
 Let there be fruit (offspring) nine months hence.

\* "A Dissertation on the Soil and Agriculture of the British Settlement of Penang, &c." by Captain JAMES LOW of the Madras Army, in civil charge of Province Wellesley and Corresponding Member of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.—Printed at the Singapore Free Press Office, 1836.



O royal nurses all preserve it from sickness and fever, vertigo and headache.

May it reach the full stature.

May the old become young again.

Where backward may it become forward.

Where unequal may it be made equal.

Where colourless may it become green.

Where short may it become long.

Green as the waters of the Ocean.

High as the mountains of Kaf.

The second is a hyperbolical description of each of the nine months during which the grain is coming to maturity; the tenth, or harvest time, is compared with the birth of Mo-hamed, and the incantation closes with a prayer for an abundant crop:—

*Bintang mara chuacha limpat ;*

*Ka-dua limpat di langit ;*

*Ka-tiga limpat di bumi ;*

*Ka-empat ayer sambayang ;*

*Ka-lima pintu mazahap ;*

*Ka-anam pintu rēzuki ;*

*Ka-tujuh pintu mahaligei ;*

*Ka-dilapan pintu shurga ;*

*Ka-sambilan anak di-kandong ibu ;*

*Ka-sāpuluh Mahomed jadi.*

*Jadi sākilian jadi.*

*Bayan Allah didalam rongga batu.*

*Lagi ada rēzuki ;*

*Deri hulu deri hilir*

*Saref mengaref ;*

*Deri sina ka daksina*

*Manghantar rēzuki*

*Bertambah bertambun.*

The gloriously resplendent stars lighting the firmament are the first;

The full refulgence is the second;

The fullness spreading over the earth is the third—  
causing abundance ;

The fourth, the blessed waters, harbingers of fertility ;

The fifth the four gates of the world, pouring out plenty.

The sixth is the door to the abundance of food ;

The seventh is the portal of the palace ;

The eighth the floor of Surga or Heaven ;

The ninth the pregnant mother ;

The tenth (*i. e.*, the harvest) month the birthday of Mahomed (the luckiest day of the year) ;

May all prove prosperous.

May dry grain prosper.

May the hand of the Almighty appear in the filling of the husk, as the hole in a rock is shut up by degrees.

From above, from below, let plenty always flow,

From East and West may abundance ever increasing pour in.

The next is an invocation of the earth spirit Noh and Dewa Imbang, a sprite of air :—

*Hei! Noh yang dalam bumi,*

*Dewa Imbang deri udara,*

*Anak saraja jin ketala bumi,*

*Yang memegang bumi.*

Hail ! Noh who dwellest within the earth !

And thou Imbang who art ruler in the air,

Son of the spirit who rules the folds of earth,

Who guardest with thy power the gates of earth.

The last is an invocation to Setia Guni, an earth spirit, and contains the poetical idea that the grain is surrendered like a dear child to a tender foster mother by its parent who will come to claim it back after six months have passed :—

*Hei Tuanku Setia guni*

*Yang memegang bumi tujuh lapis*

*Aku bertaruhkan anak aku*

*Sri Chinta rasa chukup dengan inang*

*Pengasoh kanda manda itu*

*Sampei lima bulan kã-anam  
 Aku datang mengambil balik  
 Jangan engkau bagi rasa binasa  
 Chachat chelah inilah upah-kan mu.*

Hail! lord *Setia Guni*,  
 Who dost rule the seven-fold earth,  
 I herewith lay my child upon thy breast,  
 My child the darling of my heart,  
 With his full following of nurses and attendants,  
 And when the fifth moon wanes unto the sixth  
 I shall come to claim him back again.  
 Let him taste no harm or evil, great or small,  
 Here is thy reward.

The "*upah*" or payment of the services of the spirit, is generally as follows:—

An egg, a bunch of betel-vine leaves, some "*bras kunniet*" (*oryza glutinosa*), some "*bras bertik*" (i. e., the white pulp which exudes from rice grains when roasted), and a "*ketupat*" or little woven basket of cocoa-nut leaves filled with rice.

After this invocation of *Setia Guni* loadfuls of rice are sprinkled on the ground, and the following invocation is then raised to the spirit of the air:—

*Hei! Tuanku Malim kã-raja-an  
 Yang memegang langit tujuh lapis  
 Aku bertaruhkan anak aku  
 Sri Chinta rasa, &c. [as in the last.]*  
 Hail! *Malim*, who dost supremely rule  
 The seven folds of sky,  
 I lay my child in pledge with thee,  
 My child the darling of my heart, &c., &c.

After this the rice is thrown into the air, and the ceremony is complete.

The "*pawangs*," sorcerers or rather "wise men" who are skilled in these incantations, are in great request at the sowing of the padi crop.

A. W. O'SULLIVAN.

*Address of the Penang Mohammedans to the Queen on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Reign, June, 1887.*

### يا غفور الرحيم

دولت توانكو شاه عالم ظل الله في العالم امشون توانكو  
بريموم امشون فنه لمة صدي ترجمه كاتس جمالا ابن ۲ فاتك  
مكليم همب يغ هيئا يايت مگل رعية توانكو يغبراگام محمدية  
اسلاميه يغدودق برناوڤ دباوه فمرنتاهن كراجاڤ دولي يغمهامليا  
ددالم نكري فولوفينغ دان مگل دائيرهن معلومكن سميه صرت  
مموهنكن امشون فد كباوه تافك چرفو لمبو دولي هرمچستي كوين  
ويكتوريا راج دراج يغ ممشوياي تحت كراجاڤ يغبرمسمايم داتس  
مگكسان نكري اشگلان دان كراجاڤ نكري مگوتلن دان ايرلن  
دان مگل نكري يغبرسم داتس اشين دان نكري ۲ دان مكليم  
چجاهن دباوه اشين دان راج داتس راج ۲ ددالم هندي دشن  
مكليم چجاهنپ مك دليشوتيله مكليمپ دشن لمة معمور  
دان منتومسا دشن مناره بلس كاميه سايع دشن كعاديلن يغ  
ممشورنا داتس مكليم رعيت مليا دان هيئا مك مگل رعيت  
يغدودق برناوڤ دباوه تحه كراجاڤ دولي يغمهاملي ددالم نكري  
فولوفينغ اين دان مگل دائيرهن مك مكليمپ اية دودق دشن  
مشفه ۲ امان دان سلامت منتومسا صوك رياتياد مناره بمبغ دان  
خواطر دان كتاكوتن درفد مگل ماچم ۲ جنس سترو دان ظالم

دردفد مگل فیبق لاوت دان دارف دان ببراف داغخ مستری  
 دردفد مگنغ نگرې ۲ یغ جاوه دان یغ دکمت ۲ دردفد مگل ماچم  
 بغسا ملالو فرگی ماری تیاد بوهنتی میغ دان مالم مک مکلین  
 ایت براوله ملامه منتوما دردفد مگل مربهیا دان ببراف انق ۲  
 نگرې دان اورغ ۲ داغخ مستری یغ مسکین ۲ تله منجادی کای  
 یغ بسر ۲ دان ببراف اورغ یغبوده ۲ تله دافست دغن فلاجران یغ  
 مسفرن مک مکلینپ ایه تله ترنتنو دغن تواه دولت دولی  
 یغ مهاملی.

امفون توانکو فاتک مکلین سمبه معلومکن ببراف فادغ  
 تله منجادی نگرې دان رومه یغیسر ۲ تیاد لاگی رمبا دان هوتن  
 ملینکن هابس جادی کمفوغ دان کیون دان بنداغ دان ببراف  
 فای دان ثقی لاوت دان لاوت یغ مشنچ بندر مکلینپ هابس  
 جادی نگرې دان بندر یغرامی دغن مگل رحیه میغ دان مالم  
 دان مگل تانه ۲ دان رومه ۲ دان کمفوغ ۲ یغ موره جادی مهل  
 هوڭاپ یغتیاد دسغک مکالی ۲ مک مکلینپ ایه ترنتنو دغن  
 تواه دولت دولی یغمهاملی.

امفون توانکو فاتک مکلین سمبه معلومکن ببراف نگرې  
 یغ همفر دغن فولوفینغ این منجادی مومه کغد متغه رحیت  
 دسین یغ فری ماری دسیتو مک مکلین نگرې ۲ ایت مده  
 تندق جادی تعلق فد کباوه کراچان دولی یغمهاملی دغن مسب  
 یغدمکین ایت فنله نگرې فولوفینغ این دان مکلین دایره  
 دغن مگل داغخ مستری دردفد مکلین بغسا دان مسقه مگل

فلابوهنپ درفد سگل ماچم کفل ۲ دان فراهو۲ درفد سگنپ  
 نگري ماسيخ ۲ ماري منچھاري انتوخن ددالم فولوفينخ اين  
 مک مکليپ اية مندافت انتخ دان ملامة منتوماسيخ مسفرون  
 دخن تواه دولة دولي يغمهاملي دخن سبب اية تله دککلن اوله  
 الله مبعاله وتعالی دولي يغمهاملي دخن مسفرون ککل دائس  
 دمکين کراجان ليم فوله تاهن يفتله دخن ملامتن.

امفون توانکو بردانغ سببه يفتياد لاگي مسير ۲ سببه يخ  
 داوچف دان دچيتاکن دخن مسير ۲ درفد مکلين رعية مالي  
 دان هينا تيف ۲ ماسيخ ۲ موهنکن دحا کفد الله مبعاله وتعالی  
 اکندلنچوتکن امسيا يغمهاملي دخن مشنه ۲ صيحت دان حافيت  
 دائس فکته درجه يغمهاملي ۲ تگي دان دککلن تحت کراجان  
 توزن منورن درفد درجت دولي يغمهاملي مسلمان امين ۳.

امفون توانکو مکلين رعيت معلومکن صورت سببه اين  
 صورت برهمفون مکليپ مغاداکن کسلامتن دولي يغمهاملي ليم  
 فوله تاهن ايت دخن بيراف کسوکان دان مسفونا يخ کبچيکن  
 کفد 27 هازيبولن چون هاري ائين 1887.

امفون توانکو بريو۲ امفون حال اينله فاتک مکلين  
 معلومکن سببه عزت سعادت برتمبه ۲ دولة علي الدوام تمت کفد  
 شوال ۱۳۰۴ منة.

ميد هاشيم بن ميد خميد عيديه  
 حج محمد نور بن حج محمد حاريف  
 حج محمد صالح قاضي  
 ميد محمد بن ميد شيخ عظام

*Jubilee Address by Perak ra'iyats, June, 1887.*

## نور الشمس والقمر

دولت توانكو شاه عالم ظل الله في العالم خالفة من بني  
ادم الذي ملك الكرم خلد الله ملكه وزاده في مراتبي العظم  
مادامة الليل والايام.

دولت توانكو فرميسوري كوين ويكتوريا يغمها ملي امشون  
توانكو بريون ۲ امشون فنه ليمفه صدي ترجنچ داتس جمالا اوين ۲  
فلمبه توان مسكين رعية ددالم نكري فيرق دارالرضوان.

بر معلومكن كباوه تافق چرفو دولي حضرت يغمها ملي يغ  
بر مسايم داتس ميغكسان نعة كراجان نكري اكلن مرت  
تعلق ججهنپ دغن سلامة مسفرن اداپ.

|                              |     |                            |
|------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|
| دولت توانكو فرميسوري         | *** | كوين ويكتوريا يغمها مغموري |
| درما كرنيا كلمشاهن ميمري     | *** | يغمها مشهور تيف ۲ هاري     |
| بر مسايم داتس ميغكسان        | *** | نعة كراجان يغ مها مسفرن    |
| حالة كيساران مسكين تركنا     | *** | يغمها مشهور كمان مان       |
| كوين ويكتوريا يغمها ملي      | *** | يغمها تغي لاغي بهگيا       |
| مرتابتنپ بسر ماشة مهاكاي     | *** | تياداله بنديشپ ددالم دنيا  |
| يغمها بايك بودي بهسپ         | *** | مرة مها ايلق مبارخ فراخين  |
| ليمفه دان معور مسكنف فركاران | *** | تتف كراجان مليلناپ         |
| مده دفرلتنپ داتس نكري        | *** | مرت ججهنپ تعلق ديري        |

لیم فوله تاهن مده ممرنته دیری \* \*  
 سواتفون تیدق چاچه چالان \* \*  
 مملیهراکن دائس رعیه بلان \* \*  
 دبهائی توهن سرو عالم \* \*  
 کملیان مهابسر سیخ دان مالم \* \*  
 مسواه نگری مده دکیلیشکن \* \*  
 توان مرهیلو رسدینه دنماکن \* \*  
 دخبرکن عاده ممرنتهکن نگری \* \*  
 دغن اتوزان حکمن دیری \* \*  
 مگل راج ۲ اورغ بسرپ \* \*  
 دچالکن حکمن ددالم اندغن \* \*  
 تگگی دولف فرمیسوری \* \*  
 دغن کموراهن مبارغ یغدچار \* \*  
 منغ دان معور بارغ سباگین \* \*  
 دائس هسب توان رعیه سموان \* \*  
 دان اداله مکلین رعیت نگری فیرق مندافه جموان  
 یغ مباحه موره دان معور دکر نیایی توان مرهیلو کی. می. ام. جی  
 رسدین فیرق یخترامه ملیا کفد 27 هاریبولن جون 1867 اکن مستا  
 برپایق دعا دغن ملامتپ دائس فرمیسوری کوین ویکتوریا یغما  
 ملی یغسده تنف دائس مییگهسان تحت کراجان.

دانلائی باقی هارف مکلین رعیه بله ددالم نگری فیرق  
 اکن برفچاشن عمر زمانن مشرت یختله لالو ایه دمکینه مسمیه



رعيت بلا ددالم نكري اين كباوه تافق چرفو دلي يغمها ملي  
ايت اداپ.

محمد علي بن مادين يغم منظمکن  
رعيت مکلين منتا بوانکن  
چي مة کراني دغن تو کراني عبدالله يغم منجالکن  
رحمت يغم کليمفاهن ساغة دهارفکن  
تتافي اد مئورغ دسيتو  
انچي ابراهيم خان نام يغم تنتو  
ددالم فکرجان اين ايله ممبنتو  
ممرقسا مکلين کيرام ايت  
27 هاريبولن جون موروت اين تمت  
ميپورت تباد براف چرمة  
مدهمداهن هارفکن رحمت  
دنيا اخروت بيرله سلامت  
مريبو دلافن رانس تاهن دميونکن  
دلافن فوله توجه لاغي دمساکن  
يغتزامت ملي ساغة دهارفکن  
بارغيش خيلف هارف دامفونکن

—————:0:—————

*Jubilee Address by Perak Penghulus, — June, 1887.*

دولت توانکو شاه عالم ظل الله في العالم من باني  
ادم الذي مالک الکرام خلدا لله ملکه وزاداه في مرتبت العظیم  
مادامة الليل والايام.

امشون، توانکو بریمو۲ امشون فنه لیمفه مدی ترچنچ  
دانس اوین ۲ جمالا هسب توان فغھولو سرت رعیت ددالم نگری  
فیرق دارالرضوان.

بر معلومکن مسببہ کیاوہ تافق چرفو دولی حضرۃ فرمیسوری  
کوین امشرامن فرینس اوف ویل اندیا یغمہامالی لاٹی یغمہایسر  
بر مسایم دانس میٹگھسان تحت کراچاں دنگری اگلن دشن  
ملامت مسفرناپ.

|                           |     |                             |
|---------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| امشون توانکو فرمیسوری     | * * | کوین ویکتوریا عاریف بستاری  |
| امشون کراچاں اگلن نگری    | * * | معموردان مورۃ مشهور تر فوجی |
| امشون توانکو مہکۃ نگری    | * * | کوین ویکتوریا بیچ بستاری    |
| کراچاں بسر تیدق تر فری    | * * | سرت تعلق برانس ۲ نگری       |
| کوین ویکتوریا منجادی راتو | * * | دنگری اگلن برتۃ دمیتو       |
| لیم فولہ تاهن مدۃ ترنتو   | * * | مدیکۃ فون تیدق چاچۃ سواۃ    |
| برتمبہ ۲ فغکت درجتپ       | * * | دکرنیا ئی ٹوہن اتس ایاپ     |
| سرت مسکلین اتق چچوپ       | * * | دانس گراچاں مللملماپ        |
| ملام کوین دانس تحت        | * * | سگنٹ نگری مشہور اوریتا      |
| فائتلہ ای سوری مہکوت      | * * | ککیان تیاد دافت دکات        |
| بیراث نگری دالم تعلقپ     | * * | فراٹوران چوکف منتری وزیر    |
| موکر دچاری دمکین ادان     | * * | حادل دان معمور سواپ         |
| فرمیسوری کوین بٹساوان     | * * | روف مجلس ماخۃ درماوان       |
| ہالوس مانس مبارخ کلکوان   | * * | ددالم دنیا موکر ملاوان      |
| ددالم دنیا موکر دچاری     | * * | مشرط کوین فرمیسوری          |

|                          |      |                              |
|--------------------------|------|------------------------------|
| امقام مستغكي بوغا بيدوري | **** | چهياپ ترغ مرات نكري          |
| دكرنيا توهن سرو عالم     | **** | معزة عيسا المسيح عليه السلام |
| چهياپ ترغ مبنوه عالم     | **** | منرخكن ظلمت يغامه كلم        |
| سككين راج ۲ مښكو نكري    | **** | مالو دان موغن كشد موري       |
| كارن عقلن عاريف جوهاري   | **** | بند يغن دوا موكر دچاري       |
| كارن عادت دري دهولو      | **** | ملمشكن كورنيا جوگ ملالو      |
| كشد رعيت ناي فغولو       | **** | فائوله موري جنجوغن اولو      |
| دغن قدرت توهن يغ امس     | **** | موري منجادي ممرننهكن ديسا    |
| وزير منتري اورغ برغسا    | **** | هلبالغن بايق گانگه فركاس     |
| كوين ويكتوريا مښوږ كواس  | **** | تورن تمورن ممرننهكن ديسا     |
| عادل دان موره وعد فرقسا  | **** | ببراف نكري مښرواة جاس        |
| كوين ويكتوريا مښوږ اندرا | **** | فائوله موري ممرننهكن نگارا   |
| مښفرن اوصل بلا فليهره    | **** | كشد سككين رعية بلا تننرا     |
| فرميسوري فوپ كيساران     | **** | سككين راج ۲ مناره حيران      |
| ملمشكن معمر برتابوران    | **** | سككين رعية بلاتيا دكسوكاران  |
| كوين مهابسر ماشتله پات   | **** | سككين راج ۲ مښوږ رات         |
| عادلن موره معمر مروت     | **** | مليهركن رعية مسات ۲          |
| تعلق بايق براف نكري      | **** | گكيائن پات سده تروري         |
| براتس ۲ فگاوي دغن منتري  | **** | وزير يغسر ممرننهكن نكري      |
| كباوه اغين مښي تعلق      | **** | وزير يغ فانت ممرننهكن        |
| چوكف دغن منتري هلبالغن   | **** | عشكر يغ جاگ ببراف بايقن      |
| ميغا فورا نام نكريپ      | **** | دتاره گينو ويل جادي وزيرن    |

فينڀ ملاء دباوه فرنتهپ  
 د مپوتكن قصه ميځا فورا \*  
 فينڀ ملاء سام منتارا \*  
 توان گبر نور ويل عاريف جوهاري \*  
 دغن تپنه مهكوت سوري \*  
 گبر نور ويل د ميځا فورا \*  
 رعيت رامي د دالم نگارا \*  
 مسواه نكري دولي يغد فرتوان \*  
 حكن سوري د چالكنپ  
 نكري ايلق مده كتارا  
 مفرت اورځ تيگ برمودار  
 فينڀ ملاء د فرنتهپ مسديري  
 د فرنته گبر نور تيگ بواه نكري  
 فرنتهپ تباد چاچت چنډرا  
 مگنځ هاري جاگ فليهورا  
 سلطان يوسف مده دطابكن

توانكو راج اديرس سي.ام.جي. راج موداكن

منچالكن حكن وكيل سلطان

نكري د ناڅ مهكوت سوري \*  
 توان مارهيولو لمارپ ديروي \*  
 نصيحه فغا جران مليهورا كنديروي \*  
 تباد ملخ مگنځ هاري \*  
 سي.ام.جي هيوغن گلارن \*  
 مهكوت سوري مغرنا گلارن \*  
 تر مسقيه قصه دغن اوريتا \*  
 مروت بنر امشوپ اوريتا \*  
 دان مسكين فغهورو رعيه نكري فيرق مندافت جاموان  
 يځ ماشه كمورهن معمورپ دكرنيا بحرمة توان مارهيولو كي.سي  
 ام.جي رمدان يغترامت ملي فد 27 هاريولون جون تاهن 1887  
 اكن ممنتا دعا دغن ملامتپ دائس فوميسوري كوين ويكتوريا

امشراس انديا يغمهامي لاگي يغمهاسر يغمه مده تسف داتس  
 ميغكهسان تس كراجان ايه لاگي برباق ۲ هارف مسكين راج ۲  
 اورغيسر ۲ فغولو رحيت ددالم نگوي فيرق اكن برفنجغن عمر  
 زمان يغمهامي ايه مشرت يغتله لالو دمكينله سمبه مسگل راج ۲  
 اورغيسر ۲ فغولو رحيت كباوه تافق چرفو دولي تلافقكن يغمها  
 ملي لاگي يغمهاسر اداپ.

تمة الكلام فد دوا فوله توجه هاريبولن مسورة اين تسف يغمه  
 مسورة تباد براف چرمة مدهمدهان هارفكن رحمت دنيا اخرت  
 مسنتا ملامه مريبو دلافن رائس تاهن دمسوتكن دلافن فوله توجه  
 لاگي دمسماكن يغمهامي ملي ماسحة دهارفكن بارغيشغ خيلف هارف  
 دامفونكن اداپ.

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### INSTITUT CANADIEN-FRANÇAIS DE LA CITÉ D'OTTAWA.

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The following communication from the President of the "Institut Canadien-français" is published for the information of members, who are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary in the event of their wishing to become members of the "Institut."

OTTAWA, (Canada), Mai 1887.

*Monsieur et cher collègue,*

Lorsque, l'année dernière, nous sollicitons l'honneur d'entrer en correspondance avec la Société dont vous êtes le digne représentant, sollicitation à laquelle vous avez répondu d'une manière si délicate, j'étais loin de penser que j'aurais aujourd'hui la douleur de vous annoncer que notre bel édifice national à été complètement détruit par le feu.

De ce monument qui a coûté tant de sacrifices à nos compatriotes, et que nous considérons à bon droit comme un des boulevards de notre nationalité dans la province d'Ontario, où l'élément anglais prédomine largement, il ne reste plus qu'un monceau de ruines.

L'avancement moral et intellectuel de notre population, je dirai plus, la conservation de notre belle langue française et de toutes ces traditions que nous ont léguées nos ancêtres, exige que nous réparions sans retard ce désastre.

La perte que nous venons de subir s'élève à 89,000 francs, et il nous est impossible de trouver cette somme sans le secours de l'étranger, cela me décide à m'adresser à vous et aux membres de votre société, qui, j'en suis sûr, ne refuseront pas de nous venir en aide dans cette épreuve.

Notre situation ne nous permet pas de refuser l'obole de la charité; nous préférierions cependant que le secours nous fût offert sous la forme d'adhésions de membres de notre Institut, et ce serait une grande faveur de votre part de nous en procurer autant que possible.

Sur votre recommandation, ou sur celle de votre société, et après réception des honoraires, nous serions heureux de décerner :

1°. Moyennant une somme (une fois payée) de 50 francs, un diplôme de membre honoraire, lithographié et au sceau de l'Institut.

2°. Moyennant 12.50 francs par an une carte de membre titulaire.

Espérant que vous voudrez bien nous venir en aide de cette manière,

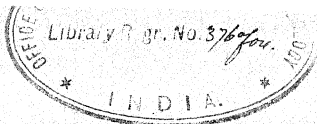
J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur le président.

Votre dévoué collègue,

F. R. E. CAMPEAU,

*Président de l'Institut Canadien-français.*



STRAITS BRANCH OF THE  
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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# NOTES AND QUERIES

EDITED BY  
THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

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No. 4, Issued with No. 17 of the Journal of the Society.

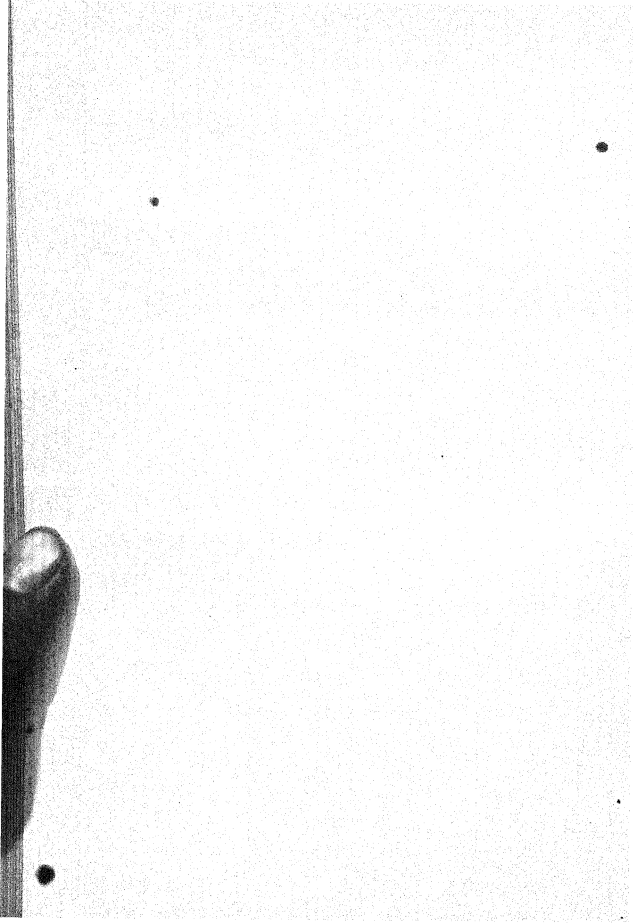
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SINGAPORE:

Printed at the Government Printing Office.

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1887





## NOTES AND QUERIES.

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### BOTANY.

74. **The Brinjal.**—In Notes and Queries No. 3, p. 69, there is an allusion to the brinjal, which has been said to be known to the Malays by its Portuguese name. This is a mistake, for the Malays have their own word, *těrong*, to describe this vegetable. BURTON has the following note on this plant:—

“Arab ‘Badinján’; Hind. ‘Bengan’; Pers. ‘Bádingán’ or ‘Badilján’; the *Mala insana* (*Solanum pomiferum* or *S. melongena*) of the Romans, well known in Southern Europe. It is of two kinds, the red (*Solanum lycopersicum*), and the black (*S. melongena*). The Spaniards know it as ‘berengeria’ and when Sancho Panza (Part II, chap. 2) says, ‘The Moors are fond of egg-plants’ he means more than appears. The vegetable is held to be exceedingly heating, and thereby to breed melancholia and madness; hence one says to a man that has done something eccentric, ‘Thou hast been eating brinjalls’.”—*The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night*, BURTON, V. 4.

[For a much fuller note about the brinjal, see YULE's Glossary, sub-*voce Brinjal*.—Ed.]

G. H.

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75. **Ketiar.**—A fruit of which the Pêrak Malays make oil. It is one of the three royal perquisites, the other two being elephants and river-turtle (*tuntong*). It used to be a capital offence to give false information to the Raja about any of

these. The *kellar* tree is said to affect certain localities, and is found in groves not mixed with other trees. In former days, when the fruit was ripe, the whole of the Raja's household used to turn out to gather it. It is said to yield a very large percentage of oil. What is the botanical name of the tree, and has the oil any commercial value?

Ed.

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### LANGUAGE.

76. **Malays.**—By former generations of officials and residents in the Straits, the Malay language was always spoken of as "*Malays*." This idiom was common in Penang twenty years ago, but has now probably nearly died out. Colonel YULE, in his recently-published Glossary of Anglo-Indian Words, notices a similar use in the last century of "*Moors*" for Hindustani, "*Malabars*" for Tamil, etc.

Ed.

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77. **Pagar.**—Colonel YULE has the following in his "*Glossary*":—

*Pagar*, s. This word, the Malay for a "fence, enclosure," occurs in the sense of "factory" in the following passage:—

1702. "Some other out-*pagars*, or factories, depending upon the factory of Bencoolen."—*Charters of East India Co.*, p. 324.

The word *pagar* here seems to be meant for *pajak*, a place where revenue is collected.

Ed.

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78. **Temikei; Mendikei; Kamendikei.**—These are synonymous Malay names for the water-melon (*Cucurbita citrullus*, L.). *Tēmīkei* seems to be formed from *mēndikei*, by metathesis, which is a common trick of speech in Malay; and *kamendikei*

is the same word with the addition of a particle. Is *mëndikei* derived from *pateca* the word used by the Portuguese in India for a water-melon (Ar. *al-battikh* or *al-bittikh*)? Cf. Span. *albadeca* and French *pastèque*. See Colonel YULE's Glossary, *sub voce* Pateca.

Ed.

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79 **Jalibut.**—Jolly-boat, a word borrowed perhaps by the Malays from the English. The word was known in 1878 on the Perak river, where the Malays remembered a boat with this name being used by a former Raja. The following *pan-tun* was repeated to me *à propos* of this:—

*Deri jalibut ka balei gambang*  
*Lalu meng-angkat kalamdan surat*  
*Hari handak ribut bulan pun mengambang*  
\* *Hati di-dalam sangat-lah dlurat.*

Colonel YULE (Glossary, *sub voce* Gallevat) shews that "jolly-boat" is a corruption of an Indian word, "gallevat," applied, down to the latter half of the 18th century, to a kind of galley in use on the west coast of India. In 1613 an English navigator records having sent off two men in his "gellywatte" to take soundings. (Captain N. DOWNTON in *Purchas*, I, 501, cited by Colonel YULE).

I know of no instance of the use of a word *jali* by the Malays in any sense approaching to the English *jolly*, and authority is wanting for the following, which I extract from FAVRE's Dictionary (Malais-Français): "*جالي jáli* (Angl. *jolly*), *joli*, agréable. *جولت jali bot*, un *joli bot*, un *joli bateau* (Kl.)."

The learned Abbé, who seems to have assumed that "jolly-boat" is a compound of "jolly" and "boat," was no doubt unaware of the mysterious workings of what Colonel YULE

calls "Hobson-Jobson," the assimilation, "perhaps by vulgar lips," of Oriental words to the English Vernacular.

Ed.

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80. **Cockup.**—Colonel YULE has the following (Glossary, p. 175) :—

"*Cockup*, s. An excellent table-fish, found in the mouths of tidal rivers in most parts of India. In Calcutta it is generally known by the Bang. name of *begti* or *bhikti*, and it forms the daily breakfast dish of half the European gentlemen in that city. The name may be a corruption, we know not of what; or may be given from the erect sharp spines of the dorsal fin. It is *Lates culcarifer* (GUNTHER) of the group *Percina*, family *Percide*, and grows to an immense size, sometimes to eight feet in length."

Cockup seems to be a corruption of the Malay name, *kakap*, of this fish. FAVRE (*Dictionnaire Malais-Français*) has *ايكن كاكف ikan kakap*, nom d'une sorte de perche de mer, barbonne (*Lates nobilis*)."

Ed.

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81. **Galgal.**—In Shakespeare's Dictionary, this appears as a Hindustani word:—"Galgat, a mixture of lime and linseed oil, forming a kind of mortar impenetrable to water" (See YULE's Glossary, *sub voce Galgal*). Is this the Malay word *gala-gala* which has been carried westward, or have the Malays borrowed from India? Duplication is very characteristic of Malay. FAVRE explains *gala-gala* to mean *certain mélange de résine et de chaux qui sert à goudronner les nacires*." The same word is used in Makassar and in the Philippines, where *gala-gala* (in Bisaya) is said to mean "*espèce de mastic qui se fait avec de la chaux et de l'huile*." Colonel YULE quotes a passage in Cocks' Diary (1621) where the writer speaks of making "*galle-galle*" in Japan with lime.

Ed.

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82. **Jam.**—This is the word commonly used in Malay to express the English "hour," a division of time which they have learnt in recent times. It also signifies a clock or watch. FAVRE derives it from a Persian word meaning a glass or mirror, but it seems more likely to be the Arabic *Zam* (plural *azwam*). "The *Zam* in practical parlance is said to be the 8th part of day and night; it is in fact a nautical watch or Hindu *Pahar*." PRINSEP, quoted by Colonel YULE, Glossary, p. 809.

Ed.

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\*

83. **Manuk.**—In the last number of the Society's Journal, I noticed that the word '*mdnuk*,' is stated to mean 'a bird' in the Sâlu Dialect, and moreover that the same word is found in Javanese, Sundanese, Batak, Tagala, and Bisaya signifying the domestic fowl. It may be interesting to know that the same word (bearing the latter meaning) is also met with in the dialects of two Sâkai tribes inhabiting respectively the Plus and Lëngkâas districts of Përak.

Another word, '*puk*,' is also in use among the Lëngkâas Sâkai, though it is not employed by the Plus and Kësôb tribe.

The final '*k*' in both these words is pronounced, and it is curious to note that in every case where a Malay word is introduced into Sâkai, it is invariably pronounced *as it is spelt*, although Sâkai have no knowledge of any form of writing, example—in the word '*tiba*' to arrive (which is used in many cases instead of the Sâkai word '*bwal*') the final '*a*' is pronounced like the '*a*' in *soprano*, although the Përak Malays, in the centre of whom these Sâkai live, pronounce the same final vowel almost like the '*er*' in the English word '*father*.'

This would seem to show, that the words in question were adopted at a date when the final '*k*' and the final '*a*' were pronounced by the Malays in the manner which I believe is followed to this day by the natives of Borneo.

It is noticeable that a Sâkai, when talking Malay, drops

these peculiarities, but resumes them immediately when he has to use a Malay word in the middle of a Sâkai sentence.

H. C. C.

[ See p. 134 of No. 5 of this Journal, where the occurrence of the word *manoh*, either to signify "bird" or "fowl" or both, in the dialects of numerous tribes, is noted. See also Wallace's Malay Archipelago, Vol. II, p.p. 479 and 485, where thirty-three languages of the Malay Archipelago are compared. In the majority of them the word which expresses "bird" and "fowl" is *manu*, *manoh*, or some form of that word.—Ed. ]

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84. **The Sakai Language.**—Has it ever been stated that these are tones in any of the dialects spoken by the Hill Tribes of the Malay Peninsula? I believe this to be the case in the two dialects of Sâkai, spoken in Pérak, with which I have any acquaintance. In both these dialects the syllables are pronounced separately, and Malay words, adopted by the Sâkai, are split up into monosyllables.

The tones I believe to be three in number, and to resemble those found in Burmese. They appear to me to be as follows. The first tone is long and the voice descends. The second tone is short and checked, the sound produced being much like that expressed by the *hamzah* (ء) in the Malay word 'Dato' (داتو). The third tone is the ordinary sound of the voice, but in the case of a final vowel a very slight 'h' sound is distinguishable.

These in the Sâkai dialect spoken by the Plus tribe—

|          |            |       |                    |
|----------|------------|-------|--------------------|
| 1st tone | <i>né</i>  | means | one.               |
| 2nd "    | <i>ne</i>  | "     | three.             |
| 3rd "    | <i>neh</i> | "     | to see.            |
| also     |            |       |                    |
| 1st tone | <i>té</i>  | means | the ground, earth. |
| 3rd "    | <i>teh</i> | "     | down river.        |

In the Lěngkûas dialect—

|          |            |       |                    |
|----------|------------|-------|--------------------|
| 1st tone | <i>éu</i>  | means | I                  |
| 3rd „    | <i>eu</i>  | „     | to carry.          |
| 1st „    | <i>té</i>  | „     | the ground, earth. |
| 3rd „    | <i>teh</i> | „     | these.             |
| 1st „    | <i>gās</i> | „     | to throw away.     |
| 3rd „    | <i>gas</i> | „     | skin disease.      |

In this latter dialect, though the second tone is found in such words as '*cho*' (a dog), and '*ni-che*' (short), I have not succeeded in finding words having three significations distinguished by the respective tones.

H. C. C.

## HISTORY.

85. **English Trade with Perak.**—The Dato Panglima Bésar (who died in 1880) furnished the following particulars of European intercourse with Pêrak in his recollection:—“I remember when there was trouble between Sultan ABDULLAH (father of Raja Muda YUSUF) and Raja Bandahara J'AFFAR, who afterwards became Sultan. The former was going to attack the farm at Kota Setia. A man-of-war was despatched from Penang for its protection. I don't know her name, but she had eleven guns on each side and was commanded by Captain OTTER (?). Captain HARDY and Captain CUTHBERT (?) took me on board of her. MESSRS. NAIRNE and STUART HERIOT of Penang farmed the dues at Kuâla Pêrak. My father TOH SRI DEWA RAJA weighed the tin when it was exported.

The person who cleared the hill at Sungei Limau was a Mr. HOWISON. He owned a warehouse in Beach Street, Penang. His partner was a Mr. LAMB. He lived at Sungei Limau for three years. He started the manufacture of saltpetre out of the bat's guano in the caves in Gunong Pondok, and built a large shed with 40 or 50 pans. The saltpetre which he produced was very white. He lost money in this enterprise. Then he discovered a kind of stone in Ulu Pêrak (*batu abrak*, talc, mica?), a quantity of which he exported to Singapore, but that, too, did not pay.”

ED.

86. **The Founding of Singapore.**—The following letters are of historical interest. They are to be found in a file of native correspondence among the Dutch records in Malacca. It is amusing to find RAFFLES' friend, the Tumunggong of Johor, writing to Malacca to assure the Dutch Governor of his undying devotion at the very moment that the island of Singapore was being made over to the British. The other letters, too, are characteristic of Malay diplomacy, the Bandahara of Pahang, for instance, hastening to declare his friendship for such person as may be the friend of his master the Raja of Johor, without committing himself to any opinion as to the proper person to be recognised in that capacity.

ED.

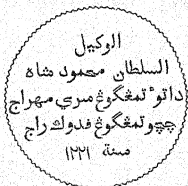
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*Letter from Tuan Raja Tumunggong, Singapore,  
To Tuan Raja Muda ADRIAN KOEK, Malacca,  
No date. (Dutch translation dated the 16th Feb., 1819.)*

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### الشمس والقمر

الصدالله رب العالمين والعاقبة  
للمتقين ولاعدو ان الاعلي الظالمين  
الصادق والسلام علي رسولك سيد  
المرسلين وعلي اله وصحبه اجمعين  
ملك دفرسرتاكن دالمب تولىس دان  
مسرا مسرت سلسي هائي يڠ موجي



هنيڠ جرنيد يڠتيد مناره چمردالمن يائيت درفدتوان راج تمڠكوت يڠاد  
ددالم سيناغورا بارڠدمشفيكن توهن مورو سكيلين عالم افاله



کیراپ کثد صحابه کیه توان راج مودا ادریغ کوب یغ مسرننه ددالم  
نگری ملاک یغامت عاریف بچسان لاگی بغساوان دان درماوان  
سرت ارتاوان درفد فیهی ملاکوکن برکامیه<sup>۲</sup>ن دان برچینق<sup>۲</sup>کن  
دغن سگل صحابت هندی تولنپ سرت دغن تولغ فلیهراپ  
کثد سگل داغ دان سنتری مک برتمبه<sup>۲</sup> کیران کبسانان دان  
کملیان<sup>۲</sup>ن امین ثم امین

وبعدہ درفد ایست بارغ مشهم کیراپ صحابه کیست اداله  
کیه میپتاکن خال کیست دودق دمیغافورا مک تیپام دانغ کشل  
توجه بواه کورام ساتو کیچی ساتو جادی سمبیلن مک کیست سمو  
یغددالم میغافورا ساخت ترکچوت اخیر مک نایقله اورغسرب  
برجمفا دغن کیه یایه<sup>۲</sup> مستی روفول دان میچیر فرکار مک میچیر  
فرکارفرگی دریو مستی روفول تیگل دمیغافورا مک ای برکاة کثد  
کیست دی دودق دمیغافورا لالوله ای منایثکن اورغن دان  
بارغ<sup>۲</sup>ن مک کیست فون تیدق بوله کاة ساتو اف دان کیه هندق  
سمبریتاوا کمالک فون تیدق بوله لاگی ایته کتیک دان کریو فون  
تیدق جوگ بوله ادان ددالم اتارا ایته مک تشکولوغ فون دانغ  
کسیغافورا در رپوه کارن دی دغر کشل بابق دمیغافورا جادی  
دی ترکچوت دی دانغ ماوامبل اتقن سرت سمفی کسیغافورا  
مک برجمفا دغن مستی روفول مک دغفکن اوله روفول  
دجادیکنپ راج داغکتپ سلطان دمیغافورا ایتواه اداپ کیست

پتان کن کثد صحابة کية ملک مسکارخ این تلہ اد ٹیگل اورخ اغٹریس  
 دمیغافورا دی مہوۃ لوجی ایک ایتولہ حالن کیست پتان کن کثد  
 صحابة کية دربدال کية سکالی ۲ تیاد برچری دغن اولندا بگیمن  
 اول بگیتولہ جوگ اغیرپ صلاگی اد بولن دان متہاری اد اپ  
 کمدين درفد ایست سوانثون تیاد علامۃ الحیۃ ہاپ تابیک بگیتو  
 بابق جوگ ادان.

(Translation.)

After Compliments.—Be it known unto our friend that, while we were living at Singapore, nine vessels suddenly arrived, namely, seven ships, one *kura-kura*, and one ketch. All of us who were at Singapore were very much startled. At last the Chiefs (of the expedition) landed and paid us a visit; they were Mr. RAFFLES and Major FARQUHAR. The latter went on to Riau, but the former remained at Singapore and, informing us that he intended to remain there, he proceeded to land his men and stores. We were powerless to say anything, and could neither send word to Malacca at that moment nor to Riau. Just at this juncture Tunku Long arrived at Singapore from Riau, having heard that a number of ships had arrived at Singapore, and being anxious about his son whom he came to take away. As soon as he came, he had a meeting with Mr. RAFFLES, who forthwith laid hold of him and made him Raja, installing him as Sultan at Singapore. All this we make known to our friend.

At this present time the English are establishing themselves at Singapore, and are making a *logie*, and so we inform our friend, assuring him at the same time that we in no way separate ourselves from the Dutch. As it was with us in the beginning so shall it be to the end as long as there are a sun and a moon.

We have nothing to send except our salutations to our friend.

# ايندا سورة تومنگوڭ كغد يغد فرتوان مودا فركارا ريو

*From the Tumonggong, Singapore,  
To the Yang di-per Tuan Muda, Riau,  
Dated the 16th Rabia-us-sani, 1234. (Feby., 1819.)*

سمبه خدمة التعظيم والتكريم بعناية الله رب الرحيم يائيت  
درفد فدوك انقندا تومنگوڭ يغاد ترهنتي فد مامس اين ددالم  
مسيغافورا بارغدمسفيكن الله سبحانه وتعالى افاله كيراپ كغد فدوك  
ايندا يغد فرتوان مودا يغاد دفلپهراكن الله في الدنيا والاخيرة  
اميين ثم اميين

وبعدہ درفد ايت اداله انقندا معلومكن كغد فدوك ايندا  
مفرت حال اغكريس يائيت مستي راو فول دان راج ملاك داتغ  
اي كسيغافورا راج ملاكن لالو كريو مستي راو فولن تگل دميغافورا  
مك دقواتين مهاج فدوك انقندا مسكالي ٢ تيدق متاهو دان تيدق  
مدر فدوك انقندا داتغ دكراسي مهاج دي هندق دودق ددالم  
ميغافورا جادي تيدق له ترايلهن اوله فدوك انقندا لاكي لالو اي  
منايشكن اورغ ٣ پ دان بارغ ٢٠ مرة اي بربوة لوج مسكالي جادي  
تيدق له تركامت اوله فدوك انقندا لاكي دباله ايتوله اداپ ددالم  
انتارا اية مك فدوك انقندا تگكولوغ فون داتغ كسيغافورا اداله  
داتغ انقندا ايت كارن اي تركچوت منغر كفل بايق دميغافور  
مك اي داتغ هندق مشمبل فدوك چندا ايت تگكوليسر مرت

سمشي كسيغافورا مك برجمشا دغن مستي راو فول مروت برجمشا  
 فدوك انقندا ثگو لوڭ دغن رو فول مك دڤڭڭكن رو فول انقندا  
 اية مك دجاد يکنڤ راج دغن دكراميين مروت دگلوپ سلطان  
 حسين مروت دبرين چف مكالي مك دبرتين اتس فدوك انقندا  
 يڤدڤرتوان سلطان حسين ايت جادي تيدقله دافة انقندا مڭيله  
 لاڭي ايتوله اداپ

انقندا معلومكن دمکينله اداڭ کمدين دڤدڤد ايت سوانفون  
 تپاد علامه الحيات هپاله دڤا في الليل والنهار تمت.  
 تاريخ فد انم بلس هاريبولن ربع الاول.

(Translation.)

After Compliments.—I have to acquaint you with the proceedings of the English, that is to say, Mr. RAFFLES and the Raja of Malacca,\* who came to Singapore, the latter going on to Riau and the former remaining at Singapore. I was simply forced to submit to this proceeding, of which I had no notice or knowledge. When Mr. RAFFLES came, I was simply told that we intended to settle at Singapore, and I had no power to prevent him. Thereupon he landed his men and stores and proceeded to make a block house (*logie*)†. Of course I could say nothing. While this was going on, Tunku Long arrived in Singapore, having been alarmed by the news that there were a number of ships there, and having come for the purpose of fetching his son Tunku BESAR. On his arrival in Singapore, Tunku Long went to see RAFFLES, whereupon the latter laid hold of him and forcibly made him Raja, with the title of Sultan HUSSEIN. He also presented him with a sealed letter of appointment, and used so much insistence that Yang-di-per-tuan Sultan HUSSEIN could offer no opposition to what he did. (Usual complimentary ending.)

\* Major FARQUHAR.

† Dutch.

اینله سورت راج سیغافورا کفد یغد فرتوان  
مودا ریو ادان

*From the Yang di per Tuan, Singapore.*

*To the Yang di per Tuan Muda, Riau.*

سلام مری فدوک انقندا یغد فرتوان میغافورا بارغد مسفیکن  
الله سبحانه وتعالی اقاله کیرواپ کفد فدوک ایهندا یغد فرتوان مودا  
یغ ممرتنه ددالم نگری ریو اداله فدوک انقندا میپتاکن مسفرت  
حال انقندا کارن اداله داغ انقندا راج چوهر تغه مالم دی داغ  
کفد انقندا دی مخبرکن کثل باقی دمیغافورا مک ای منایقکن  
سردادو پ بهراف باقی دان بارغان مک انقندا ترکجوت منغر  
خبر یغدمکین این درغد بمیغ دان خواطیر اکن فدوک چندا ایه  
سمرت دغن ترکجوت مک انقندا فون هیلیرله تیاد دغن کیرواپ لاگی  
کفد مالم ایست جوگ هیلغ عقل انقندا کفد کتیک ایست تیدقله  
سمفته ممبریتاو فدوک ایهندا لاگی سمرت مسفی انقندا دمیغافورا  
مک برجمقاله دغن مستی زو فول سمرت برجمقا لالو دغکن  
تیدق دلفسکنپ لاگی سمرت دقواتین دان دکرامیین دجاد یکنپ  
راج دگلرپ سلطان جادی تیدقله تراختیارکن اوله انقندا لاگی  
جادی انقندا ایکوتکنله تنافی حالن کارن انقندا ددالم تاغن  
کسفنی کتیک ایست لالوله دبرین چف سکالی بتول اداله انقندا

پتاکن کفد فدوک ایهندا ملینکن امشون معاف فدوک ایهندا جوگ  
 یغ اتقندا هارفکن حال فدوک ایهندا ایه باف جوگ کفد اتقندا  
 دنیا اخیره مکالی ۲ اتقندا تیاد میواتکن دان منغگلکن ادا  
 دانلائی مشرف اتقندا یغ فرمفوانی دان فدوک چندا ایه  
 دموره اوله رو فول باوا کسیغافورا مک اینله اتقندا سورهن راج  
 معبان ایه کسیغافورا دانلائی مبارغ هره یغدمکین اتقندا یغ مدده  
 ایهندا بریکن ایه ملینکن انچی<sup>۳</sup> معبان ایتوله منربا مکین ایست  
 [illegible in M.S.] دان کمشغ چینا بالیک یغ خمین اکن فرمفوانی  
 بایر اوغ اف ۲ مکین اوغ اتقندا باقی [illegible in M.S.]  
 بارغ حال احوال دمکینله کجادین درفد ایست موافقون تیاد  
 علامه العیاض هاپ دعا فی اللیل والنهار.

(Translation.)

After Compliments.—I have to inform you that the Raja of Johor came to me one night in the middle of the night and announced that there were a great many ships at Singapore, and that numerous soldiers and quantities of stores were being landed. I was a good deal surprised at this news, and not a little anxious and uneasy on account of my son who was there. Without taking thought of what I was doing, I set off the very same night. I completely lost my head and never thought of letting you know of my departure. When I reached Singapore, I went to see Mr. RAFFLES, who immediately laid hold of me and would not let me go again, but insisted on making me a Raja with the title of Sultan. There was nothing else for me to do and I had to comply with what he proposed, but I pointed out that I was under the [Dutch] Company.

Thereupon he gave me a sealed document of appointment. These things I make known to you, and I ask for your pardon and forgiveness, for it is in you that I trust, for I regard you as my father in this world and the next, and I have in no wise acted against you or abandoned you.

Further, RAFFLES has directed me to bring to Singapore the women and children of my family, and I am now ordering Raja SHABAN to take them there together with any property of mine. (*The rest unimportant, M.S. illegible in places.*)

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*From the Dato' Bandahara of Pahang,*

*To Tuan Raja TIMMERMAN THYSEN, Governor of  
Malacca.*

*Dated the 8th Jamadelawal, 1234.*

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### قوله الحق

بهوا این موردت تولى دان اغلاص  
مرة موجي هائي يفتياد برکفتومن  
دان محبه يفتياد برکسداهن يايت  
درفد داتو بندهارا يغامشوپ فرننه  
کيساران ددالم نگري فېغ بارغ  
دمشفيکن توهن سرو مکلين عالم افاله

الوكيل  
السلطان محمود شاه  
اتو بندھرا ميوا راج  
بن بندھرا فدونك راج  
سنه ۱۲۳۱

کیراپ دائغ کفد صحابه کیمت توان تیمرمان تیسین یغ ممرننه ددالم  
نگري ملاک دشن مگل دائیوهن یغ ماشغت معبورپ دانلاغی  
مشهور ورتاپ بارغ برککلن جوا کیران کيساران یغ فنه لمفه دشن

کملياً نپ ملاگي اد فرايدران چکروال متهاري دان بولن دغن  
چپياپ جاغن برکشتومن کاميه برکاميهن فد انتارا کيت کدوا  
فيهق دغن مچهتراپ ادا

وبعدہ درفد ايت بارغ مفهم کيراپ صحابه کيت اداله  
کيت ممباينکن کفد صحابت کيه حال کا دان سوروت مروت دغن  
سوروت درفد ايت کيت يغدفر توان مودا ريو يغ کفد صحابه کيت  
ايت تله مسميله کفد کيت دغن سلامه مچهتراپ کفد ۴ هاربولن  
ربع الثلاث فد وقتو جم فوکل دلافن مک کيت مسموتيله دغن  
ببراف کسوکا دان کرپضائن کمدين مک کيت تنافي ائس  
کدواپ ورقة ايت درفد اول شطر هغک اخيرپ مک فميله کيه  
بارغبيغ ترمذکور ددالمن ايت

شهدان مک کيت منريما کاميه باق ۲ کفد صحابت کيه  
کارن کيت براوله خبر يغ پات درفد صحابه کيه اکن مگل حال  
احوال يغ دنگري ريو ادا مفرکارا لاغي جادي حيرانله کيت  
اکن فولته توهن يغ منجادين مکلين عالم اين ملاکوکن قدرت  
اردن يغنياد لولس کفد بودي بچارا کيت دغن کمودهن کفد  
توهن سرو مکلين عالم منچريکن انتارا سودرا برمودرا دان باف  
دغن اتق دان صحابت دغن صحابه ايتوله اداپ

شهدان لاغي اکن حال کيت انشاء الله تعالي دغن برکت نبي  
مکالي ۲ کيه نياد براويه اقرال کيت دغن صحابت کيه يغ مان  
جادي صحابه کفد توان کيت راج جوهر ايتوله صحابت کفد کيه  
جاغله صحابه کيت مک دان مغلک لاغي دمکينه اداپ دان  
لاغي اد کيت مپورهکن اورغ کيت منچاري بارغ ۲ کملاک چکلو



مدد ملسي فکرجاڻن کيۂ منتا مورهن اي فولغ کښهغ دشن  
 مگراپ دانلاگي چکلو اد مدهمدهنن کيۂ منتا کيريمي اير ماور  
 بارغ ساتو بوټول بسر چکلو مسمۂ دشن اورغ کيت بريکن کښاپ  
 دمکينله اداڻ کمدين درفدايت مواتفون تباد علامۃ الحيات هپاله  
 تاييک کيۂ کښد صحابت کيۂ

انتهی الکلام ترمکتوب کښد دلاڻن هاريبولن جمادالاول

هاري خميس وقتو جم فوکل ۳ فتح هاري

سنه ۱۲۳۲

(Translation.)

After Compliments.—Be it known unto our friend that we [hasten to] inform him on the subject of his letter, and of that of our relation the Yang-di-per-tuan Muda of Riau, which was addressed by him to our friend. Both letters reached us safely on the 4th of the second Rabia at eight o'clock. We received them with great pleasure and satisfaction, and read them both from beginning to end and understood their contents.

We thank our friend heartily for giving us authentic news as regards all that has passed in Riau. We have been struck with amazement at the dispensation of the Lord, the Creator of all the worlds, who has accomplished his divine will and decree in a way which is not comprehensible to us, parting brother from brother, father from son, and friend from friend.

As for ourselves, by the aid of God most high and the blessing of the Prophet, we shall in no way depart from our engagement with our friend, that whoever is the friend of our master, the Raja of Johor, he alone is our friend. Let not our friend entertain any doubt or anxiety on this head.

We have sent one of our people to Malacca to buy goods and would beg you to order him back to Pahang as soon as his business is completed, and if not inconvenient to you we should be glad of a large bottle of rose-water, which might be sent by him if there is time. We have nothing [*lit.* no sign of life] to send with this letter save our salutations to our friend.

87. **Seals of Johor and Pahang in 1819.**—From a historical point of view, the inscriptions on the seals used respectively by the Tumunggong of Johor and the Bandahara of Pahang, in the foregoing correspondence, are worthy of notice. In 1819, neither claimed more than to be *al wakil al Sultan Mahmud Shah*, "the agent of Sultan Mahmud," in Johor and Pahang, respectively. Further, there was no claim to royal style or dignity. Each is described as Dato', the ordinary title of a Malay chief not of royal blood. Both seals bear the same date (A. H. 1221) and correspond closely one with the other; it is, therefore, probable that they were simultaneously bestowed—one upon each of the chiefs, at the time of the accession of Sultan Mahmud Shah. As the present inheritors of the offices of Tumunggong and Bandahara respectively have now adopted the title of "Sultan," (in the case of Johor with the authority of Her Majesty's Government), a note to distinguish the new titles from the traditional Sultauships of the Peninsula may be of use to Malay students hereafter. It will be observed that the Dutch (Acting) Governor of Malacca is addressed as "Tuan Raja Muda" and that Major Farquhar is spoken of as the "Raja of Malacca," the title "Raja," in both instances, being given to European Governors by Malay Chiefs, who did not claim it for themselves on their seals.

Ed.

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88 **Date of the Foundation of Singapore.**—His Excellency the Governor has forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, for publication, the following letter from Mr. R. BLANCHARD RAFFLES:—

"I learn that it is the intention of the Governor of the Straits Settlements to erect a statue on the Esplanade at Singapore to the memory of the late Sir THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES; and I trust that you will pardon me if, as a member of his family, I venture to warn you against the possible

reproduction on the pedestal of an error as to the date of the foundation of Singapore which has crept into many books, owing to a misprint in Lady RAFFLES's Memoir of her husband. For instance, Colonel YULE in his Glossary, "Hobson Jobson," gives the date as February 23rd, 1819; but he has accepted without controversy, the correction which I now take the liberty of submitting to you.

On p. 375 (Ed. 1830) of the Memoir mentioned above, the following passage occurs:—"Sir STAMFORD, determined to accomplish the duty entrusted to him, proceeded in person down the Straits of Malacca, and in ten days after quitting Penang hoisted the British flag, on the 29th of *February*, 1819, at Singapore, as he had anticipated upon leaving Bengal."

In 1819 there could, of course, be no 29th February. The letter on the preceding page is dated "Penang, January 16th, 1819"; and the next letter given after the passage quoted above is dated "Singapore, January 31st, 1819," and announces the occupation of the island. It is thus plain that in the sentence I have copied from the Memoir "29th of *January*, 1819" should be read instead of "29th of *February*, 1819."

If the correction which I have ventured to send is superfluous, I must apologise for having troubled you unnecessarily by drawing your attention to a point in connection with which I have seen various errors."

[Mr. RAFFLES is no doubt right in his contention, and the Malay letters above printed, the Dutch translations of which are dated February 16th, 1819, show clearly that the occupation of Singapore took place at a date earlier than that quoted by Lady RAFFLES.—ED.]

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## BIOGRAPHY.

89. **The Light Family.**—FRANCIS LIGHT, the first Superintendent of Prince of Wales' Island, who died in Penang, October 21st, 1794, left two sons, one of whom entered the

Army, rose to the rank of Colonel, and died in Australia in 1839. Colonel LIGHT was appointed Surveyor-General, and fixed upon the site where the city of Adelaide now stands. On 28th December, 1836, just half a century after FRANCIS LIGHT had taken possession of Penang, Colonel LIGHT formed one of the party which, under Governor HINDMARSH, landed at Holdfast Bay. There, under a venerable gum tree, not far from the shore, in the presence of the Officers of Government assembled, the Orders in Council creating South Australia a British Colony were read. LIGHT's other son was christened FRANCIS LANOON, he having been born at a time when Penang was being attacked by Lanoon pirates. After the taking of Java, he went to Minto as Resident, and there married a native who became a Christian. His son ROBERT ROLLO, born in 1818, is now living in Pérak.

## K.

[In a letter published in "The Times" of November 13th, 1875, a Lieut.-Colonel GEORGE PALMER, who described himself as "one of the original "Colonization Commissioners for founding this colony (South Australia) "and a personal friend of the late Colonel LIGHT" gave a sketch of the services of the latter. It is possibly more correct than the old fable (resuscitated in this letter) of Captain LIGHT's marriage with a Kedah Princess who brought him Penang as a dowry! According to Colonel PALMER, Colonel LIGHT was originally in the Royal Navy, which service he left to join the staff of the Duke of WELLINGTON, with whom he remained as "a confidential Aide-de Camp" until after Waterloo. Colonel LIGHT then went back to his old profession, and commanded a line of battleship for the Pasha of Egypt. This position he gave up at the Duke's suggestion to go out to Australia (in May, 1836), as Surveyor-General of South Australia.—ED.]

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MEDICINE.

90. **Senna.**—As an example of the present state of medical science among the Malays, the following translation of instructions for the use of a well-known drug may be of interest. It will be seen that it cures as many diseases as some of the patent pills of modern advertisements. The men-

tion of grapes, dates and pomegranates as ingredients may shew that the Malay prescription is itself a translation from Indian or Arabic sources :—

"This is designed to explain the virtues of the Senna of Mecca (*daun senna-makki*), which is famous among all doctors of great experience.

*First.* Take some senna leaves with their stalks and bark, pound the whole up fine and then weigh out a quantity as heavy as three Java duits. Let this be mixed with honey. If this is swallowed, its properties are to cause all diseases of the chest to disappear.

*Second.* Mix the senna leaves with moist sugar. If this is taken internally, the effect is to expel cold from the body and to give strength to the organs.

*Third.* Mix the senna leaves with sugar candy. This gives strength to the bones.

*Fourth.* Mix the senna leaves with clarified butter and moist sugar. If this is taken for three days, it will get rid of all bad humours in the body and will give health.

*Fifth.* Mix the senna leaves with fresh butter to which no salt has yet been added. The properties of this mixture are to cure headaches and to cleanse the brain and to remove any bad taste in the mouth.

*Sixth.* Mix the senna leaves with curds. This mixture operates as an antidote to poison and prevents evil consequences from it.

*Seventh.* If senna be taken with goat's milk, it will cause an accession of strength, though complete weakness existed just before.

*Eighth.* If senna be taken with dates, everything offensive is removed from the mouth and the body is made healthy, and a good appetite is established.

*Ninth.* If senna be taken with pomegranates, the body becomes strong, and though the patient may be old, nevertheless there is an addition of strength, and the organs of the chest are cleansed, and the appetites are stimulated.

*Tenth.* If senna be taken with grapes, it gives light to the eyes which were dim. This is proved by experience.

*Eleventh.* If senna be drunk with vinegar, it cures fever accompanied by shivering and trembling of the bones, and expels all mischief from the stomach, and cleanses the organs of the chest.

*Twelfth.* If senna leaves be taken with orange-juice, all internal heat is removed, and a man who was before quite thin will speedily grow fat.

*Thirteenth.* If senna is drunk with dew, the eyes become bright and clear.

*Fourteenth.* If senna is taken in water in which pomegranate peel has been boiled, it cures dysentery.

*Fifteenth.* If senna is boiled with cocoa-nut water and taken internally, it will cure diabetes and gravel, by the will of God ever to be praised and Most High."

Thus the properties of the Senna of Mecca are concluded, under fifteen headings.

Ed.

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## SOCIAL CUSTOMS.

91. **Panjat.**—The word *panjat* in Malay means literally "to climb," but it is used in Pérak, and perhaps in other Malay States, to signify a forcible entry into a house for the purpose of securing as a wife a woman whom her relations have already refused to the intruder. This high-handed proceeding is recognised by Malay custom, and is regulated by certain well-known rules.

*Panjat* is of two kinds—*paniat angkara* and *panjat 'adat*, entry by violence and entry by custom. In the first case, the man makes his way into the house armed with his *kris* or other weapon, and entering the women's apartment, or posting himself at the door, secures the person of his intended bride, or prevents her escape. He runs the risk of being killed on the spot by the girl's relations, and his safety depends upon his reputation for courage and strength, and upon the number of his

friends and the influence of his family. A wooer who adopts this violent method of compelling the assent of unwilling relations to his marriage to one of their kin must, say the Malays, have three qualifications,

*ka-rapat-an baniak,*  
*wang-nia ber-lebih,*  
*jantan-nia ber-lebih,*

"a strong party to back him, plenty of money, and no lack of bravery."

Plenty of money is necessary, because by accepted custom, if the relations yield and give their consent, all the customary payments are doubled; the fine for the trespass, which would ordinarily be twenty-five dollars, becomes fifty dollars; the dower is likewise doubled, and the usual present of clothes (*salin*) must consist of two of each of the three garments (*salendang, baju, kain*), instead of one as usual. The fine for *panjat angkara* may be of any amount, according to the pleasure of the woman's relations, and they fix it high or low according to the man's position. I have heard of one case in Pêrak where the fine was five hundred dollars, and another in which the suitor, to obtain his bride, had to pay one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, namely, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars as a fine, and five hundred dollars for the marriage expenses. But in this case the girl was already betrothed to another, and one thousand dollars, out of the fine, went to the disappointed rival.

Sometimes the relations hold out, or the man for want of one of the three qualifications mentioned above has to beat an ignominious retreat. In the reign of Sultan ALI, one MAT TAIB, a *budak raja*, or personal attendant on the Sultan, asked for WAN DËNA, the daughter of the Bandahara of Kedah (she then being at Kota Lama in Pêrak) in marriage. Being refused he forced his way into the house and seizing the girl by her long hair drew his *kris* and defied everybody. No one dared to interfere by force, for the man if attacked would have driven his *kris* into the girl's body. This state of things is said to have lasted three days and three nights during which

the man neither ate nor slept. Eventually he was drugged by an old woman from whom he accepted some food or water and when he fell asleep the girl was released from his grasp and taken to the Sultan's palace where she was married off straight-way to one MAT ARSHAD. MAT TAIB had his revenge, for within a year he *amoked* at Bandar where MAT ARSHAD lived, killing the latter and wounding WAN DĒNA.

*Panjat 'adat* is a less lawless proceeding. A man who is in love with a girl, the consent of whose parents or relations he cannot obtain, sends his *kris* to their house with a message to the effect that he is ready with the dower, presents, etc., doubled according to custom and that he is ready to make good any demands they may make.

*Mata daching mata kati di-tolok-ti*

*Chupak gantang di-penoh-ti.*

The *kris* is symbolical of the violent entry, which in this case is dispensed with. If the girl's guardians are still obdurate, they send back the *kris*, but with it they must send double the amount of the dower offered by the man.

ED.

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92. **Influence of the Breath in healing.**—In Notes and Queries No. 1, p. 24. a Malay *bomor*, or doctor, is described as blowing upon something to be used as medicine. Breathing upon sick persons and upon food, water, medicines, etc., to be administered to them is a common ceremony among Malay doctors and midwives. The following note would seem to shew that the Malays have learnt it from their Muhammadan teachers:—

Healing by the breath [Arab. "*Nafahat*" breathings, benefits, the Heb. *Neshamah*, opp. to *Nephest* (soul) and *Ruach* (spirit)] is a popular idea throughout the East and not unknown to Western magnetists and mesmerists. The miraculous cures of the Messiah were, according to Moslems, mostly performed by aspiration. They hold that in the days of Isa physis had reached its highest development, and that his miracles



were mostly miracles of medicine; whereas in Mohammed's time, eloquence had attained its climax, and accordingly his miracles were those of eloquence, as shewn in the Koran and Ahadis."—*The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night*, BURTON, V, 30.

G. H.

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93. **Modes of carrying loads.**—Notes are invited on the different modes of carrying loads, in baskets on the back, in use among Eastern peoples. The Malays of the Peninsula do not apparently use such baskets, but the Sumatran tribes do, also the aborigines of the Peninsula and the Dayaks of Borneo. Accurate descriptions of the baskets (called *ambong*, *jangki*, *salei*, *jaras*, etc., by the Malays) and the modes of fastening them would be of ethnographical interest. GILL saw (at Shih-ku, Yunnan) men and women carrying loads in baskets supported on the back and fastened to a wooden collar.—*River of Golden Sand*, II, 275.

ED.

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#### FOLK-LORE.

94. **The Raja of the Bamboo.**—Some years ago, I collected a number of legends current among Malayan tribes having as their principal incident the supernatural development of a prince, princess, or demi-god in the stem of a bamboo, or tree, or the interior of some closed receptacle.\* I omitted, how-

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\* Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, N. S., XIII, Part IV.

ever, to mention that this very characteristic Malay myth occurs in the "Sri Rama," a Malay prose *hikayat*, which, as its name betokens, professes to describe the adventures of the hero of the Rāmāyana.

Roorda van Eysinga's edition of the *Sri Rama* opens with an account of how Maharaja Dasaratha sent his Chief Mantri, Puspa Jaya Karma, to search for a suitable place at which to found a settlement. The site having been found and cleared, the narrative proceeds as follows:—

"Now there was a clump of the *bětong* bamboo (*sa'rumpun buluh bětong*), the colour of which was like gold of ten touch (*amas sapuloh mutu*), and its leaves like silver. All the trees which grew near bent in its direction and it looked like a state umbrella (*payong manuwangi*). The Mantri and people chopped at it, but as fast as they cut down a branch on one side a fresh one shot forth on the other, to the great astonishment of all the Rajas, Mantris and warriors. Puspa Vikrama Jaya hastened back to King Dasaratha and laid the matter before him. The latter was greatly surprised, and declared that he would go himself the next day and see the bamboo cut down. Next day he set out on a white elephant attended by a splendid train of chiefs and followers, and on reaching the spot ordered the bamboo clump to be cut down. Vikrama Puspa Jaya pointed it out shaded by the other forest trees. The king perceived that it was of very elegant appearance, and that an odour like spices and musk proceeded from it. He told Puspa Jaya Vikrama to cut it down, and the latter drew his sword, which was as big as the stem of a cocoa-nut tree, and with one stroke cut down one of the bamboos. But immediately a fresh stem shot forth on the other side and this happened as often as a stroke was given. Then the king grew wrath, and getting down from his elephant he drew his own sword and made a cut with it at the bamboo, which severed a stem. Then, by the divine decree of the Dewatas, the king became aware of a female form in the bamboo clump seated on a highly ornamented platform (*gěta*), her face shining like the full moon when it is fourteen days old, and the colour of her body being like gold of ten touch. On this, king

DASARATHA quickly unloosed his girdle and saluted the princess. Then he lifted her on to his elephant and took her to his palace escorted by music and singing."

[ROORDA VAN EYSINGA's text of the "Sri Rama" was taken from a Ms. in parts illegible. DE HOLLANDER, speaking of this edition, says that there exist divers Malay recensions of the "Sri Rama," all in prose. Extracts from a copy of this work are to be found in MARSDEN'S Malay Grammar. They shew that his copy differed from that of ROORDA.

The main feature of the same legend occurs in a Japanese story called Momotaro or Little Peachling from which I extract the following:—

"A long long time ago there lived an old man and an old woman. One day the old man went to the mountains to cut grass, and the old woman went to the river to wash clothes. While she was washing a great big thing came tumbling and splashing down the stream. When the old woman saw it she was very glad and pulled it to her with a piece of bamboo that lay near by. When she took it up and looked at it she saw that it was a very large peach. She then quickly finished her washing and returned home intending to give the peach to her old man to eat. When she cut the peach in two out came a child from the large kernel. Seeing this the old couple rejoiced and named the child Momotaro or Little Peachling because he came out of a peach. As both the old people took care of him he grew and became strong and enterprising."

Ed.]

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95. The Crocodile.—In Pèrak the following names are given to the teeth of the crocodile.

The front teeth, ... ... *kāil sēluang*.

The middle teeth, ... ... *apa dāia*.

The back teeth, ... ... *charik kapan*.

The 'kail sēluang' is a small fish-hook which is used without a bail for catching the 'sēluang' a small fish rather larger than a sardine, a fish it somewhat resembles. Men, seized by these teeth only, have, so say the natives, a fair chance of escape.

'Apa dāia' may be translated *what power?* i. e. "How can I"? A man seized by these teeth, though escape is said to be still possible, has very little chance.

'Charik kapan' may be translated "tear off (a strip of white cloth for) the shroud." All's up.

H. C. C.

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96. **Ceremonies when shooting rapids.**—In No. 9 of this Journal, p. 26, mention is made of the propitiation of the spirits of the stream with offerings of rice and leaves by a passenger on board a raft, when shooting the rapids on a river in the Malay Peninsula. The same custom has been noticed in China. See GILL'S description of the "pilots of the rapid" in *The River of Golden Sand*, I, 218; he says, "Another method of softening the stony hearts of these ferocious deities is to sprinkle rice on the stream all through the rapid. This is a rite that should not be omitted."

Ed.

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### DEMONOLOGY.

97. **Mantra.**—Mention has frequently been made in the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, of the incantations employed by Malay *parangs* in summoning, propitiating or threatening evil spirits. The following specimen (from Pêrak) is particularly rich in curious nomenclature. Hindu and Muhammadan influences are severally traceable, no want of fitness in the confusion of names and ideas being perceived by the Malay mind. It is an incantation called *arak-arak jin sa'ribu*, or the procession of the thousand spirits. It is the first formula used by a *parang* when commencing an important series of operations:—

Bi-smi-llâhi-r-rahmâni-r-rahim

Hei! Jin Allah akan kata-ku

Kata hak yang sa-benar-nia

Hei! Janu, jin janu, jin pari, jin aruah.

Jin manusia, jin bahdi, jin pêla, jin pêdaka

Jin jêmbalang, jin beranang, jin ebni jana,

Aku tahu asal mula-mu jadi  
 Imam Jamala nama bapa-mu  
 Siti Indra Sendari nama mak-mu  
 Rubiah Jamin nama datoh-mu  
 Hakim Liar Suri nama moyang-mu  
 Chichit Malim di hutan  
 Piyat Berangga Sakti di belukar  
 Siah Badala di rimba  
 Siah Rimba di langit  
 Sri Jambalang Makar Alam (iya yang di-sru sakarang  
 Tungku Malim ka-raja-an) di bumi  
 Sang Berangga Bumi (iya yang di-sru sakarang Tungku  
 Setia Guna) yang ber-tegak di pintu bumi di Bukit  
 Kaf.

Bantara Alam di awan-awan  
 Sang Rangga Buana di angin  
 Berangga Kala di gunung  
 Tambar Boga di bukit  
 Langgi Tambar Boga di pangsa tanah  
 Berangga Kala di barat  
 Sang Bêgor (iya-lah Nasahi) di timor  
 Sang Dêgor (iya-lah Nasahu) di utara  
 Sang Rangga Gampita (iya-lah Nasahah) di sêlatan  
 Sang Rangga Gambira (iya-lah Nasahud) di tanah datar  
 Apa-apa Sipar Tapa di tanah lëpan  
 Astara Pancha-mahbota di tanah dërut  
 Jamshid di tanjong  
 Sangka Kala Dêgor di pangkal tanjong  
 Anei-anei Siku Tanei di ujung tanjong  
 Anin-anin Siku Tanin di busut  
 Si-Kuda Bêlang di jerulong  
 Si-Bêdut di mata ayer  
 Sang Kabut Lela di përigi buta  
 Sang Lela Ma-indra Panchalogam di tras  
 Shah Gardan di padang  
 Changhong di gaung  
 Sang Rangga Berhala di tanah ruab  
 Rakshasa Sang Grahah di tanah busong

Sangka Rakshasa di guha  
 Sang Bêgor Indra di teluk  
 Purba Kala di permatang  
 Sri Permatang di lurah  
 Dalik Rani di dani  
 Sri Danglit di batu  
 Jin Pari di kayu  
 Jin Bota Sri di umah  
 Rangga Kala di bendang  
 Sangka Kala di danau  
 Dangga Rahab di paya  
 Sang Lela Chandra di ayer  
 Misei di arus di ayer mati  
 Sangka Pana di laut  
 Mambang Indra Gampita Simun Bangkana di tasek  
 Sang Bêgor Indra di arus  
 Sri Gemuntar di tasek  
 Sri Jala di pulau  
 Sri Gantala di kuala sungei  
 Jiji Azbar Jiji Dang Siti Udara Salam di sungei  
 Mezat di dusun  
 Simun di dalam kampong  
 Adas di rumah  
 Sang Lela di dalam manusia  
 Al kanas ruh hewani nama niawa-mu  
 Gardam-gardin kapada tampat-mu diam  
 Nabi Kayani nama Penghulu-mu  
 Aku jangan angkau pechat-i.

Ed.

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98. **Belief in Spirits and Demons.**—ABDULLAH BIN ABDUL KADIR, Munshi, in his Autobiography, has an interesting passage on the beliefs of the Malays on the subject of spirits and demons, beliefs which are much more deeply-rooted than is generally supposed. He does not, however, differentiate between national customs and beliefs, and those which have

come in with the Muhammadan religion. And indeed it is not easy to do so. Here, everything is classed under the generic term *sheitan*, which is Arabic, and we find the *rakshasa* of Hindu romances and the *jin* and *'efrit* of the Arabian Nights in the company of a lot of Indo-Chinese spirits and goblins, who have not come from the West like the others:—

“I explained to Mr. M. clearly the names of all the *sheitan* believed in by Chinese and Malays; all ignorance and folly which have come down from their ancestors in former times and exist up to the present day, much more than I could relate and explain. I merely enumerated the varieties, such as *hantu*, *sheitan*, *polong*, *pontianak*, *penanggalan*, *jin*, *pelisit*, *mambang*, *hantu pemburu*, *hantu rimba*, *jadi-jadi-an*, *hantu bengkus*, *bota*, *gargasi*, *raksaksa*, *nenek kabayan*, *himbasan*, *sawan*, *hantu mati di-bunoh*, *bajang*, *katagoran*, *sempak-kan*, *mput-kan*, *'efrit*, *jemalang*, *terkena*, *ubat guna*. Besides all these there are ever so many *ilmu-ilmu* (branches of secret knowledge) all of which I could not remember, such as *gagah*, *penundok*, *pengasih*, *kebal*, *kasaktian*, *tuju*, *'alimun*, *pendēras*, *perahuh*, *chucha*, *pelali*, *perangsang*, and a quantity of others. All these are firmly believed in by the people. Some of these arts have their professors (*guru*) from whom instruction may be got. Others have their doctors who can say this is such and such a disease and this is the remedy for it, and besides these there are all those arts which are able to cause evil to man. When Mr. M. heard all this he was astonished and wondered and said “Do you know the stories of all these?” I replied “If I were to explain all about them it would fill a large book, and the contents of the book would be all ignorance and nonsense without any worth, and sensible persons would not like to listen to it, they would merely laugh at it.” He said “Very well then, tell me about the *penanggalan* only, I should like to hear it and to write it down in English so that Europeans may know how foolish those persons are who believe in such things.” I then drew a picture representing a woman's head and neck only with the intestines hanging down. Mr. M. caused this to be engraved on wood by a Chinese and inserted it with the story belonging to it in a publication called the “Anglo-

Chinese Gleaner." And I said "Sir, listen to the account of the *penanggalan*. It was originally a woman. She used the magic arts of a devil in whom she believed, and she devoted herself to his service night and day until the period of her agreement with her teacher had expired and she was able to fly. Her head and neck were then loosened from the body, the intestines being attached to them and hanging down in strings. The body remained where it was. Wherever the person whom it was wished to injure happened to live thither flew the head and bowels to suck his blood, and the person whose blood was sucked was sure to die. If the blood and water which dripped from the intestines touched any person, serious illness immediately followed and his body broke out in open sores. The *penanggalan* likes to suck the blood of women in child-birth. For this reason it is customary at all houses where a birth occurs to hang up *jeruju* \* leaves at the doors and windows or to place thorns wherever there is any blood lest the *penanggalan* should come and suck it, for the *penanggalan* has, it seems, a dread of thorns in which her intestines may happen to get caught. It is said that a *penanggalan* once came to a man's house in the middle of the night to suck his blood and her intestines were caught in some thorns near the hedge and she had to remain there until day-light when the people saw and killed her."

"The person who has the power of becoming a *penanggalan* always keeps at her house a quantity of vinegar in a jar or vessel of some kind. The use of this is to soak the intestines in, for when they issue forth from the body they immediately swell up and cannot be put back, but after being soaked in vinegar they shrink to their former size and enter the body again. There are many people who have seen the *penanggalan* flying along with its entrails dangling down and shining at night like fire-flies."

"Such is the story of the *penanggalan* as I have heard it

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\* A kind of thistle.



from my fore-fathers but I do not believe it in the least. God forbid that I should." \*

"The origin of the *polong* is this. The blood of a murdered man must be taken and placed in a bottle (*buli-buli*, a bottle having a spherical or wide body and a long, narrow neck). Then prayers are said over it, and something or other is read, I don't know what but it has to be learnt. After seven days of this worship, according to some people, or after twice seven days according to others, a sound is heard in the bottle like the chirping of young birds. The operator then cuts his finger and inserts it into the bottle and the *polong* sucks it. The person who thus supports the *polong* is called his father, or, if it happens to be a woman, she is his mother. Every day the parent feeds it with his (or her) blood. The object of doing this and the advantage to be gained from it are these—if he entertains a feeling of anger against any one, he orders the *polong* to go and afflict him, that is to say, to cause him pain or sickness; or if a third person is at enmity with another he goes in secret to the person who keeps the *polong* and gives him a sum of money to send the *polong* to attack the person against whom he bears ill-will. This is the use of it. The person who is tormented by the *polong*, whether a virgin or a married woman or a man, cries out and loses consciousness of what he (or she) is doing and tears and throws off his (or her) clothing biting and striking the people near, blind and deaf to everything, and does all sorts of other things. Wise men are called in to prescribe remedies; some come and chant formulas over the head of the patient, others pinch his thumb and apply medicines to it. When a remedy is successful, the sick person cries out "Let me go, I want to go home." The doctor

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\* The Karens of Burma hold a similar belief:—"The *Na* or *Kephoo*, as it is sometimes called, is, according to one myth, said to be a horrid vampire which sallies forth at night in the repulsive form of a human head and entrails, seeking whom it may devour. A person possessed of a *Na*, under the strange hallucination that human beings are rats, dogs, pigs, or other animals fit for human food, is supposed incontinently to devour them."—McMANON, Karens, p. 151.

replies "I will not let you go if you do not make known who it is that has sent you here and why you have come and who are your father and mother." Sometimes he (the *polong* in the patient) remains silent and will not confess or give the names of his parents; sometimes he confesses and says "Let me go, my father is such-a-one and lives at such-and-such a *kampung* and my mother is so-and-so. The reason that I have come here is that such-a-one came to my parents and asked for their aid and gave them a sum of money because he bore ill-will against this person (or whatever the reason may have been)." Sometimes he makes a false statement and mentions entirely wrong persons in order to conceal the names of his patients. As soon as the people know the name of the person who has contrived the attack and the reasons, they let him go, and the sick person at once recovers his consciousness, but he is left weak and feeble. When a *polong* attacks a person and will confess nothing, the person who is attacked shrieks and yells in anger and after a day or two he dies. After death, blood pours forth bubbling (*ber-kopak-kopak*) from the mouth and the whole body is blue with bruises. [*Hikayat Abdullah*, p. 143.]

Ed.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

99. **Land Revenue System, China.**—"All the houses, shops, and halls, pay a ground rent to the general Government, depending on their size and value, but no data are available for comparing the tax with that levied in western cities. The Government furnishes the owner of the ground with a *hung ki*, or red deed, in testimony of his right to occupancy, which puts him in perpetual possession as long as he pays the taxes."

"Houses are rented on short leases, and the rent collected

quarterly in advance; the annual income from real estate is between nine and twelve per cent. The yearly rent of the best shops in Canton is from \$150 to \$400; there is no system of insuring buildings, which, with the Municipal taxes and the difficulty of collecting bad rents, enhances their price." *The Middle Kingdom*—WILLIAMS, II, 18.

"*The Land Tax*.—When waste shore lands [沙田] are reclaimed [築], the cultivator is usually allowed to reap the free benefit of his labour for five years before the land is made taxable [升科]. Arrears are seldom claimed for more than one year, as there are always witnesses ready to declare that the year of official discovery is only the fifth or sixth year. The highest land-tax is collected in Kiang-nan, where it runs as high as 3 mace 6 candareens the *mow*, or say 10 shillings the acre. The lowest taxation seldom falls below 1 mace and a few candareens the *mow*. Lands are classed as of best, worst, and middling quality, and are taxed accordingly; but no alteration in the quality of the land affects the taxation, which, as we have pointed out elsewhere, has been immutable since the reign of K'ang Hi. When reclaimed land is made taxable there is a lump sum charged for registration [註冊]. The proper and legal charge for land-transfers is 3 per cent., but 6 per cent. is usually charged. This 3 per cent. is due to the Provincial Treasurer, who issues slips [藩尾] to be attached to each newly-registered deed. The fixed official charge for these stamps is about 7 mace, but one dollar is the usual charge in Canton. As a rule, no one registers a land-transfer until the Magistrate is about to leave his post, when he reduces his fees to the lowest amount compatible with profit to himself." *China Review*, p. 352.

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100. **The Indian Notes and Queries.**—This successor of the "Panjab Notes and Queries" is to make its appearance in October next, 1886. The plan of the periodical will be practically the same as the "Panjab Notes and Queries"; but with the help of various scholars, all India and the Far East will be included in the scope of its operations. It will contain Notes from Aden, Afghanistan, Bombay, Burma, Central Provinces, Ceylon, Chamba, China, Gujerat, Java, Korea, Kumaun, Madras, Manipur, Nepal, North-West Provinces, Oudh, Panjab, Rajputana, Shansi, Sikkim, Sindh and Singapore.—*Trubner's Record.*

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[The publication of this series of Notes and Queries, in connection with the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, will now cease, but the Honorary Secretary hopes that Members of the Society and others will still continue to send him notes for publication in "Indian Notes and Queries," edited by Captain TEMPLE.

Ed.]

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